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THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

JANUARY—JUNE, 1860.

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THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE
AND
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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JANUARY to JUNE INCLUSIVE.
BEING VOLUME VIII. OF A NEW SERIES,
AND THE TWO-HUNDRED-AND-EIGHTH SINCE THE COMMENCEMENT.
(208)

ST. JOHN'S GATE, CLERKENWELL,
THE RESIDENCE OF CAVE, THE FOUNDER OF THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, 1731.
(IN ITS PRESENT STATE, JUNE, 1836.)

—
LONDON:
JOHN HENRY AND JAMES PARKER.
1860.

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P R E F A C E.

ONCE more SYLVANUS URBAN has the pleasure of requesting his Patrons to accept a new volume, which embodies the labours of his valued Contributors and himself for the past half-year. He trusts that it will not be deemed inferior in interest to its predecessors.

As he was led to anticipate when he last addressed his friends, the subject of a National Style of Architecture has occupied many of his pages, not, he ventures to believe, unprofitably. Much curious matter has been brought forward, as Gleanings from Westminster Abbey, which, beside its intrinsic value, has a bearing on the oft-mooted question of the date of Waltham Abbey Church, with its consequences as to the era of other buildings. These various discussions have not been carried on in vain, if, as he thinks, they have done something towards the recognition of the national obligation to keep our sacred edifices from falling into ruin, as evidenced by the restoration of the Church in Dover Castle. This example will doubtless not be allowed to be a solitary one, and thus many a noble church may, in God's good time, be restored to something like its original comeliness.

Turning to History, SYLVANUS URBAN has kept steadily in view the importance of presenting *facts*, which may serve as a corrective to the present fashion of historical romance. In the Shaftesbury Papers he has considered a recent attempt to reverse the ordinary judgment on Anthony Ashley Cooper, and in *Historical Tales* he has pointed out that at least something is known regarding Britain prior to the year 1066, and that it is possible to convey the information in an interesting form. He desires to shew that true history may be gleaned from unsuspected sources, as from the Records of the County of Middlesex, which afford many curious particulars of the time of the Tudors; while heraldic tiles supplement records in giving the history of Richard, King of the Romans, and may, if sought for as he has ventured to recommend, furnish memorials of once great men now almost for-

gotten. In A Page from the History of the Reformation he has from (apparently) hardly known records done something to establish the real character of a part of that great transaction,—and at a future day he hopes to do more. Coming down to modern times, he has noted the labours of the pious Robert Nelson, and the researches (mainly on Christian art) of the lamented Mrs. Jamson. He has, from the Diaries of George Rose, sketched the chief men of the time of George III.; from various sources he has shewn the state of Literature in the Cabinet of Queen Victoria; and from the Voyage of the Fox, he has told the successful daring of M'Clintock. Glimpses at strange and various aspects of the human mind will be found alike in the account of the Church of St. Duilech and the Anchorites of the Middle Ages, in Pictures of Spain and the Spaniards, and of a still more stationary race in a notice of Ancient Sanskrit Literature; at a fitting opportunity he purposes to enter on the wide field of Eastern Archæology. Before he concludes this *resumé* of historical matters, he may be allowed to point out The House of Gournay as a most gratifying instance of devotion of talent, time, and means by a private gentleman to the illustration of the history of his family, and to express a hope that Mr. Daniel Gurney may find many imitators.

In the department of ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS, SYLVANUS URBAN has, through the courtesy of the Right Hon. the Master of the Rolls, and from private sources, been able to make some not unimportant additions to the available materials for history, and his Patrons may rely that his exertions in that direction will not be relaxed. The ANTIQUARIAN AND LITERARY INTELLIGENCER has recorded, he trusts satisfactorily and in sufficient detail, the proceedings of a large number of learned Societies, and to any others that may favour him with their communications he will readily accord his space. The same offer applies to his CORRESPONDENCE and the OBITUARY, respecting which he again urges his request for that co-operation that shall more than ever justify his ancient “word,”

E PLURIBUS UNUM.

LIST OF ENGRAVINGS.

	Page
ARMORIAL TILES (four) of Richard, King of the Romans (<i>plates</i>)	12
Arms of Richard of Cornwall, from Dorchester Church	13
Funeral on the Ice—Lunar Phenomena	103
Paxhill. From a Photograph by Sir T. Maryon Wilson, Bart.	114
Internal Views of the East and the West End of Hardham Priory Chapel	120
WESTMINSTER ABBEY :—	
Archway in the Dark Cloister	128
Plan of the Abbey and adjoining Buildings (<i>plate</i>)	128
Early Norman Pillar (A.D. 1060)	131
Early Norman Capitals, with later Norman Sculpture	132
Chapel of the Pyx in its present state (1859), part of the Sub- structure of 1060	133
Window of the Dormitory	134
Doorway in the Vaults under the Dormitory	135
Small Window (Exterior and Interior) under the Dormitory	<i>ib.</i>
Part of the Norman Arcade of the Refectory to the Infirmary (c. 1160)	136
Fragments of late Norman Ornament	137
Waltham Abbey, South Side of the Nave (<i>plate</i>)	154
WESTMINSTER ABBEY :—	
Window at St. Maurice, York	251
Plan of Apse, Westminster	255
Buttress, &c., South Side	257
Mural Paintings at Charlton-on-Otmoor Church, Oxon (<i>plate</i>)	274
Head of St. Peter, from Chalgrove Church, Oxon (<i>plate</i>)	<i>ib.</i>
Ancient View of Paris	275
St. Christopher (the earliest Woodcut)	318
Wyke Church, Sepulchral Brass at	319
The Pax of Maso Finiguerra	320
Pax, New College, Oxford	321
Church of St. Duilech	331
Ancient Buildings at St. Doulough's	336, 337

	Page
WESTMINSTER ABBEY :—	
Triforium Arcade	353
Wall Arcade	<i>ib.</i>
Sections of Mouldings	354
Restoration of the Rose Window	356
Paving Tiles (<i>plate</i>)	<i>ib.</i>
Clerestory Window of Choir	357
Clerestory Window of the Nave	<i>ib.</i>
Capitals of Wall Arcade	358
Spandrel with Shield	359
Spandrel with Figure	<i>ib.</i>
Church of St. Hildevert, West End	436
————— South Side	437
————— Capitals	439
————— Arcade	441
WESTMINSTER ABBEY :—	
Capital in the Cloister	462
Doorway in the Cloister	463
Window in the South Walk of the Cloister	<i>ib.</i>
The Chapter-house in its present state	465
Foliage over the Entrance to the Chapter-house	468
Plan of the Mural Paintings in the Chancel of Chalgrove Church, Oxon.	547
WESTMINSTER ABBEY :—	
Chapel of St. Blasius, or the Old Revestry	577

THE
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JANUARY, 1860.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.—Winton Domesday Book.—The Pilgrims of Bunyan and de Guilleville.—Errata	2
Richard, King of the Romans	3
Literature in the Cabinet	14
The National Style and its Critics	21
Heraldry in History, Poetry, and Romance	28
Sir R. H. Inglis's Medal-Task	31
Robertson's Beckett.....	34
ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS.—Feoffment from Sir Robert de Ashton, of Manors in Wilts., Somerset, and Dorset, 1374; Marriage Settlement of Sir Richard Beaufou, of half of the Manor of Hursley, Hants., 1335; Articles to be observed in the Erecting and Ordaynyng of a Present Academye, 37; Extracts from the Chapter Books of Westminster Abbey, 1603—1680	40
ANTIQUARIAN AND LITERARY INTELLIGENCER.—Society of Antiquaries, 41; British Archæological Association, 47; Archæological Institute, 49; Numismatic Society, 51; Yorkshire Philosophical Society, 52; Kent Archæological Society, 53; Society of Antiquaries, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—Cambridge Architectural Society	54
CORRESPONDENCE OF SYLVANUS URBAN.—Waltham Abbey Church, 56; Mr. Scott's Letter to Mr. Freeman, 73; Waltham Abbey	75
MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.—Marvellous Adventures and Rare Conceits of Master Tyl Owlglass, 78; Children's Books	79
OBITUARY.—The Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, 80; Washington Irving, 82; William Henry Rolfe, Esq., 83; Robert Stokes, Esq., 84; Daniel Rowland, Esq.....	85
Registrar-General's Return of Mortality in the Metropolis—Markets, 87; Meteorological Diary—Daily Price of Stocks	88

BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

WINTON DOMESDAY BOOK.

MR. URBAN,—The best answer that can be given to the query of your correspondent "Ignoramus," in this month's MAGAZINE, respecting the nature and purport of the "Winton Domesday Book," is to be found in the introductory observations of Sir Henry Ellis, prefixed to the printed copy of the work, in the *Additamenta* to the *Liber Censualis*, printed in 1816.

We are there told that the MS. which is now preserved in the Archives of the Society of Antiquaries of London, consists of two distinct parts or records, both written upon vellum. The title of the first may be translated, "Book of the King's lands in Winchester, rendering land-gable [ground-rent] and burg-hote [payments for the support of castles and walls], as they were paid in the time of King Edward [the Confessor]:" that of the second, "This is the Inquisition of the lands of Winchester, whose holdeth, and how much he holdeth, and of whom he holdeth, and from what time every one hath held; taken by the command of Henry [de Blois] the bishop, in the year from the Incarnation of the Lord MCLVIII."

A rubrick, which immediately follows the title of the first portion, states that King Henry the First, desirous of ascertaining what King Edward the Confessor held in Winchester as his own demesne, ordered this survey to be made upon the oaths of the burgesses. An Inquest was accordingly taken, in the presence of William Giffard, Bishop of Winchester, among others; from which circumstance it is concluded that the survey must have been taken between the year 1107, when he was consecrated, and 1128, when he died.

A few unusual words appear in these records, which are not found in the Exchequer Domesday; and the great number of surnames, which your correspondent enquires after, is very remarkable; these names were thought by Bishop Lyttleton to have been borne by Normans settled here by the King.

The custom of bearing surnames, that is, names which are used in genealogical succession from father to son, like most other customs, probably made its way by degrees; but I believe there is no instance of surnames, strictly speaking, having been employed at a period prior to the Conquest; and it was not till the middle of

the fourteenth century that they generally prevailed. We find, indeed, in the Domesday Book several Normans, and other peoples from the Continent, distinguished by additional names, but as these did not in all cases descend from father to son, they can hardly be considered as *surnames*, in the present acceptation of the word; such were Malet, Giffard, Darcy, and Lacy, and many others; and these were the persons who first set the example of a practice which is now universal among us. I am, &c.

GEORGE MUNFORD.

East Winch, Dec. 14.

THE PILGRIMS OF BUNYAN AND DE GUILLEVILLE.

MR. URBAN,—I own myself rather surprised that the writer of the paper entitled as above, in your December number, has made no mention of "The Parable of the Pilgrim," published in 1665, by the pious Symon Patrick, subsequently Bishop of Chichester and of Ely. If we are to suppose that Bunyan had any model, I conceive it is more likely to be found in this work than in any that either Mr. Hill or his reviewer have enumerated.

SCRUTATOR.

MR. URBAN,—Referring to the remarks in your last number on De Guileville's *Pelerinage*, I beg to notice that there was a few years ago a copy in the Library belonging to Sion College, City, to which I directed Mr. Hill's attention; but when he went to consult it, it was nowhere to be found. One would like to know if it could be traced and recovered. QUESTION.

ERRATA.

OWING to an accidental circumstance, a few typographical errors appear in the article on "Kett's Rebellion in Norfolk," in our December number.

Page 576, l. 30, for "pulling down" read "putting down."

" 578, l. 6, for "was," read "were."

" 580, l. 19, for "August 26," read "August 27."

The extent of our Correspondence this month obliges us to defer some Obituary notices and many Reviews which are in type. The lists of Births, Marriages, and Deaths will also be resumed next month, including those now, from the above cause, omitted.

THE
Gentleman's Magazine
AND
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

RICHARD, KING OF THE ROMANS.

PROBABLY from their insular situation, Englishmen have been somewhat unsuccessful in attaining to the highest elective dignities of the middle ages. But one has worn the tiara, not one is recorded as bearing the glorious title of emperor, and one only attained the next highest grade, and wrote himself, "Ricardus, Dei gratia, Romanorum Rex, semper Augustus."

This prince, the son of a king of bad repute, and the brother of another contemptible for his weakness and poverty, was himself a man of good reputation, famed for wealth, wisdom, and courage. He was born at the palace of Westminster, January 5, 1209, and was the second son of King John by his queen Isabel. Richard was left an orphan in his eighth year, but his interests were not neglected by the able men who became in succession the guardians of his brother Henry III. In his very childhood a marriage was contracted for him with Roese de Dover, a Kentish heiress, in virtue of which he became the nominal governor of the strong castle of Chilham; in 1218, when less than ten years of age, the Honour of Wallingford was granted to him, and in 1225, preparatory to an attempt to re-establish English influence in France, he was knighted, and created earl of Cornwall and of Poitou.

Shortly after, on Palm Sunday, March 23, the young prince sailed, under the conduct of his uncle, William Longespee, earl of Salisbury, to undertake the recovery of Gascony. The earl soon returned to England, and young Richard, though left to his own resources, and disappointed of the expected co-operation of Robert, count de Dreux, and his brother Peter, count of Bretagne, shewed talent and courage, and had considerable success*. In May, 1227, he was recalled, and his brother the king, in the

* A letter from Richard to his brother, dated St. Macar, May 2, but without the year, is preserved among the Royal Letters in the Public Record Office. It narrates the surrender of Bazas, and states that all Gascony, except La Reole, is freed from the king's enemies.

parliament held at Northampton in the August of that year, rewarded him with a grant of lands forfeited by Peter of Bretagne, to which was soon added the custody of other lands belonging, in right of his wife, to the count de Dreux, whose treachery was at first punished only by sequestration, not forfeiture.

Young King Henry, however, or rather his minister, Hubert de Burgh, could not readily give up the idea of recovering the English possessions in France, and therefore he listened after a while to fresh professions of service from Peter of Bretagne, and, to bind him to his interests, took from Earl Richard the lands that had been granted, and bestowed them on Henry, the son of Peter. Encouraged by assurances of support from some Norman, Breton, and Poitevin nobles, he landed in Bretagne in May, 1230, and remained there until October, losing his troops by sickness, and wasting, as Matthew of Westminster says, "an incalculable amount of treasure" on his cowardly or treacherous allies. Earl Richard had thus little opportunity of displaying his prowess, though he caused his brother to be acknowledged in Anjou, Poitou and Gascony, and the earl of Chester made incursions into Normandy.

Among the nobles who died in this expedition was Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester, and in April, 1231, Isabel, his widow, married Earl Richard. She was a daughter of William, earl of Pembroke, and was already connected with the royal family by the marriage of her brother William with the Princess Eleanor. William died in the same year, and his successor, Richard, usually known as the Earl Marshal, became involved in a dispute with the king through neglecting to pay the princess's dower. Earl Richard naturally took part with his brother and sister, and when open war at length broke out, he ravaged the lands of Gilbert Basset and Richard Siward, two of the most active of the supporters of the Earl Marshal. In revenge, Siward at Christmas raised a tumultuary force, with which he laid waste Earl Richard's property in and about the honour of Wallingford; and, in consequence, when a pacification was made in the year 1234, after the death of the Earl Marshal, Siward was excluded from pardon and obliged to flee to Scotland.

Meantime Earl Richard experienced many marks of his brother's favour; he had the custody of the castle of Bramber committed to him, as also a grant of the castle and honour of Knaresborough, and was empowered in 1235 to lay amercements on his tenants in the counties of Bedford, Buckingham, and Rutland, ostensibly to repay his costs in the recent civil war, but so managed by him as to become, with various profitable wardships, the foundation of that wealth for which he afterwards was so famous.

In 1235 the emperor Frederick II. married Isabel, the sister of Henry III., and thinking highly of the warlike skill of his new relative, he solicited the personal service of Earl Richard in his Italian wars, pro-

missing in return to assist in the recovery of the English provinces in France. Earl Richard, however, was then the heir presumptive of the kingdom, and it was not judged prudent to accede to the flattering request, but it introduced the young prince to the knowledge of the Germans, and thus probably was not without influence on his future choice and coronation as King of the Romans.

Dissensions, however, now began to spring up between the royal brothers. The king had, more particularly since his marriage, given himself up to foreign favourites, among whom was found Simon de Montfort, destined afterwards to all but subvert his throne. De Montfort, with the king's assent, married the widowed countess of Pembroke, at which Earl Richard was very indignant; he took up arms, and it was only by the mediation of the papal legate that peace was preserved, on condition of De Montfort repairing to Rome, and obtaining the pope's sanction to his marriage, which was with difficulty done, as the countess had taken a vow of widowhood. According to Matthew Paris, the whole nation looked to Earl Richard as its protector from the exactions of the papal court and the misrule of the king's favourites, and the citizens of London are especially mentioned as his ardent supporters, but their expectations were doomed to disappointment. Earl Richard apparently had no desire to be a popular leader; he soon became reconciled to De Montfort, and his associate, the earl of Lincoln, perhaps, as the chronicler records, by means of "intercessions, and presents, and bribes;" but quite as probably, and more creditably, from love for his sister, and a natural wish to uphold the authority of his brother the king.

Before this affair Earl Richard had assumed the cross, and had begun to provide funds for his journey to Palestine, the truce concluded in 1229 by the emperor being about to expire. Theobald, king of Navarre, and several minor princes, repaired with a considerable force to the Holy Land, and Richard therefore hastened his preparations. He solemnly renewed his vow in the parliament at Northampton in November, 1239, perhaps instigated by having been early in that year left a widower by the death of his wife in child-bed. He then commended himself to the prayers of all the religious communities, took a solemn leave of a parliament assembled at Reading in the spring of 1240, and sailed from Dover soon after Whitsuntide, being escorted to the sea-shore by the papal legate, and many prelates and nobles, and having with him as an interpreter and guide, Brother Theodoric, a veteran crusader, and prior of the Hospitallers. In his passage through France he was most honourably entertained by the king, but on his voyage down the Rhone he was involved in a quarrel with the inhospitable people of Vienne, and some other towns. They took a fancy to the small vessels in which he and his attendants were embarked, and wanted to buy them; the prince replied that he was not a merchant. The citizens then detained them on some pretext, on which he pursued his journey to Arles by land, when the

people became alarmed, and despatched the vessels after him to Beaucaire ; but he disdained to receive them, and ordered them all to be destroyed. He then proceeded to Marseilles, put to sea in spite of a prohibition from the pope, and safely reached St. Jean d'Acre on the 8th of October, where he was joyfully received, the king of Navarre having just before left for Europe after sustaining a ruinous defeat near Gaza. The two great military orders were bitterly hostile to each other, and therefore, as Earl Richard was accompanied by the prior of the Hospitallers, he was exposed to the enmity of the Templars. He, however, augmented his force by offering pay to all who would enter his service, induced the Mohammedan princes to agree to a truce^b, which greatly improved the condition of the Christian kingdom, strongly fortified Askelon, procured the release of several hundred captives, (many French nobles and knights, and Templars and Hospitallers being among them,) and gathering the bones of those slain at Gaza, and left exposed to animals and the elements, he had them conveyed to Askelon and interred in consecrated ground. He then left Palestine on the 4th of May, 1241, having in his short sojourn rendered it essential service, landed in Sicily, where he visited the emperor, and by his wish repaired to Rome, and laboured, though fruitlessly, to bring about a reconciliation with the pope ; then he passed through Italy, where he was received with every mark of honour, many of the rescued French accompanying him, and being supported by his bounty, and at length he reached England, landing at Dover, Jan. 7, 1242.

Earl Richard learned that during his absence his county of Poitou had been seized by the French, and he was thus induced soon after to accompany the king to Bordeaux, in the hope of recovering it. These hopes were vain, as the count de la Marche and other nobles, who had invited the king to their assistance, basely forsook him, and he would have been made prisoner but for a truce of a single day, granted by the French king in avowed acknowledgment of Richard's services in Palestine. Henry fled to Bordeaux, and remained there for a considerable time, wasting his treasure on the treacherous Poitevins and Gascons, and acting most oppressively to his own knights and nobles. Richard in vain remonstrated with him, and at length, without either license or leave-taking, set sail for England. On his voyage he narrowly escaped shipwreck, and while in the extremity of danger vowed to found a monastery, a purpose which he afterwards carried into effect. The difference between the royal brothers was not of any great duration, and it is probable that they were reconciled by the good offices of Queen Eleanor. In September, 1243, the king returned to England, and he was speedily followed by his mother-in-law, Beatrice,

^b They believed him to be the son, not the grand-nephew, of his great namesake, Cœur de Lion ; they knew that he was a relative of the emperor Frederick, and they saw that he was far more rich and powerful than their last opponents, the king of Navarre or the count of Bretagne.

countess of Provence, who brought her daughter Senchia, or, Cynthia, as a bride for Earl Richard. The marriage took place Nov. 23, 1243, and it was celebrated at Westminster by a feast, the splendour of which too severely taxes the powers of Matthew Paris to describe, and he contents himself with informing us that 30,000 dishes were provided for the guests. The festivities were renewed at Christmas, in the earl's castle of Wallingford, when the king and most of his nobles were present.

Scarce a vestige now remains of the strong and stately castle, where Richard kept many more Christmas feasts, and the same may be said of the Cistercian abbey of Hayles, which he soon after set about building in fulfilment of his vow. He was well able to accomplish his design, as he was undoubtedly the richest man of his day. His brother from time to time bestowed valuable grants on him, as of Dartmoor, in 1239, of Bensington, in 1244, of Oakham and Lechlade, in 1252, beside the earlier ones of Wallingford and Berkhamstead. But these, though ample, were not the sole sources of Richard's wealth, and though he seems to have been liberal in its distribution, it is equally certain that he was unscrupulous in its acquisition. When the military orders were hard pressed in Palestine he gave £1,000 for their assistance, but he did not disdain about the same time to procure exemption from payment of an aid granted on occasion of a proposed marriage of his niece. He completed his father's foundation of Beaulieu, and devoted large sums to push forward the building of Hayles, but at the same time he undid his own work of service rendered to the Holy Land, by allowing a new crusade, which was urgently called for by the reverses of the Christians there, to be abandoned for his personal advantage. The kingdom of Jerusalem, which he had formerly re-established, again fell into the hands of the infidels, and in the first burst of grief and indignation that the news occasioned, thousands assumed the cross, who afterwards repented of their vow, and were willing to pay heavily for a release. Richard bought the power of compounding with them from the pope, and, according to Matthew Paris, his bargain was equally profitable and discreditable.

In like manner Richard, by loans and presents to his needy brother, drew the Jews into his hands; they were delivered to him "to torture, and to wring money from them," which he did to some purpose; and he even enriched himself, if Matthew Paris is to be believed, by their very crimes, as he is accused of shielding many of them from punishment for bribes, particularly in the case of the Jews of Lincoln, when charged with crucifying a child.

Turning to a more agreeable view of Richard's character, we find him, in 1244, successfully mediating and preserving peace between the English and the Scots; assisting his brother-in-law De Montfort in his government of the treacherous Gascons, and in 1250 paying a visit to the pope (Innocent IV.) at Lyons, when his magnificent equipage excited the envy and

admiration of the French, and his personal merit procured him a most honourable reception.

Meanwhile his great abbey approached completion ; it was situated near Winchcombe, in Gloucestershire, at the foot of the Cotswold hills, and an abbot and twenty Cistercians were drawn from Beaulieu to occupy it. The earl returned to England, and on the 9th of November, 1251, the edifice was solemnly dedicated, in honour of the Blessed Virgin,—the king, the queen, and 300 knights and nobles being present. When the ceremony was concluded, the founder gave to the newly installed monastics the sum of 1,000 marks, adding the wish, that all his great expenses about his castle of Wallingford had been as wisely bestowed.

Soon after this the earl was a party to the solemn recognition of Magna Charta, so graphically described by Matthew Paris, when the king swore to observe the compact, “as he was a man, a Christian, a knight, and a crowned and anointed king,” and excommunication was denounced on all violators of the privileges of Holy Church and infringers of the Charters. Next he became regent, while Henry was absent in Gascony, and this was but the prelude to his receiving the regal dignity himself.

The emperor Frederick II., whose reign was one continual struggle with successive popes, died in the year 1250, and his son Conrad, king of the Romans, was by his own partisans regarded as his successor in the imperial dignity, but was not so in fact. Even before the death of Frederick, William, count of Holland, had been named king, through the influence of the Church, and having captured Aix-la-Chapelle, he was crowned there by Conrad, archbishop of Cologne, Nov. 1, 1248. His reign, however, was little more than nominal, and at length he was killed in a skirmish with the Frieslanders. The weak but jealous electors could not think of choosing one of their own number as his successor, and it is no unfair conjecture that his wealth was the inducement with the majority of them to turn their eyes on Richard of Cornwall.

The principal elector was Conrad, the archbishop, who had before crowned William of Holland ; he induced his colleague, Gerhard, archbishop of Mentz, to join with him in sending one John de Atneis to England to offer the crown to Richard. The messenger arrived during the Christmas festival, and was graciously received, but before he gave a final answer, Earl Richard thought it advisable to dispatch the Earl of Gloucester and the dexterous John Mansel to Germany, to ascertain how far it might be in the power of the prelates to fulfil their promise. The French attempted to intercept the envoys, but failing, consoled themselves by foretelling, what indeed came to pass, that they should see a rich and potent earl transformed into a poor and powerless king. The envoys, however, found the majority of the electors quite willing to choose their master “for a consideration,” and having presented 12,000 marks to Conrad, 8,000 marks to Gerhard, 18,000 marks to Louis, duke of Bavaria,

and about as much more to the rest of the electoral college, they had the satisfaction of seeing Richard duly chosen King of the Romans at Frankfurt, Jan. 13, 1257. The mode by which the votes had been obtained was, however, widely known, and some one composed a biting line,—

“Nummus ait pro me, nubit Cornubia Romæ;”

but worse than this, Arnold, archbishop of Treves, and one or two confederates, made a feigned election of Alfonso of Castile, who in consequence also styled himself *Rex Romanorum*, and threatened loudly to vindicate his claim by force of arms, but did not do so.

The sums that he had paid did not exhaust Richard's treasury. He had at the same time a loan ready for his nephew Edward, to assist him in his attacks on the Welsh, “who refused to have him for their lord,” and though he refused a similar accommodation to the pope, it was only for the prudent reason that it would be trusting his money to a superior who could not be compelled to repay him. The archbishop of Cologne, the bishops of Liege and Utrecht, Florence, the regent of Holland (the brother of his predecessor), and other nobles, came to escort him to Germany, and did homage to him. Richard paid their expenses, and gave a rich mitre to Conrad, who promised to repay the favour with a crown; and having bestowed gifts on the priory of Knaresborough and other religious houses, he set sail from Yarmouth on the 29th of April with forty ships. The new king landed at Dort on the 5th of May, nobles crowded to greet him, and the keys of many cities were brought to him; he distributed money liberally on the way as he was escorted in triumph to Aix-la-Chapelle, and on Ascension-day (May 17) he was crowned there, with his queen Sencia, by Archbishop Conrad.

King Richard's rule in Germany was at first vigorous and successful, and had he not had interests in England which called him away, he might very probably have earned a distinguished name in his adopted country. He chose for his chief counsellor the archbishop of Cologne, and for his seneschal, John of Avesnes, a distinguished warrior; though his new subjects soon manifested such jealousy of his English attendants, that he was obliged to dismiss them^c, he acted liberally by several German cities which he found burdened with debts; he replied firmly to the king of Spain, who threatened to attack him, and thus induced the archbishop of Treves to abandon his cause, and he bound the archbishop of Mentz to his interests by paying a ransom of 10,000 marks of silver to procure his release when captured by the duke of Saxony^d. But unfortunately he

^c One of these, James de Aldithley, a marcher, brought back with him some German horse, with whose aid he severely repressed the Welsh.

^d The archbishop and Diedrich of Eberstein invaded the territory of Gottingen, but were defeated and made prisoners. The former was saved by Richard's gold, but Diedrich, not having a wealthy patron, was put to death.

could not satisfy the extravagant demands of the archbishop of Cologne, who seems to have anticipated Warwick as "a setter up and puller down of kings;" his faithful friend John of Avesnes died, and when he returned to England, in the beginning of the year 1259, his German crown may be said to have fallen from his head.

The Provisions of Oxford, which virtually dethroned Henry, had been introduced in the preceding year, and Richard was obliged to swear to their observance before he was allowed to come to London. For the three following years he apparently took less part in English affairs than might have been expected from his importance in the state, being, in truth, fully occupied in raising funds for the service of his German kingdom, and in visiting the pope, who, though at first affecting impartiality, at last openly declared himself in his favour, sarcastically advising Alfonso of Spain to procure himself to be formally crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle, as Richard had been, and then he would consider which of the two should be advanced to the imperial dignity. Richard had had the good sense to decline the visionary kingdoms of Achaia and of Sicily, which the pope had offered him, but being already received as king of the Romans, the crown of the Cæsars seemed fairly within his grasp, and in May, 1262, he returned to Germany. The old imperial party, however, was not extinct, and the intrigues of the French rendered the attainment of his object impossible, although he performed one act of suzerainté by investing Ottocar, king of Bohemia, with the duchies of Austria and Styria. In the following autumn he came back to England much poorer than he went, and again took a prominent part in public affairs. Beside the statements of Matthew Paris and others, several of his letters remain, by which it is seen that he acted the part of a mediator in the disputes between his brother and the barons, and he might probably have averted the civil war that followed had it not been for the impetuosity of his nephew Edward. His well-meant endeavours were repaid by the ravage of his manor of Isleworth, and the destruction of his noble house at Westminster, by the Londoners, and he was thus obliged to take up arms. In April, 1264, he bore a part in the siege of Northampton, where young De Montfort was captured, but in a month after the royal cause was ruined by the loss of the battle of Lewes (May 13), when Richard was taken and imprisoned in the Tower; his son and his nephew were confined at Dover, and his strong castle of Wallingford was possessed by De Montfort.

Young Edward's victory at Evesham in the next year (Aug. 4, 1265), set Richard at liberty; he returned to Wallingford, and whilst he shewed the moderation of his nature by acting as a peacemaker between Llewelyn, who had been an ally of the barons, and the triumphant marchers, and befriended his young nephew De Montfort and the vanquished defenders of Kenilworth and the Isle of Ely, he also evinced his joy and gratitude for the return of peace by founding at Burnham a house for an abbess and

a few nuns. The civil war, however, was not yet quite extinguished. The turbulent earl of Gloucester suddenly became a partisan of the malcontents, and whilst the king was engaged in reducing the Isle of Ely, seized on the city of London and besieged the papal legate in the Tower. Richard assisted his brother's army with money and provisions, and partly by force, partly by mediation, he brought the earl to lay down his arms and promise to engage in the crusade.

Peace being thus restored, King Richard levied an aid on his numerous tenants to repay the expenses of his captivity; and, as on a former occasion, thirty years before, he probably collected it with strictness, for he soon after went with replenished purse to Germany, where he espoused his third wife, Beatrice, the niece of his old opponent, Archbishop Conrad. This may be taken as a proof that the English prince was desirous by every means to conciliate the Germans, but it seems to have been without effect; for though he rendered an essential service to the country, by suppressing the many and vexatious tolls on the Rhine, and curbed the power of the robber-knights who infested its banks, he could not induce the electors to unite in calling him to the imperial dignity, and he returned to England in August, 1268, and quitted it no more.

The brief remainder of King Richard's life was passed usefully and honourably in works of piety and peace. He induced the earl of Gloucester, who again threatened to be troublesome, to proceed on the crusade, and took his castles of Tonbridge and Henley into his hands; he also, with consent of the parliament, undertook the guardianship of the sons of his nephew Edward, during his absence in the Holy Land; he received from his brother the custody of the important castle of Rockingham, beside which he exercised the office of seneschal and custos of England. Yet, with all these duties pressing on him, he thought of his pious foundations, bestowed the church of Staveley on the Cistercians of Knaresborough, and issued a strict charge to his bailiffs and stewards to protect them in its possession. His two sons, Henry and Edmund, had gone on the crusade with their cousin Prince Edward; Henry was murdered at Viterbo, on his way home, but Edmund returned safely, and was joyfully received. The burial of the heart of Henry at Westminster, and of his body at Hayles, were among the last acts of Richard, as soon after, in December, 1271, he was struck by palsy at his manor of Berkhamstead, and there he died, April 2, of the following year. His body was carried to Hayles, and there solemnly interred, but his heart was reserved for some years, and was in 1280 deposited in Rewley Abbey, a house for the Minorites at Oxford, which his son Edmund founded, in pursuance of his father's will, and the site of which is now occupied by a railway station.

Earl Richard's three wives have been already mentioned. Isabel, the relict of the earl of Gloucester, brought him four sons and a daughter,

who all died in infancy, except Henry; she died at Berkhamstead Jan. 15, 1239, and was buried at Beaulieu, but her heart was sent in a silver cup to be deposited before the high altar at Tewkesbury, where her brother was abbot. Sencia, one of the four queenly daughters of Raymond, count of Provence, bore Edmund, who succeeded to his father's earldom, and Richard, who was killed at the siege of Berwick in 1296; she died at Berkhamstead, Nov. 9, 1261, and was interred at Hayles. Beatrice survived her husband, and had to maintain a suit for her dower against her stepson Edmund. Three natural children of Earl Richard are mentioned, Richard, Walter, and Isabel.

Though a younger son, Earl Richard seems to have been considered too great to bear the royal arms with the azure label or other mark of cadency. Instead, upon his receiving knighthood, and the earldoms of Poitou and Cornwall, a coat was assigned to him which presents the arms of both provinces. The earls of Cornwall bore Sable, bezantée, and the addition of this as a border to Poitou (Argent, a Lion rampant, Gules, crowned, Or^e) formed the well-known bearing of Richard, which is still to be seen in painted glass in Dorchester church, Oxon, and is also met with on tiles in churches scattered over almost every part of the country, affording fair ground for the inference that a large portion of the wealth for which he was so renowned was dedicated to the service of religion. The Inquisitions post mortem, the Escheat Rolls, the Originalia, but particularly the Hundred Rolls (of the fourth year of Edward I.), shew that he had a manor here, the view of frankpledge there, the assize of bread and ale in this place, a mill, or a fishery, or a warren in that, in almost every county. In any or all of these places his arms may be looked for with reasonable hope of success. Tombs and glass windows may have been defaced as "superstitious," but tiles may very probably have escaped. It is our earnest desire to call attention to these hitherto little regarded, but truly valuable evidences, and if we should succeed in awakening local inquiry, the result may happily be, that the good deeds of many a magnate now forgotten may be again brought to light, and that the founders, endowers, or restorers of many a noble edifice may be satisfactorily ascertained, and the date of the building itself fixed, from attention being paid to the humble tiles under the foot of the investigator.

As a starting-point, we engrave a few tiles, from Exeter and Worcester Cathedrals, from the Priory at Great Malvern, and from Warblington Church, Hants., which we consider indubitably to bear the arms of Richard; we also subjoin a list of a few of the places with which he is recorded in the documents above mentioned to have been connected:—

^e At a subsequent period of his life this coat is frequently found impaled with the Eagle displayed of the Empire. The arms of the Empire are also used separately.

ARMORIAL TILES

Great Malvern.

Exeter Cathedral

OF RICHARD KING OF THE ROMANS

ARMORIAL TILES

Worcester Cathedral.

Warblington Church, Hampshire.

OF RICHARD KING OF THE ROMANS.

Bychendon, Qwenton	Beds.
Stamford, Wallingford	Berks.
Harewell, Horton	Bucks.
Helston, Launceston, Lostwithiell, Restormel	Cornwall.
Exeter, Exmouth, Lydford	Devon.
Fordington, Forsall, Knighton, Whitwell	Dorset.
Newport	Essex.
Lechlade, Longborough	Gloucester.
Depeden, Norton	Hants.
Aldebury, Berkhamstead, Hemel Hempstead	Herts.
Glatton, Holm, Yateley	Hunts.
Ingoldsbay, Kirton-in-Lindsay, Thurneyke	Lincoln.
Isleworth, Twickenham, Whitton	Middlesex.
Baketon, Hemmings, Witton	Norfolk.
Althorpe, Carleton, Congrave, Rockingham	Northants.
Beckley, Easthall, Mixbury, Stodley	Oxford.
Casterton parva, Oakham, Wrangedike	Rutland.
Ilchester	Somerset.
Hadleigh, Wangford	Suffolk.
Old Shoreham	Sussex.
Corham, Mere, Stourton, Wilton	Wilts.
Knaresborough	Yorks.

There is one difficulty,—which, however, should be but a stimulus,—and that is, that their arms as earls of Cornwall being the same, it may sometimes be doubtful whether the tiles or the glass that may anywhere be noticed, may be evidence of the pious liberality of Richard, or of his son Edmund, who was also a church-builder, and famed for his riches. But by those references to collateral sources, without which the pursuit of no branch of archæology can be complete, the doubt will in many cases be solved, and tiles may be found to illustrate records, as well as records to illustrate tiles. The subject is one to which we shall return at an early opportunity.

Arms of Richard of Cornwall, from Dorchester Church.

LITERATURE IN THE CABINET.

IN China the only road to rank and station is the highway of literature. A man must be a good scholar, or he never will be a great mandarin. The printing-press is said to have been in use there five hundred years before Koster or Guttenberg, or our greater British benefactor, Caxton, were heard of; and the wise people of England have just hit upon the novelty of pre-examination for official appointments, which has been practised in the Celestial Empire time out of mind. For there, all employments are conferred according to certain rules, and only those candidates who have obtained certificates of literary proficiency, more or less, can expect to be raised from the ranks. The suspension from examination for several years, as a punishment, is, therefore, much worse than being plucked or rusticated, as with us. But, on the contrary, when honours are attained through all their various degrees, from the lowest, *Tew-tsae* (flowery talent), to the highest, conferred by the national college, *Han-lin*, the scholars, mastering the five classics, reach the title of mandarins, and have fine dresses of sundry fashions, and coloured buttons, and peacocks' feathers assigned them; the very pinnacle of fame and fortune being now open to them at the will and pleasure of the Teën-tsye, the Emperor, "Son of Heaven." Even Yehs are thus educated and promoted; and only that this unique aristocratic class are equally liable to be hanged or ripped up for any imputation of wrong or misadventure, it might be asserted that China was the paradise of literary men, the true field for the cultivation and reward of intellect, the righteous test of competency, and, consequently, the best-governed nation on the face of the earth. But, alas! as a little learning is a dangerous thing, so is a great deal; and though the upper functionaries may enjoy the luxuries of birds' nests and donkeys' heads for a season, they are terribly exposed to degradation and death in the event of matters taking a wrong turn under their management.

Equally prone to risk all and endure all for eminent station and power, our English competitors are not drawn so entirely from the learned classes, and even the pushing and ignorant sometimes get uppermost. But it is a little consolation to find that individuals gifted with education, mind, and cultivation do manage to obtain a tolerable share in the objects of ambition; and it is to illustrate this subject that we have thrown together the following loose sketches, chiefly relating to the present reigning chiefs in our political system.

Lawyers' clerks perish, poetically, if they "pen a stanza when they should engross" an indenture; but an aspiring politician may hope to rise in the world by the very same expedient. Many of the late Cabinet, many of the present, and many other legislators, official celebrities, and semi-sinecurists who have passed through the struggle to comparative quiet and affluence, and rising aspirants aiming to tread in their successful footsteps, come within

the category of authors, or at least writers—contributors to the press. We hope it may interest our readers to throw a *coup-d'œil* over the subject, and we will commence with the cabinet of Lord Palmerston, now in power.

The Premier, Lord Palmerston, enjoying a pedigree from the nude Lady Godiva, of immortal Coventry memory, is not known to have published any separate work, though some of his speeches, as on the Catholic question and our relations with Portugal, have been authoritatively reported; but his communications to newspapers (as well as his courteousness to those concerned in them) have been copious and unceasing. When at the University he was addicted, as report sayeth, to poetical compositions of a lively tone. Master of irony, his shafts in print have often pierced the adversaries whom argument in other places had failed to vanquish; and the leader and the paragraph told well where speech and office weapons failed to reach. In his early days of Tory partizanship, the contribution of poetical satire and epigram to the "New Whig Guide," "Anti-Jacobin," and "John Bull," ascribed to his pen, were marked by a stinging wit and pungent humour not unworthy the spirit and fame of the "Anti-Jacobin" itself.

The Lord High Chancellor, when plain Jock Campbell, began his literary career as theatrical critic and reporter on the "Morning Chronicle," then edited by James Perry. He thus maintained his way to the bar when about twenty-seven years of age, and soon distinguished himself by his forensic abilities. To a toiling law occupation was, at a later period, superadded a very active political life; and never did an individual display more signally the *labor ipse voluptas*, than Mr. Attorney-General, Baron, and Lord Chief Justice Campbell, now advanced to the highest legal dignity of the British Empire. We know not if he had made himself master of equity jurisprudence, equally with his common law experience, by writing the voluminous history of the Lords Chancellors and Keepers of the Great Seal, whom it has been his destiny to succeed, but the work reflects much credit on his research and industry. Mr. Foss, perhaps, is more accurate, but still Lord Campbell may say *Exegi monumentum!* which will carry my name down to a late posterity. His next production, "Lives of the Chief Justices of England," is of like calibre, and has been well received, though obnoxious to the charge of certain small partialities and prejudices, which detract from its general merit. His last performance cannot be esteemed so praiseworthy or successful, for by a process of quoting and reasoning, which could as definitely prove Shakespeare to have been a curate, a botanist, a chemist, an apothecary, or a thief, his Lordship has endeavoured to shew that the Swan of Avon swam into immortality on the feathers of a goose, dabbled with ink in an attorney's office:—

"As a grove all classic men do
Lucus term, 'a non lucendo!'"

So Luttrell sings; but to conclude, with legal prose rather than flippant verse. The Lord Chancellor's "Nisi Prius Reports" will, in our opinion,

last longer than any of his other works. They are very able and judicious, and have contributed much to his Lordship's great reputation; they are, in fact, the best reports of his day,—his own, and his greatest claim as an author,—not pilfered, or plundered wholesale from others; whereas the Biographies, though they contain some very good writing, are not to be securely depended upon.

Lord John Russell is now sixty-seven, and being a son of the Duke of Bedford surrendered to Whig politics instead of the army, navy, or church, has had nearly half a century of a busy life. Like Lord Palmerston, he received part of his education in Edinburgh, and it would be curious to seek whether the sweet airs of Auld Reekie had any influence in eliciting the literary temperament so strongly developed in the contemporaneous Mackintosh, Brougham, Horner, Jeffrey, Sydney Smith, *et hoc genus*. Be that as it may, his Lordship has diversified his political career by numerous essays in various literature,—tragedy, history, biography, and scene indivisible. Perhaps he would have done better if he had had more time; really valuable standard works are not to be done by snatches.

An "Essay on the History of the English Constitution" ought to have taught the writer to understand it, and how he has understood it has been shewn by the sequel of his long parliamentary and official career. "A Life of Lord William Russell," was a natural exercise of his pen, and he gilded the character of that unfortunate nobleman to his utmost ability, though it falls far short of the halo thrown over his memory by his devoted wife, which has enveloped it with a brightness that makes the dark spots invisible*. "Memoirs of the Affairs of Europe from the Peace of Utrecht to the Present Time," is also polished by Lord John with the gloss of his party, and has not "prevented" the superior History by Lord Mahon (Earl Stanhope,) which is not only more impartial, but more enriched by research and elaborated by pains-taking. Indeed, we may repeat that Lord John has not had time for his works, and they are consequently only temporary productions, where they are not failures. Under the former category, and not pretending to more, is a "Brief Sketch of the History of the Turks in Europe;" and, by the way, we may observe that a good history of the Ottoman Empire (Von Hammer being the chief mine) is a manifest desideratum in our literature. Of the Life of Moore we would fain not speak. The object was benevolent, but if the deeply wounded Moore's spirit could be heard to shriek, it would be, "Oh save me from my friend!" The pitchforking into many volumes, and without explanation

* For a traditional and hereditary, as well as for a great political and party capital, nothing could be better adapted for one of the Bedford family than the confection of such a biography, and Lord John has handled it accordingly. The touching devotedness of Lady Rachel has linked sympathies around the death, which if not that of a traitor (as the crime was construed from the Norman invasion to the 'forty-five,) was the common fate of the conquered at the hands of the conquerors on all sides alike, from Wallace to Balmerino, and "young Rutland" to aged Laud.

or comment, of many matters which never were meant and never ought to have seen the light, has been more injurious to the character of the poet than the bitterest attacks of enemies could have been. The indiscretion (another example of haste) has done much injustice to the subject, and brought out as prominent features what were only slight passing traits, excited by mingled intercourse with the world, and circumstances which affected the moment, but had no permanent consistency in Moore's heart and soul. By this means, weaknesses, follies, tuft-hunting, and even heartlessness are made to appear, where good sense, proper appreciation of self and others, and a liberal disposition might have adorned the posthumous canvas. It would, however, probably be more close to the truth to suppose that his Lordship is simply answerable for allowing his name to be put to what he did not write, and perhaps never read. But in that case he should have been more cautious in the choice of the agent. The noble Secretary is now issuing the "Life of Charles James Fox," and from what has been published it is only to be hoped that in his conduct of our foreign affairs he may not be so lamentably abroad as in his literary efforts. These, indeed, stand greatly in need of radical reform. We have nothing lively to say of "Sketches by a Gent," ascribed to the same pen; and we know nothing, except by report, of a little bit of a Romance which emanated from juvenile fancy. In the tragedy of "Don Carlos," (certainly after Schiller!) the absence of dramatic interest, the coldness to genuine pity and in the language, and the want of either elevation of sentiment or bursts of passion, reduce the play to a dead level for the stage, where it was tried and failed nearly forty years ago. Monotony is its bane, though in the details there are many passages of pretty verse; and the mixture of politics and theology does not harmonize with the tragic muse.

Sir George Cornwall Lewis is a bird of another feather, an author of another pen, a gainer of another plume. Of classical attainments and mathematical powers in reasoning, he has had long experience in laborious drill duties of the most useful kinds, and he has acquitted himself ably in all, passing through various subordinate offices, till at length he became Chancellor of the Exchequer, and now Secretary of State for the important Home Department. During twenty-three years, eighteen of them in Parliament, he has published at least ten works,—more or less valuable, but all meritorious,—in politics, political economy, jurisprudence, and general literature; and besides, as the successor of Professor Empson, underwent the fatigue and responsibilities for several years of editing the "Edinburgh Review." We have not read any of his productions without reaping such information from them as is likely to flow from a well-educated man who can find time to think as well as to write. Employed on the Commission of Inquiry into the State of the Irish Church, 1835, he published in the following year (at the ripe literary age of thirty) a lucid exposition of the

“local disturbances,” &c., which, in Hibernian fashion, perplexed that vexed question. Other political treatises have since that period kept his name continually, substantially and favourably before the public. “On the Use and Abuse of Political Terms” evinces original mind and application; “On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion” is, perhaps, more steady, but with less of novelty. The same may be said of the essay “On Matters of Observation and Reasoning in Politics;” and there is a fund of good sense in his remarks on the “Government of Dependencies, 1841.” The “Connection of Church and State, and the Principles of that Connection,” are lucidly expounded; and his opinions on the “Extradition of Criminals” is another valuable piece; but, no matter who are our Government, Conservative, Liberal, or Radical, they may depend upon it that banishment, exile, transportation, under proper management, is the only humane and effectual method of disposing of the unhappily vicious section of the community. “On the Political Economy of the Athenians,” from the German of Boeckh, must (from the writer’s principal studies) have been a labour of love; but more allied to polite letters are his view of the “Romance Languages,” whilst yet at Oxford, 1835; and his *magnum opus* in this line, “Enquiry into the Credibility of Early Roman History,” 2 vols. 8vo., 1856. Poor Roman history; we must all go to school again, or burn Niebuhr, and read Macaulay, and lament the loss of the books of Livy^b. But truce to reflections. We have stated enough to demonstrate that Sir Cornwall Lewis is one of those well-read scholars, whose works, after producing their due influence on the public of their period with regard to the important or interesting matters they discuss, are well calculated to descend to later years, and hand down the name of their author with credit to posterity. For the present he must be esteemed a sensible and learned man, though a dull and stammering speaker in the House of Commons,—not so much, in judgment, of the genuine Anglo-Saxon type, as of the Welsh blood which is his natural inheritance.

The Duke of Newcastle is only known to literature, if it can be called known, by accounts from the Crimea and other regions about the Black Sea, to which he paid a long visit four years ago. As Lord Lincoln, before he succeeded to the ducal title, however, we remember him on public occasions an eloquent speaker, whose suavity and refinement declared him undeniably to belong to that class whose minds are most sensibly imbued and informed by high literary cultivation.

^b In the earlier work we are much inclined to agree with the author and with Schlegel, with whom he coincides; and with him also to differ from the hypothesis of Raynouard, viz. that instead of the various modern languages founded on the Latin being derived from the central source of the Provence (Troubadour) spread over the south of France and Aragon, they have all been modified from the Roman original as differently acted upon by Arab, Teutonic, and other conquering tribes in Italy, Spain, France, &c., till they assumed their existing forms of national tongues in these countries.

Come we now to the Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the greatest orator in the living House of Commons. Disraeli, Palmerston, Bulwer-Lytton, Cobden, Bright, Roebuck, and others, are severally remarkable for various styles of adorned as well as unadorned eloquence; but to Gladstone they are all contented to yield the palm, and he stands conspicuously at the head of the distinguished phalanx. Enthusiasm and subtlety are the elements of his mind: the former bearing him bravely through every course which his conscience dictates, and occasionally betraying him into apparent inconsistencies; and the latter tending to refinements so minute as to vex common understandings, and run into the vague region of the mystical, like the Greek Chorus of Clouds to a brilliant display of genius. Like unto Burke, he is apt to "go on refining" while even his delighted auditors "think of dining," or entertaining the wish to get home to bed, *et placens? uxor*, where that blessing is permitted to a busy M.P. Truth, honesty of purpose, and patriotic aspiration leaven the whole; and now at the age of fifty it may be predicated that he will achieve a yet more marked place in the history of his country. At Christ Church, Oxford, he imbibed a high infusion of the High Church doctrines, and appeared as their champion in two publications. "The State considered in its Relations to the Church," reached a second edition in 1839; and "Church Principles considered in their Results" followed a like popular course in 1841. It is a remarkable exercise to contrast him with Milton on the question of Church and State. Combated with all Macaulay's force in the "Edinburgh Review," so strongly fixed were his principles, that he resigned office rather than agree to the Maynooth grant; and heeded not the reviewer's description of "the young politician, not profound, but fluent and clever"—"one of those who carry public opinion by talking and acting before they have thought and read;"—before they have read and thought would be apter in style. Installed at the Board of Trade, Mr. Gladstone's remarkable qualities became displayed in a more utilitarian and material line. His commercial knowledge, his persevering application to business, and his official habits and practice, gave him a degree of training which soon raised him to the rank of one of our greatest authorities in all matters connected with trade and finance. Hence his "Remarks on Recent Commercial Legislation," 1845, attracted earnest public attention, and led to long and warm debates both in Parliament and the press. But a far deeper sensation was created by his famous Letters to Lord Aberdeen, exposing the atrocities of the Neapolitan Government, and demanding national interference to redress the wrongs perpetrated by this infamous tyranny. Every British heart responded to the appeal, and though long delayed, it was the beginning of that auspicious change of which we have not yet seen the end. But we have seen the wreck of the rescued victims on our shore; and we may expect to see some of them nobly trampling out the last dying embers of oppression hereafter, and illustrious in their native

land, rendered by them independent and free. "The History of the Roman State, from the Italian of Farini," 3 vols. 8vo., is the later literary labour of this eminent man. The revival, or rather the glorious reconstruction of Italy, is on his heart; may he live to enjoy the up-clearing of the troubled and misty atmosphere of the present hour! Yet, even whilst we are writing this sketch, comes forth his elaborate work upon Homer. Upon this production much learned criticism has been bestowed, and differences of opinion have been urged, and imperfections have been pointed out. For critics, were it otherwise, "were pity of our lives," as Bully Bottom, the weaver, expresses it. Mr. Gladstone could look for no less; and he may feel easy that he has had no more. But we are free to confess that the deed has exalted him wonderfully in our estimation. It has set him far above the common herd of statesmen, or pseudo-statesmen, and made him a bright pattern to all. Only one remark we shall add. We hope and trust that his own love of literature will bind him to the interests of literary men, and that he will exhibit in place, what to our great national reproach has been so rarely witnessed, a minister at once an ornament and the warmest friend to his country's intellectual progress.

The Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, "Pembroke's" brother, has not, to our knowledge, published anything beyond a pamphlet on the "Sanitary Condition of the Army," reprinted from the "Westminster Review;" but he is understood to be a frequent contributor to the periodical press—one that is aware of its political value, and uses it accordingly.

Lord Elgin is, especially at the present time, a man of letters; though perhaps only his very able Despatches distinguish him as a literary man. And the correspondence published under his supervision may be considered the most important in the wide, wide world.

To Mr. Charles Villiers the public owe tracts or speeches on Free-trade legislation; to allow more of free-trade to authors might be worthy of his attention.

Lord Granville, the son of a literary and accomplished sire, is more recognised for his taste than his practice as regards the *Belles Lettres*. His political compositions are, however, noticeable alike for grace and force. With general literature and the fine arts Mr. Milner Gibson is well acquainted, though Liberal politics are but too engrossing for his indulgence in nobler pursuits. Of the Duke of Somerset and Sir Charles Wood we suspect nothing pre-eminently literary; though it is difficult to conceive of their Cabinet associates, Sir George Grey and Mr. Cardwell, that they have not employed pen and ink anonymously, beyond our ken, which would entitle them to a small niche in the temple of the Muses.

As it is, we are gratified to recognise a fair proportion of literary talent in the highest service of the country, and so we leave them to their distinctions and rewards—*consedere duces*.

THE NATIONAL STYLE AND ITS CRITICS.

IN proportion as the revived taste for the English national style of architecture becomes more strongly fixed in the public mind, so the bitterness of its opponents increases; and this is perfectly natural. Men who have been brought up in the idea that the architecture of Greece and Italy is the only architecture in the world that deserves the name or is worthy of study, and to treat the architecture of England with the contempt of ignorance, are amazed and astounded to find the change that has come over the public mind, and to hear *their employers* calling loudly for a knowledge of this very style which they have so entirely neglected; and, moreover, that those employers are able to see and understand that their assumed contempt is only a proof of their own ignorance of it. That such men, who have been accustomed to consider themselves as leaders and high authorities in everything relating to architecture, should be convicted of ignorance of their own art; that those who have long been carried on the crest of the wave of popularity, should find themselves suddenly left high and dry on the shore by the receding tide, and calling in vain upon the waves to return,—all this must naturally be very galling, and we cannot be surprised at the state of constant irritation which they shew on all occasions. Nothing is so irritating as the consciousness that one is ignorant of a subject which he ought to know, and is expected to know; and the Classic architects must feel daily more and more conscious that such is their case.

Moreover, the fact stares them in the face, that those architects who have carefully studied the history and practice of their art in their own country are fully employed, the leaders among them so overwhelmed with work that they can hardly do justice to their employers, while the Classicists find their works and reputation equally slipping away from them, and are obliged to have recourse to desperate measures.

The general ignorance of the history of architecture, arising partly from the contempt with which it has long been treated, is very remarkable, and betrays itself daily in nearly all that is written on the subject. Writers who are generally well informed on other subjects, and who are entitled to our respect and our gratitude in many respects, make singular slips when they touch upon this. The Editor of the "Building News," with whom we in general cordially agree, in a leading article on Dec. 2, in which he replies to some articles in this Magazine, kindly suggests that we have made "a slip of the pen of the most palpable kind" in saying that "there is not the slightest *Venetian character* in the churches of Perigord," although "St. Front at Perigueux bears considerable resemblance to St. Mark's at Venice." Does he consider that St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey are of

the same style because they happen to be both in London? There is just about the same difference between St. Mark's at Venice and the *Venetian style*. In both cases there is about three centuries difference in age, and as great a difference in style. St. Mark's is an isolated church, of thoroughly Byzantine character, built in the eleventh century, when Venice was a subordinate city of the Byzantine empire^a: the example was not followed, and it had no influence whatever on the *Venetian style*, which is chiefly of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, or, at the earliest, of the fourteenth. There are many other examples of these isolated Byzantine churches in different parts of Italy and France, even as far north as Normandy, but they remained isolated, and had little or no influence on the style of the other churches in the same neighbourhood. The case of Perigueux is widely different. Perigueux was a Roman city of some importance, as is evident by the remains of the Roman walls and Roman buildings there and in the neighbourhood: it probably retained its allegiance to the Roman, or Byzantine, emperor so long as he retained the command of the Mediterranean, which was until the end of the eleventh century^b. Perigueux and the neighbouring city of Limoges were depôts of commerce carrying on a lucrative trade with Byzantium, and supplying the products of the East to the north of France and to England. In the country round Perigueux, called Perigord, the Byzantine style became for two or three centuries the national style of the people: we have not less than fifty churches still remaining in that style, which is a proof of frequent and long continued friendly intercourse with Byzantium. St. Front is, therefore, not an isolated church out of place, like St. Mark's, but one of a series of churches, in fact, of a Byzantine school in France; and this school exercised considerable influence on the neighbouring provinces of Anjou and Poitou, the style of which is a singular mixture of Byzantine and Romanesque. These churches are all of the eleventh and twelfth centuries; they are very numerous, and many of them very fine; architecture was very flourishing in those provinces at that period, and made rapid and evident progress up to a certain point, when it was suddenly stopped, just falling short of the actual Gothic style, but shewing evident marks of that struggle which eventually led to it. Precisely at that period these provinces were part of the English dominions, and as closely connected with England as Ireland was twenty years ago. Normandy, which formed part of these western provinces, was practically nearer to London than Yorkshire was at the same period, and in more constant communication with it. Henry II. resided in Angers more frequently than in London. It was during this precise period, when Henry II. was holding his court at Angers, and feeding the people during a famine

^a See *Sismondi Républiques Italiennes*, vol. i. chap. v. p. 351.

^b See Gibbon's *Roman Empire*, chap. liii.

with corn from England, that Gothic architecture was being rapidly developed from the union of the Byzantine and the Roman. Before this was quite completed, but after Becket's Crown at Canterbury was built, which is almost perfect Gothic, the connection between England and her French provinces was cut off by King John—*Lackland*. The progress of architecture was suddenly stopped in those parts of France; it is difficult to find any buildings of the thirteenth century in Anjou or Poitou: in Normandy and in England architecture continued to flourish, and the Gothic styles were fully developed and succeeded each other in rapid succession. The Gothic of Normandy is not quite the same as that of England, nor is that of any other country or district of France, but there is more resemblance between the Gothic of England and that of Normandy than any other district, as was natural, because there was more frequent peaceful intercourse between them, and this is what always had the chief influence on architecture. We never asserted that, *because* a third part of the territory which now forms France was under the dominion of the English crown at the time that Gothic architecture was developed, *therefore* the architecture of England was derived from those provinces, but because, partly from this cause, and partly from the line of commerce passing through the same district, there was more frequent and regular friendly intercourse between the people of England and the people of those provinces than any other part of the continent. The people were in a higher state of civilization; their buildings were better than those of England at that time; the English people, who had to visit them either as followers of the court or for purposes of commerce, saw this, and took advantage of each new development, each step in advance. Just as, a century before, the Norman style was introduced into England, not as a badge of conquest, as is often erroneously supposed, but because the Saxon people saw that the buildings of the Normans were better than their own, and imitated them. The change began before the Conquest, as we know from history, though we have very little remaining of the time of the Confessor, and not much of the time of the Conqueror; and it is probable that the war rather impeded than accelerated the progress of architecture, as was always the case. The march of an army leaves no trace behind it, excepting graves, and perhaps a few tombs erected afterwards. The march of the merchant, on the contrary, has everywhere left lasting traces behind it. For the first ten years after the Norman conquest we have not a building remaining, excepting castles, and the only church recorded as having been begun in that interval is the cathedral of Canterbury, which was entirely rebuilt fifty years subsequently. After that time the country had settled down to the new order of things, peace and commerce had returned, and new buildings sprung up with wonderful rapidity in all directions. The Cluniac monks introduced the new fashion, and it spread in an extraordinary manner. Practice makes perfect in masonry as in other things, and the progress that was made during the

following century would be incredible if we had not the clearest evidence before our eyes. By the time of Henry II. the art of building in stone was brought to as high a state of perfection as it has ever been brought to; the builders and architects were constantly striving for something new, and the strongest spirit of emulation prevailed everywhere. The ground was thus thoroughly prepared and ready for the great change which was coming; and just at this time the bishops and nobles, the chief builders of the time, had the opportunity of seeing the improvements which had been made in Anjou by the introduction of the Byzantine element. In this manner, by carefully tracing historical data, and not by any theory or fancy, we may account for the presence of the Byzantine element in English-Gothic, and its absence^a from the Gothic of Paris and the Isle de France, which in other respects was making parallel progress.

It is a mistake to suppose that Paris was the capital of what we now call France at that period; it was the capital of but a very small part of it, and there was far less intercourse between London and Paris, than between London and Angers, in the time of Henry II.

Another eminent critic who does not approve of the revived taste for our national style, is the writer of an elaborate article on Mr. Fergusson's "Handbook of Architecture" in the "Quarterly Review." This gentleman displays his learning and knowledge of the history of architecture by attributing the origin of the Norman and Gothic styles to the ancient Lombards! and actually cites the churches of Lucca and Pisa^b as examples of the work of the ancient Lombards,—a mistake of only about three centuries in his chronology. These churches are the glory of the Pisan Republic of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, and the well-known works of the architects of the Pisan school^c.

There is scarcely a vestige to be found of the buildings of the ancient Lombards, whatever they were: some few fragments of the original church of St. Ambrogio at Milan may be traced, and are of debased Roman character, chiefly valuable as evidence that the existing building in which these fragments are preserved is some centuries later. To consider Italy as the cradle of the Gothic style is preposterous, the fact being that it never took root there at all; the few Gothic churches which are found there of a date anterior to the fourteenth century are notoriously the work of foreigners, and not all in advance of the countries they came from. The Italians themselves continued to build in the round-arched style down to the fourteenth century; they never, in fact, adopted either the pointed

^a See Viollet-le-Duc, *Dictionnaire d'Architecture*, art. "Construction."

^b Quarterly Review, No. CCXII. p. 308.

^c The Cathedral of Lucca was founded in 1060, and rebuilt by Giudetto in 1204. The Cathedral of Pisa was built in 1067—1118, but much altered afterwards; the campanile, known as the leaning tower, was begun in 1174.

arch or Gothic details in their general style, though they have some beautiful exceptions.

In answer to Mr. Bell's question, so much discussed in the "*Building News*,"—"Is Gothic architecture in harmony with the highest class of painting and sculpture?" we appeal from theory to facts: Professor Cockerell, who is no mean judge, and is certainly not prejudiced in favour of Gothic or of English work, decided, after careful investigation, that the sculpture in England in the thirteenth century, at Wells, Lincoln, and Salisbury, is equal to any in Europe at the same period. At a later time, dating from the fourteenth century, the Italian school of sculpture and painting was unrivalled, but some of their most celebrated examples are actually the ornament of Gothic buildings: unfortunately, their architecture was as bad as their sculpture was good, and the most splendid sculpture is often thrown away in the decoration of the most worthless buildings. Perhaps the sculpture on the west front of the Cathedral of Orvieto, the work of the fifteenth century, is one of the finest series of sculptures ever executed for the external decoration of a building, and this building is Gothic, though, unfortunately, very bad Gothic. For painting, the series of fresco paintings, by Giotto, in the interior of St. Francis at Assisi, is amongst the finest ever executed as decorations for the interior of a building. The church is Gothic, and better Gothic than is usual in Italy, being the work of a German architect. We can see no reason for considering the Classic pediment better adapted for the reception of sculpture than the Gothic tympanum, or the many other situations in which sculpture is used to decorate a Gothic building.

A critic in the "*Builder*" of Nov. 19, appears to agree with us substantially in all the main points, and differs more in words than in reality. Whether windows introduced between columns are correct or not, and whether the windows of the Italian style are ugly or not, are matters of taste on which each person may have and may hold his own opinion. In acknowledging that the use of the *loggie* was "to cover the windows from the heat of the sun," he grants all that is of any real importance,—that until we can import the Italian sun, the Italian style will always be out of place in England. In saying that "in any future style of architecture we should be right to use bay-windows," he grants the whole question; they are essentially a Gothic feature, the invention of the despised "Dark Ages;" and in a question between the two styles, the Goths have a right to claim them, and if they hold them until the proposed new style is invented, they will hold them long enough. Architecture always has been an *imitative art*, and has gone on progressing by gradual steps, not by any sudden or violent changes; taking a hint here and another there, and improving on them; not servilely copying other works, but making proper use of them. Those who cry out so loudly for originality, for the "*Deus ex machina*" to make his

appearance and invent a new style of architecture by his own original genius, only prove that they have not studied the history of the art they write about. Bay-windows probably originated in the necessity of accommodating the ladies, who had long been accustomed to sit and work their tapestry in the window-recess formed in the thickness of the wall in the earlier styles, and must have been glad of the additional space and additional light afforded them by the bay or the oriel window. However scientifically it may be demonstrated that no additional light is thrown to the back of the apartment by these projections, we apprehend that if any lady in England, of ancient or modern times, were asked the question whether she would rather sit and work "in her oriel," or behind an Italian window protected from the sun [and the light] by a *loggia*, she would not be long in answering.

Can anything be a greater contradiction in terms than the scheme for an *Italian colonnade* round the *Winter Garden* at South Kensington? Does it not appear, on the face of it, the acmé of absurdity? The object of an Italian colonnade is to shelter people from the sun, it affords no protection from the cold, or the rain, or the snow: how much sun are we likely to have to be protected from while admiring the beautiful evergreens of a *winter garden* in the suburbs of London? The design is as ugly as the plan appears to be badly conceived. The proposed buildings are a bad copy of the Tuileries in Paris, with the addition of this colonnade, of some miles in extent, to connect them, and serve as corridors from one museum to another. Is it too late to protest against these plans, and endeavour to turn the scheme to good account? We hope not, as the money has to be raised by shares, and the shareholders are not bound to the details of the plan. Why not substitute a Gothic cloister for the Italian colonnade? We should then have not only shelter from the weather, and be able to enjoy the beauties of the Winter Garden with comfort, and without catching our deaths from colds, but we should have a most important and most useful adjunct to our National Museum. The most convenient and best-arranged museums in Europe are the Campo Santo at Pisa, and the museum at Toulouse, both of which are in Gothic cloisters. Can any plan be devised better suited for the purpose? A long range of covered way, miles in extent, all glass on one side and all wall on the other. We defy the ingenuity of man, even "the coming man" and his new style, to contrive anything more convenient. The expense of a Gothic cloister need not be a penny more than the Italian colonnade; the same quantity of material and of labour will cost the same in any style, and there is no need for more money to be spent on ornament in the one case than in the other.

The English Gothic style is a distinct style from that of France, Germany, or Italy; in each country there was nearly simultaneous progress, (except in Italy,) but the English style of each succeeding century is still distinct from any Continental style: its distinguishing features are—greater lightness, and, consequently, economy of material; greater purity—it is the

only style in which the Gothic is entirely unmixed with Classical or other foreign elements; better proportions; the different parts of the building more harmoniously adjusted to each other; the towers and spires are of a height proportionate to the mass of the building. The ambition of the French architects to obtain the greatest possible height to the nave, or central compartment, destroyed all proportion of parts; the first effect of their interior is very grand and striking, but the exterior is entirely sacrificed to this one object. On the other hand, the greater length of the English churches grows upon the mind, and impresses the imagination more strongly afterwards. The windows and the patterns of window tracery of the English Gothic are far more varied than those of the Continent; the window openings are almost as much enriched with mouldings as the doorways, whilst on the Continent the window openings are usually quite plain, even in the richest buildings. In doorways the mouldings are generally far more numerous and more rich; a fine suite of mouldings of the thirteenth century, with their deep hollows and bold projections, so common in England, is rarely to be found on the Continent. The flying buttresses and pinnacles are better proportioned, and better adjusted to each other. The beautiful open timber roofs and panelled wooden ceilings are almost peculiar to England: in France, the usual ceiling of village churches is exactly like the half of a barrel tied together by a cord. Yet some English architects, who have their choice of the beautiful cradle-roofs of Somerset or Devon, the open timber-work of Norfolk and Suffolk, or the panelling of other counties, think it an improvement to introduce these ugly barrels into England.

Like the edifices, the English painted glass of the "Dark Ages" was made to suit the climate; it was left as transparent as possible, with a large proportion of white glass of a silvery hue, the patterns merely drawn upon it in outline, and distinguished by a tinge of yellow stain. Modern glass-painters in this "enlightened age" consider it necessary to make their glass as opaque as possible, in order to shut out the light. We have heard an eminent poet complain that he could not see to read in his church, that the figures in the windows looked to him exactly like painted wooden images, and had entirely lost the *ethereal* character which he remembered in his youth in the windows of his father's church. This is doubtless one of the many *improvements* of modern days, one of the points in which modern Gothic is *so superior* to the ancient. According to the ancient and obsolete ideas of SYLVANUS URBAN, all architecture, and all the details and accompaniments belonging to it, ought to be suitable to the climate of the country in which the buildings are erected; and the inhabitants of that country, even in the "Dark Ages," are likely to have discovered what style of architecture was best suited to it. When the climate has changed, then let the style and character of the buildings be changed also.

HERALDRY IN HISTORY, POETRY, AND ROMANCE^a.

MISS MILLINGTON has provided us with a pleasant book. It is not a complete body of heraldry, nor is it, on the other hand, quite useless as a manual. It contains a good deal of technical information, a good deal more of antiquarian gossip, and some agreeable sentiments which will be grateful to the enthusiastic student of the subject. Possibly the book would have been better if it had been either more of a manual, or less. Perhaps also the promise of the title-page, "Heraldry in History, *Poetry*, and Romance," is not quite fulfilled. But we would not too closely scrutinize a work which partakes alike of the usual recommendations and the usual defects of a lady's composition.

The spirit of the book may be understood from the opening sentences:—

"The noble study of heraldry, although to modern ears little more than a category of terms, for the most part unintelligible, even to those who can employ them correctly in emblazoning an escutcheon, was far from being equally barren of significance when those epithets were first introduced. Judging from the little we do understand of what remains, or and argent, gules and azure, dragon and griffin, were not then purely conventional terms, nor were armorial bearings originally adopted by any royal or noble house without due regard to their import, and in order either to perpetuate the memory of former fame, or to incite future descendants to emulate the virtues and heroic bearing of their ancestors. It may be that those coats of arms, if duly understood, would, even now, give lessons of no mean import to those who bear them, and that honour and courtesy, loyalty and devotion, chivalric and heroic virtue, would be enkindled anew by the mute teaching of such memorials of ancestral glory."

These anticipations are pleasant, but fanciful: the study of heraldry in such a spirit will ever be confined to the few; the moral influence of heraldic devices will be sensibly felt only in exceptional cases. On the whole, heraldry must be left to the antiquaries. Busy people will always ask, "Of what use is it?" but there is no reason why it should not regain some of its lost estimation. Our authoress has shewn by her researches how heraldry not only leads us into pleasant fields of romance and bye-paths of history, but some ways in which it is positively and directly useful. An instance of its helping to explain ancient proverbial expressions, is the common saying among the French after the assassination of the Duke of Orleans by the Duke of Burgundy, "*Le baton nouveau est plané.*" This was an allusion to the armorial bearings of Orleans and Burgundy. "The former bore for his badge a knotted stick (*baton nouveau*), and Burgundy, in token of hatred and defiance, assumed a *plane* as his device." Hence, when Orleans was slain, arose the saying, "the knotted stick was planed."

^a Heraldry in History, Poetry, and Romance. By Ellen J. Millington. (London: Chapman and Hall.)

Frequent references to heraldry occur in the old poets. Thus in the seventeenth canto of the *Inferno* of Dante, each of the wretched beings had his escutcheon hung round his neck, and Dante describes the arms of several, as if that was quite sufficient to make clear whom he meant :—

“Poi che nel viso a certi gli occhi persi,
Nei quali il doloroso fuoco casca,
Non ne conobbi alcun ; ma io m'accersi
Che dal collo a ciascun pendea una tasca,
Chavea certo colore, e certo signo ;
E quindi par che l' lor occhio si pasca.”

There occurs a few lines further on a rather amusing example of what are called “canting arms :”—

“Ed un, che d'una *scrofa* azzurra e grossa
Segnato avea lo suo sacchetto bianco.”

The name of the family alluded to was “Scrovigni.” We all remember the name of “Lucy,” with one of whom the immortal Will came into collision in the days of his hot youth. “Lucy” means a “pike,” and so their arms, carved on the gables of Charlecote-house, are, “Three lucas interlaced between three crosslets.” The family of Botreax, strangely enough, assumed three toads into their escutcheon in place of their proper arms, because “botra” in the old Cornish dialect meant a toad. We may take the opportunity of noticing one or two mottoes *parlants*. The motto of Petyt is, “Qui s'estime petyt, deviendra grand ;” of Seton, “Set on ;” of Onslow, “Festina lente ;” of Pridham of Plymouth, “Prud'homme et loyal.”

These are curiosities, and nothing more perhaps. We are wandering from our point, of the *usefulness* of heraldry. It is impossible for us to do more than hint at the one great use of heraldry, which, after all, is the most important, viz. its use in determining genealogies. Thanks to laborious commentators, Dante may be understood without Guillim or Millington ; thanks to laborious antiquaries, it is probable that no serious additions will be made to our historical knowledge by the investigation of coats of arms. The curious and amusing facts which the heraldic student will discover in abundance may beguile a leisure hour, and the moral significance of coat-armour may touch the susceptible and congenial soul, but it is on the solid and appreciable service which heraldry renders to the genealogist that its claims as a useful branch of study must principally rest. Even so, indeed, it must ever be the study of the antiquary. But the assumption of arms by numbers who have no claim to bear them has, perhaps, more than anything else, brought the science into unmerited disrepute. Something, no doubt, is due to heralds themselves. Our authoress gives us a striking example of the absurd coats which were framed not very long ago by the Heralds' College. The following coat was granted in 1760 to a family named Tetlow, seated at Haughton, in Lincolnshire :—

“Az., on a fess ar. 5 musical lines sa.; thereon a rose gu. between 2 escallops of the third; in chief a nag’s head erased of the second, between 2 cross crosslets or; in base a harp of the last. Crest, on a wreath a book erect gu., clasped and ornamented or; thereon a silver penny, on which is written the Lord’s Prayer; on the top of the book a dove proper, in its beak a crowquill sa. Motto, *Præmium virtutis honos.*”

All this is, no doubt, very ridiculous, and we cannot much wonder at people’s laughing at heraldry, when half the coats borne are destitute of authority, and when the heraldic authorities themselves perpetrated such abominations as the above. Yet in spite of all this, manuals of heraldry multiply apace, and find a sale. Arms are borne, and people like to understand something about them. Beyond that, there is the deeper reason, one which must last as long as the world lasts,—that families like to have some distinctive badge, by which the scattered members may recognise each other and be recognised by others. Why should we not then make heraldry more respectable and more useful? Why not have a Reform Bill? Vested interests, of course, would be rigidly respected, though facilities might be given to families, who had obtained their grants of arms in the dark ages of the last century, to exchange their coats for others more reasonable and honourable. But why should not newly-risen families be able to obtain grants of arms, or, if they bore the name of some extinct families, register their arms afresh, for some fee which would not fall too heavily on the purses of professional men? At present it is simply a question of £ s. d., and though the fees, amounting, we believe, to £79 16s., certainly prevent many from availing themselves of the opportunity, yet there is no security to the “armigeri” against the intrusion of upstarts. If, however, there was a foolish prejudice against making grants too common, surely those on whom her Majesty had conferred the honour of knighthood, including, of course, any higher dignity, or who, having borne her Majesty’s commission by sea or land, had obtained a medal or any special recognition of distinguished services, might claim a grant of arms for some reasonable sum—say £5 or £10. We cannot see any objection to allowing any family, whether engaged in trade or not, to register a family device and motto for some similar fee. It appears probable that some such changes as these would be of immense importance to future genealogists and historians, would raise the science of heraldry in general estimation, would afford considerable security to those already lawfully entitled to bear arms, and give an innocent gratification to new families; whilst, in a political point of view, the conservative tendency of all such institutions is not to be despised by the lover of Old England.

SIR R. H. INGLIS'S MEDAL-TASK.

SOME years since, at Winchester, a motley collection of old medal-tasks was preserved in a somewhat ragged volume. It passed from hand to hand in Commoners, and a few copies, or rather extracts, were made by diligent scribes; when the new buildings were occupied, many similar reliques appear to have been lost. A small note-book is now lying before us, which contains several compositions of this description, and some fortunately bear a date. Amongst those of most interest occur poems by Warton; John Graham, of Wadham College, afterwards a Newdegate prizeman; Bishops Lipscombe and Shuttleworth; and the late member for the University of Oxford, the Right Hon. Sir R. H. Inglis. Bishop Lowth's poem on "The Genealogy of Christ," a subject suggested by the east window of Winchester College, was written as an imposition in 1729, and published shortly afterwards in a magazine called "The Union." It is now one of his most admired compositions; and those which we now publish for the first time will no doubt be of interest to our readers, as they shew the powers of their distinguished authors when boys. It is a subject of regret that no complete series of prize compositions has been preserved even at Oxford, where the earliest Newdegate poems are dated 1768, 1771, 1772, 1791, 1803, and 1806; after which they occur in regular order.

The name of Inglis first occurs in a roll of 1799; he was then in the senior part of the fifth form, and must, consequently, have taken a very high position on his first admission into the school. Dr. Williams, the late Vice-Chancellor of Oxford, stands immediately above him. Among the præfects occur Baker, afterwards of Oriel College, now the venerable Rector of Whitburn, who had the distinction of taking the princeps First-Class at Oxford; Merewether, afterwards Common Serjeant of London; and Lipscombe, Shuttleworth, and Jenkinson, afterwards severally Bishops of Jamaica, Chichester, and St. David's. Among his other contemporaries we find Buckland, the well-known Dean of Westminster; Eagles, "the Sketcher" of "Maga;" Professor Haviland of Cambridge, and Sir Henry Willock. Sir Robert Inglis had left Winchester before the roll was drawn up in 1802; the date of the following poem, therefore, falls between the years 1799 and 1802:—

"THE INFLUENCE OF LOCAL ATTACHMENT.

"LOOK round the world, and mark how each surveys
 With fond delight the scenes of former days,
 Dwells on the joys of youth, while memory rears
 Transporting visions from the wreck of years.
 The scornful sage may smile, whose boundless mind
 Glows with the general love of all mankind,

Who owns affection for no favourite clime,
 Unchilled by absence or the lapse of time ;
 But few the innate instinct can efface,
 Nor own some tie which links the soul to place.

“ Say whence the breast with such attachment burns ?
 Whence to its native place with rapture turns ?
 'Tis fond resemblance gives the feeling birth,
 And first implants it in the sons of earth.
 For man, when absent from the scene he loves,
 In rapt idea o'er all nature roves,
 Views his loved haunts in each new object rise,
 And every kindred form delights his eyes ;
 While Contrast flings o'er all the shadowy view
 Her sadly-pleasing tints of varied hue,
 Bids each fond joy, each sorrow live again,
 Nor fears to trace the scenes of former pain.
 Such self-created phantoms we pursue,
 And, pleased, believe the mental vision true.
 To these, when local objects lend their aid
 To call each form from pale Oblivion's shade,
 And when the tearful eye with joy surveys
 Each happier image of its early days,
 With sweet delight we view each phantom rise,
 Which Memory pictures to our eager eyes ;
 While Fancy, hovering o'er the form of youth,
 Renews each faded line, and tints the whole with truth,

“ When Charles withdrew from pomp and regal power
 To close, in cloistered gloom, his evening hour,
 Unmoved he passed through kingdoms once his own,
 And careless viewed an abdicated throne.
 The scenes where once his grandeur shone confest
 Drew no fond sigh, nor moved his tranquil breast ;
 But when his eyes surveyed with transient view
 Each youthful image which remembrance drew,
 Pleased the loved scene, by Time made doubly dear,
 He saw, and sighing, dropt the conscious tear.

“ In humble breasts—for there no baneful art
 Pollutes the genuine impulse of the heart—
 All own that tie to place, which glowed refined
 In generous Charles' or great Vespasian's mind.
 O'er plains ne'er blest by Culture's fostering hands,
 O'er Mecca's deserts and its desert sands,
 The wandering pilgrim wends his weary way,
 And, panting, sinks beneath the noontide ray ;
 Oft heaves a sigh, and trembles to inhale
 The languid poison of each sultry gale ;
 Or views with speechless horror storms arise
 Which whirl the troubled desert to the skies,
 And fears lest, hopeless on the desert waste,
 His strength should sink before the sandy blast ;

Oft mourns his fate when, parched by flaming skies,
 The boundless desert melts before his eyes,
 And shrinks with horror from the lengthening view;
 Scarce dares the wretch his trackless course pursue,
 Yet nature vainly with malignant force
 Presents each terror to obstruct his course;
 In vain she tries his steadfast mind to move,
 Or break the firm-wrought ties of local love.
 Fond thoughts of Home absorb each lighter care,
 Still cheer his bosom and exclude despair;—
 To this grand point his toils, his dangers tend,
 Hope soothes each labour with this promised end.
 How glows the wanderer's breast when through the trees
 The well-known spire and hamlet's smoke he sees,
 When his glad eyes review the village green,
 And trace each happy spot, each youthful scene,
 Which fixed Remembrance calls again to light,
 Or Fancy pictures to his eager sight.
 Or should he seek, by fond affection led,
 The peaceful mansions of the silent Dead,
 Where friends, whose kindness cheered the sorrowing eye,
 Nameless, unhonoured, undistinguished lie,
 Each once-loved image bursts upon his view,
 Whilst his fond eyes th' ideal scene pursue.

“ Thus to whatever lot in life confined,
 This passion grows in each enraptured mind,
 This fills the patriot's heart with martial fire,
 And bids him in his country's cause expire.
 E'en in the humblest of mankind we trace
 The same fond feeling which, inspired by Place,
 With tenfold vigour warms the generous heart,
 By science polished and refined by art.

“ R. H. INGLIS.”

The allusion to Vespasian is doubtless identical with the anecdote related by Lord Bacon in the third part of the *Instauratio* :—

“ Vespasian did attribute so much to this matter that, when he was emperor, he would by no means be persuaded to leave his father's house, though but mean, lest he should lose the wonted object of his eyes and the memory of his childhood; and, besides, he would drink in a wooden cup tipped with silver, which was his grandmother's, upon festival days.”

The Marquess of Bute, in 1772, gave one gold medal and two silver medals to the school; in 1764 his son, the Hon. William Stuart, afterwards Primate of All Ireland, was a commoner-præfect. In 1761-5 Thomas, Earl of Aylesbury, was the donor; in 1782 George Lord Rivers; in 1787 the Earl of Aylesbury and Lord Rivers were the joint-donors; the former withdrew his prizes when Dr. Warton, in 1793, retired from the head-mastership, a circumstance alluded to by Dr. Chandler in these caustic lines :—

“ When Warton from his mastership retired,
 With him the patronage of Bruce expired;

The noble patron's prizes then we find
 Not for the boys, but master was designed;
 But the more noble Prince the want supplied,
 And gave to Genius all that Bruce denied."

In 1816, at the request of the Right Hon. B. Sheridan, the Prince Regent gave two gold medals and two silver medals, a royal gift continued to the present day. It is therefore interesting to find, in the collection from which we have already drawn, the name of "Charles B. Sheridan, 1811," the second son of Mr. Sheridan, attached to a successful poem, "On the Retreat of the French from the Heights of Santarem." He gained medals in 1813 and in 1811. He was a commoner-præfect in 1812.

ROBERTSON'S BECKET^a.

WE have recently noticed two new biographies of Becket, but more particularly one in which it is attempted to exhibit him as a *Saint* from the cradle to the grave^b; we have also alluded to estimates of his character by such very different writers as Professor Stanley and Dr. Vaughan^c; and we have now a fresh and masterly work on the same subject, the substance of which appeared thirteen years ago in the "English Review;" that it is again brought forward is probably owing to the appearance of Mr. Morris as a biographer, who has thus the merit of procuring for the world a *Memoir* that will be read long after his own is forgotten.

The incidents of a life that has been so often canvassed as that of Becket can of course present little novelty, but Mr. Robertson's admirable mode of treating them makes full compensation, and entitles his work to the commendation of one of the very best of its class. Every sentence appears to have been well weighed, and every needful illustration is afforded, whilst the common fault of smothering the main points under a mass of trivial detail is avoided. The mistakes and misrepresentations of Mr. Morris are temperately, but convincingly pointed out, the Saxon theory of Thierry is disposed of, and if a full and candid examination of each debatable point in the archbishop's conduct can enable any man to do it, the concluding chapter may be said to fix definitively Becket's place in history.

Instead, therefore, of again traversing such well-beaten ground as the actions or even the miracles of Becket, we shall confine this notice to reproducing a portion of the just estimate with which the work concludes.

^a "Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury. A Biography. By James Craigie Robertson, M.A., Canon of Canterbury." (Murray.)

^b GENT. MAG., May, 1859, p. 459; October, p. 367.

^c Ibid., Aug., p. 133; October, p. 367.

"If we compare Becket with the two great champions of the hierarchy who within a century had preceded him—Gregory the Seventh and Anselm—the result will not be in his favour. He had nothing of Hildebrand's originality of conception—of his world-wide view—of his superiority to vulgar objects—of his far-sighted patience. Doubtless he would have been ready to adopt the great Pope's dying words, that he suffered because he had 'loved righteousness and hated iniquity;' but how much more of self-deceit would have been necessary for this in the one case than in the other! Hildebrand, while he exalted the hierarchy against the secular power, had laboured with an earnest, although partly misdirected zeal, that its members should not be unworthy of the lofty part which he assigned to it in the economy of this world: in Becket we see the Hildebrandine principles misapplied to shelter the clergy from the temporal punishment of their crimes. Far less will the later English Primate endure a comparison with his illustrious predecessor, Anselm. It is, indeed, no reproach to him that he was without that profound philosophical genius which made Anselm the greatest teacher that the Church had seen since St. Augustine; but the deep and mystical fervour of devotion, the calm and gentle temper, the light, keen, and subtle, yet kindly wit, the amiable and unassuming character of Anselm—the absence of all personal pretension in his assertion of the Church's claims—are qualities which fairly enter into the comparison, and which contrast strikingly with the coarse worldly pride and ostentation by which the character and the religion of Becket were disfigured. Nor in a comparison either with Anselm or with Hildebrand must we forget that, while their training had been exclusively clerical and monastic, Becket's more varied experience of life renders the excesses of hierarchical spirit far less excusable in him than in them.

"An eminent writer, whose position is very different from that of Becket's ordinary admirers, has eulogised him as having contributed to maintain the balance of moral against physical force, to control the despotism which oppressed the middle ages, and so to prepare the way for modern English liberty*. And such was, unquestionably, the result of his exertions, as of much besides in the labours of Hildebrand and his followers. But it is rather an effect wrought out by an over-ruling Providence than anything which Becket contemplated, or for which he deserves credit or gratitude. His efforts were made, not in the general cause of the community, but for the narrowest interests of the clergy as a body separate from other men; and it is not to the freest, but to the most priest-ridden and debased of modern countries, that we ought to look for the consequences which would have followed, if the course of things had answered to Becket's intention.

"Least of all does Becket deserve the sympathy of those among ourselves who dread that reversed Hildebrandism which would reduce the Church to a mere function of the secular power. An Englishman ought no more, as a Churchman, to espouse the cause of those who in former times exaggerated the claims of the hierarchy, than, as the subject of a constitutional monarchy, he ought to defend the excesses of despotism. The name of Becket, instead of serving as a safeguard to those who fear encroachment on the Church in our own time, will only furnish their opponents with a pretext for representing the most equitable claims in behalf of the Church as manifestations of a spirit which would aim at the establishment of priestly tyranny and intolerance."—(pp. 318—320.)

* "Sir J. Stephen, *Essays*, i. 377-8."

Original Documents.

SYLVANUS URBAN has much pleasure in presenting to his readers four hitherto unpublished documents. The first two relate to manors in the counties of Wilts, Somerset, Dorset, and Hants; the third is signed by several of the most eminent men of the time of James I.; and the fourth gives some intimation of the variety of curious information that lurks almost unknown in the records of public bodies. It is at least remarkable to find the chapter of Westminster venturing to pay for a "bonfire on the king's birthday" (Nov. 19, 1644) at the very time when the attainder of Archbishop Laud was in debate between the two Houses of Parliament.

One valued contributor, whose initials will be readily recognised, thus heartily proffers help, and we doubt not that he will find many imitators.

"MR. URBAN,—Your proposal to devote a portion of your monthly issue to the printing of original documents, is one in which, I trust, you will meet with the aid and hearty encouragement of all who have it in their power to furnish contributions of that character. It will give great additional value to your pages, and most cheering and hopeful it is to see the vigour with which you are commencing your 129th year. This step alone, on which you have so wisely determined, ought to double your circulation, and ensure to you another century of prosperous existence.

"You may depend on my hearty co-operation in keeping you well supplied with original documents of the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth centuries—perhaps earlier ones; and if all who have such at their command would join in the work as heartily as I do, your journal in a few years will be a *repertorium* or chartulary of incalculable value to all future historians and topographers. I send you two herewith, which I hope will be acceptable to the topographers of Wilts, Dorset, and Hants, and induce them to welcome your Magazine throughout those counties.—I am, &c., L. B. L."

FEOFFMENT FROM SIR ROBERT DE ASHTON, OF MANORS IN WILTS, SOMERSET, AND DORSET.—1374.

SCIANT presentes et futuri, quos ego Robertus de Asshton, miles, dedi, concessi, et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Johanni Cary, Johanni Bernes, civi Londinensi, Willelmo Mulsho, clerico, et Roberto Brom de Warrewyk maneria mea in Ffenny Sutton, cum suis pertinenciis, in Comitatu Wiltes; quorum unum manerium habeo ex dono et feoffamento Thome de Hongreford, in excambio pro manerio de Assheleye, in eodem Comitatu; et manerium meum de Luddeford, et manerium meum de Knolle, cum eorum pertinentiis, in Comitatu Somersetie, et manerium meum de Lytton, et manerium meum de Pouerestoke, cum eorum pertinentiis, in Comitatu Dorsetie. Habendum et tenendum omnia predicta maneria, cum universis suis pertinentiis, una cum visibus franciplegii, advocacionibus ecclesiarum et capellarum, reversionibus, et cum omnibus aliis libertatibus et commoditatibus ad dicta maneria quovismodo spectantibus, prefatis Johanni, Johanni, Willelmo, Edwardo, Johanni et Roberto Brom, et eorum heredibus et assignatis, libere,

bene, et in pace, in feodo, et hereditate, in perpetuum. De capitalibus dominis feodorum illorum, per servicia inde debita et de jure consueta. Et ego vero predictus Robertus de Asshton, et heredes mei, omnia predicta maneria, cum suis pertinentiis universis, una cum visibus franciplegii, advocacionibus ecclesiarum et capellarum, reversionibus, ac cum omnibus aliis libertatibus et commoditatibus ad dicta maneria quovismodo spectantibus, prenominationis Johanni, Johanni, Willelmo, Edwardo, Johanni, et Roberto Brom, eorum heredibus et assignatis, contra omnes gentes warrantizabimus et defendemus in perpetuum. In cujus rei testimonium, presenti carte sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus, nobilibus viris domino Edmundo Comite Marchie et Ultonie, Willelmo domino de Latymer, Johanne Lovell, Ricardo Stury, Johanne Bromwich, militibus, et aliis. Datum Londonie, 14 die Novembris, anno regni Regis Edwardi tertii post conquestum Anglie quadragésimo octavo.

In dorso.—“Carta Roberti Assheton de maneriis de Fenny-Sutton, Luddeford, Knolle, Litton, et Pouerestoke.”

Seal.—Red wax, one inch; two bars, over them a bend. “Sigillum Roberti de Asshetone.”

MARRIAGE SETTLEMENT BY SIR RICHARD BEAUFOU, OF HALF OF THE MANOR OF HURSLEY, HANTS.—1335.

CETE endenture fete entre Mons^r. Gylberd de Ellesfeld, Chyvaler, dune part, et Mons^r. Richard de Beaufou dautere part, temoygne, q^e come le dit Mons^r. Richard est tenu et oblige a dyt Mons^r. Gylbert, en Centz livres desterlyngs, par reconyssaunce destatut merchaunt, devaunt le Meire et le Clyerk nre Seign^r. le Roy de Oxenford, siccome plus pleynement piert par le dit estatut, le dit Mons^r. Gylbert graunte, pur lys et ses executours, q^e si le avaundit Mons^r. Richard feffe un homme, ou deux, en fe symple la meite de son maner de Noteskulling en la Comite de Suthampton, oue les apportenaunces, issi q^e cely un ou deux que issi serrount fefes, eyent plaine et paisible seysyn, les queux, apres lour seysyne, continue vendront en la Cour nre Seign^r. le Roy al le dit Mons^r. Richard, a la quinsyme de Seint Michel prochein avenyr apres le date dyceste, par un bref de covenant, et le dit Mons^r. Richard contra le droit de la dite moyte du maner avaundit, estre a un deux q^e issi serra feffe, come ces q^e . . averount de son don, pur qele reconyssaunce, cely ou ceux q^e issi sront feffer, graunteront et rendront lavaundit moyte du maner avaundit au dit Mons^r. Richard, a tenyr a terme de sa vie, des chiefes seynurages du fea. Et q^e apres le decesz le dit Mons^r. Richard, mesme le moyte du maner avaundit reviendra a Johan le fyz e heir le dit Mons^r. Richard, et Eleyne la ffyle le dit Mons^r. Gilbert, q^e serra la femme le dit Johan; a tenir la dite moyte du maner avaundit a les avaunditz Johan et Eleyne et as les heirs Johan, du cors Eleyne leallment engendres, de chiefs seynurages de fea par les services qe aale moyte apendount, a tous jours. Et si Johan devye sauntz heir de corps Eleyne engendre, apres le deces le avaundit Johan et Eleyne, qe adonk, mesme la moyte du maner avaundit remeyne adreis heirs le dit mon sire Richard, a tous jours, qe adonkes apres cel fefement issi fet et le fyn issun.....constages des les avaundis Mons^r. Gilbert et Mons^r. Richard le dit estatut seit tenu... ..et seit cel estatut dementenaunt adonk livre au dit Mons^r. Richard ou a ces heirs.....dampne a tous jours. Et tut^b seit ceo q^e le dit Johan devye avaunt

^a i. e. ‘cancelled;’ *dampner*, to ‘cancel.’

^b *tut*, ‘although.’

la fyn leve neqedont^c le feffement de tra et la fyn tenera issi q^e la dit Eleyne eyt estat en la dite meyte du maner su dit, pur terme de sa vye. Et sil avyne q^e, en la defaute Mons^r. Richard, le feffement ne ceo face, ou la fyn avaundit ne seit leve, come de sus est dit, q Dieu defende, q^e le dit estatut estoyse en sa force, et bien lyt al une partie ou al autre depurchaser un *dedimus potestatem* a ascun Justice de Bank, de prendre la reconysaunce sur dit enpays^d, issuit q^e les parties puent sceire lengrossement de la dit fyn par lour attornes. En temoignaunce de queux choses les parties su dites a ces escrits endentes entrechaungeablement ount mis lor seeales. Escrites a Bolehuth le Treszisme jour de May lan du Regne le Roi Edward Tierce puis la conqueste nefyme.

The seal is a shield (resting on an eagle displayed), barry nebuly. All that is left of the legend is the end of the name Ellesfeld—"sfeld."

N.B. Barry nebuly is the coat of Ellsfield of Hants.

ARTICLES TO BE OBSERVED IN THE ERECTING AND ORDAYNYNG OF A PRESENT ACADEMYE.

[MS. Lansd. 846, fol. 120.]

IN ancient times horsemanship was one of the characteristics of a gentleman's education, but when the frequency of tournaments had ceased, the practice of the art declined, and Blundevil, who wrote his treatise on "The Four Chiefest Offices belonging to Horsemanship," in the time of Queen Elizabeth, complains heavily of the appearance of a muster, when Her Highness, as he expresses it, "had need of horses and horsemen."

The earliest modern European treatise on this art was by a Neapolitan, Federigo Grisone, whose *Ordini di Cavalcare* was published at Naples in the middle of the sixteenth century, and one of whose scholars of the name of Alexander was the instructor of the esquires and riders in Queen Elizabeth's stables. Blundevil says, "The Queen's Majesty minded graciously to provide for the breeding and keeping of great horses."

The English were so far behind the French and Italians in the art of elegant riding in the time of James the First, that very soon after Henry Prince of Wales appeared at court, a plan was formed by some of the more spirited of the young nobility, headed by the Prince himself, for establishing an Academy of Horsemanship: a copy of the scheme for which, signed by its principal promoters, is here placed before the reader.

H. E.

1. That there be a sufficient number of worthy noblemen and gentlemen well chosen, that will have in recommendation the honor of their country.

2. That after the choice be made, and the number full to twenty-one, there be a day and place appointed by the Prince's Highness where the Society shall meet: and that every one do bring with him one hundred French crowns, and there to enter into consultation how the best way may be to erect and maintain an Academy.

3. That there be a place appointed that may serve always for the Society to meet once a-week to redress all such errors as may arise, which is to be ordered by most voices, and in case of difference that it be referred to his Highness' censure.

4. That it be considered when the whole Society cannot meet, there be a certain number appointed that may resolve of the business, for the good of the Academy, and that as many are in the towne shall be advertised the night before.

5. That there be chosen by the whole Society a Treasurer, out of that number, who shall give good security for all such monies as shall be received by him or his

^c *neqedont*, 'nevertheless.'

^d *enpays*, 'impediment.'

deputy, and that he shall give a strict accompt for every penny that goeth out, and that he shall lay out no money without order from the whole Society or the Committee of the Academy.

6. That there be appointed likewise a Proveditor, who must have an intertaynment to execute such business as he shall have order from the whole Society, or Committee of the Academy.

7. That there be a good choice made of an excellent Esquire and Under-rider, a Smith, and a Sadler, a Mathematician, and one that learneth the languages; a fencer with his Usher, a dancer and his Usher, a Water, and a porter to keep the gates.

8. That it be lawful for every one of this Society to send three horses, that shall be dressed either for the manage or for the ring, and some young rider to be taught; and for the more commodity it is fit that every one in his particular make provision for his horse-meate, but that all the horses stand in one stable to be the nigher the Esquire both to oversee the grooms and horses.

9. That the entertainment be considered for every one of these Maisters according to his merit. As for the Smith and Sadlar, their intertainment will be but small besides their lodging and shops to work in, for that they are to be paid by every one out of his particular purse, as they shall have need of them, Always provided that to this Academy none work but those that belong unto it.

10. That the Maisters that belong unto this Academy be bound to be found at the place of the Academy every morning at 6 of y^e clock until 11, and from 2 of the clock in the afternoon till 5, and especially when they are warned before. And that every man's horse shall be rid on, not as the quality of the Maister, but as he come first or last to the manage, and that none of them maye learn any skolars that are not of the Academy without leave, but the Pages that belong to those of the Academy, And that no nation be brought up in the Academy to be a professed rider but Scotch and English, whereby the Academy may be upholden hereafter without strangers.

11. And for the better maintenance of so noble a work as this is, that will be such an honor to our nation, there will be very few worthy men either spiritual or temporal that will not contribute to this worthy acte, whether they be able or noe, to make use of these exercises, which will serve for a stock for the upholding of this Academy.

12. The place that must be built must consist of a covered Manage, of a stable for 60 horses, a place long enough to run at the ring, and large enough to ride 2 or 3 young horses at ease; shoppes for a Smith and a Sadler; a room to fence, wait, and dance in; lodgings for all those that shall belong to the Academy, as Master and Officers, and a place where the Society of the Academy may meet and sit in counsell.

Wee whose names are underwritten will with all convenient speed erect and set up a fair Riding House, with a fair Court inclosed with a brick-wall, fit for an Academy. Wee will also build near adjoining to this place a convenient dwelling-house for him that shall be entertained to have principal charge of this place, and we will allow him for his entertainment Six hundred French crowns by the year.

ARUNDELL.

RO. ESSEX.

THEO. HOWARD.

CRANBORNE.

RO. SUSSEX.

E. BRUCE.

F. SACKEVILLE.

RO. ROCHESTER.

THO. SOMERSETT.

PEMBROCKE.

MONTGOMERY.

H. HOWARD.

E. CECYLL.

JOHN HARYNGTON.

HADINGTON.

**EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPTER BOOKS OF WESTMINSTER ABBEY,
1608—1680.**

MR. URBAN,—Perhaps the following extracts from the Westminster Chapter Books may interest your readers. For convenience I have modernized the orthography.

MACKENZIE WALCOTT, M.A.

1608. Watching and warding with munition and shot in the church during the sickness and the funeral of Queen Elizabeth	£	s.	d.
— Mr. Ireland ^a , for the charges of a play ^b at Christmas	0	84	0
— Boat-hire to Greenwich	0	0	8
1611. Organ tuned by the year	40	0	0
1618. Musicians for playing on the cornets and sackbuts three-quarters of a year	12	0	0
— Tallow-lights for the church	0	80	4
1619. Sackbut and cornet-playing a-year	16	0	0
1620. For the carriage of a wind instrument into the college hall, and for tuning the same against the election of scholars	0	4	0
— To serjeants of the king's vestry, for copes borrowed when the king first came to Parliament	0	18	2
1622. Writing Library Catalogue	0	2	6
— Twelve dozen tallow candles for the church and cloisters	0	44	0
1624. N.B. The king came to the Abbey before opening the Parliament.			
1627. Playing sackbut on festival days	0	13	4
— Two covers for the great globes in library	1	17	8
— Singing-men and alms-men's dinner for several years	13	0	11
1630. For watching the cloisters when the infection was feared	0	5	0
— To Thomas, for keeping the cloisters free from loose people in the time of danger from the plague	0	80	0
1633. Mending and removing the little organ from King Henry VII th 's chapel into the quire	0	51	0
1641. Certain captains for defending the church ^c	0	100	0
— Powder and shot	0	63	0
— Paid to a company of train band	0	73	0
1644. For the scholars' bonfire on the king's birthday	0	6	0
1661. A silver verge	3	0	0
— Pierce Powell, for discovering two books	1	5	0
— Four minor canons, a gown and surplice	20	0	0
1666. Watching Abbey in the great fire at London	0	0	0
— For a barge at the fire of London	0	20	0
1667. John Hill, for playing on the cornet ^d in the church	2	5	0
1680. For burials in the church	209	17	0
— Item in the cloisters	18	18	0

^a *Mr. Ireland.* Richard Ireland, of Christ Church, Oxford, Head Master of St. Peter's College, Westminster, 1599—1610, under whom George Herbert was educated.

^b Plays were acted about the same period at Winchester:—

"1574. Pro diversis expensis circa scaffoldam erigendam et pro domunculis, iij^o. noctibus in ludis comediarum et tragediarum, xxvs. viij^d.

Pro removendis organis è Templo in Aulam et præparandis eadem erga ludos, vs.

1583. Pro expensis in extruendâ scena in Aulâ ad agendas comedias, iij^l. iij^s. xd.

1590. iij^o. bus carpentariis pro conficiendo theatro, xij^s. vid."

^c On May 3, when the cry against bishops sitting as lords in Parliament was raised, a mob led by Cornelius Burgess, a Puritan D.D., assaulted the Abbey, and, combining fanaticism with itching palms, endeavoured to seize the regalia, but they were gallantly repulsed by the Dean, the officers, and scholars of the college. The leader of the London 'prentices, Sir R. Wiseman, was struck by a stone thrown from the battlements, and died of the blow.

^d At Winchester College, in the "Accompts," occurs the entry:—

"1666. For a musical instrument called harpsican, for the use of the chapel, £4 9s. 6d.

For its carriage from London, 10s."

King Charles II. had "four-and-twenty fiddlers all in a row" in the Chapel Royal. The drum and trumpet are still used at the meeting of the charity children in St. Paul's Cathedral.

Antiquarian and Literary Intelligencer.

[Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable, for publication, but in order that a copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.]

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Nov. 24. JOHN BRUCE, Esq., V.-P., in the Chair.

The Rev. Thomas Boyles Murray and Mr. Samuel Leigh Sotheby were elected Fellows.

Dr. THURNAM exhibited knives and other objects in flint, and fragments of pottery, discovered by him in a chambered long barrow, at Kennet, Wilts.

Mr. EDWIN C. IRELAND exhibited, and presented to the Society's Museum, five fine specimens of flint arrow-heads, found in the neighbourhood of Aberdeenshire.

Mr. W. S. W. VAUX then read the Report of Mr. Akerman, the Secretary, on Researches at Long Wittenham, near Abingdon.

In the fifth volume of the Archæological Institute will be found an account, by the Rev. James Charles Clutterbuck, of the discovery at Long Wittenham of the skeleton of a man, accompanied by a sword, spear, knife, and the umbo of a shield, with other indications of Anglo-Saxon sepulture, by labourers engaged in excavating the foundations for a cottage at the southern entrance of the village. On Mr. Akerman's visit to Long Wittenham in March last, Mr. Clutterbuck was induced, at his suggestion, to make further investigation of the spot. This resulted in the discovery of other graves, one of them containing the skeleton of a woman, with a pair of circular fibulæ, a hair-pin, and a glass bead. From these discoveries Mr. Akerman was led, by experience, to conclude that the ground was, in fact, the ancient cemetery of the village; and accordingly, with the sanction and support of the Council of the Society of Antiquaries, and the kind permission of Mr. Joseph Hewett, the owner of the land, excavations were commenced and continued for eight weeks.

[Mr. AKERMAN expressed his acknowledgments of the kind attention of Mr. Clutterbuck, who assisted him throughout these excavations, and contributed a plan, drawn to scale, shewing the disposition of the graves.]

The majority of the skeletons were deposited at an average depth of about three feet, in a hard alluvial soil reposing on a bed of gravel. On this gravel the bodies seem in most instances to have been laid. Whatever variation was noticed in the depth of particular graves, appears to be attri-

butable to a desire of reaching this underlying bed of gravel. The disposition of the bodies was the same as that observed in other cemeteries of the Anglo-Saxon period; the heads being generally raised, so that the pressure of the superincumbent earth had, in some cases, caused violent dislocation. This was strikingly exemplified in one grave, in which the head had been depressed upon the shoulder, and had forced one of the fibulæ into the mouth. In another, the head had actually been forced from the body, and lay beneath the left shoulder. It seems probable that similar dislocations in other places have led to the conclusion that the bodies had been decapitated. In most cases the skeletons were laid with the heads towards the south-west, but as the excavations proceeded, the inclination of the bodies was directly east and west.

The skeletons were those of large and robust men and women; the thigh bones of the former measuring from $20\frac{1}{2}$ inches to $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. The thigh bone of one female skeleton was 20 inches in length, but this was an exception. With the remains of the men were found spears, the bosses of shields, knives, and, in one instance, a sword; with those of the women, fibulæ of various forms and patterns, glass and amber beads, tooth-picks, ear-scoops, tweezers, and, in two or three instances, bunches of keys! The position of the skeletons of children differed generally from that of the adults, and was observed to be usually from north to south. The teeth were for the most part in sound condition, and there were fewer instances of caries than have been observed in the teeth from other cemeteries.

A considerable number of urns were discovered during these excavations. They all contained human bones which had passed the fire, and were, in fact, the remains of a pagan population, which had settled in this portion of the valley of the Thames. If the burial of the body entire be the distinction of the heathen and Christian—and of this we yet require distinct proof—we have at least the fact recorded by Beda of the baptism of Cynegils at Dorchester, A.D. 635, at which time the light of Christianity dawned upon this portion of our island. How long the remains of heathens and Christians continued to be intermingled in one common cemetery is a problem in archæology which further discoveries may probably solve. Much stress has been laid upon the words of the Capitulary of Charlemagne, A.D. 789, but antiquaries have overlooked the fact, that that edict refers expressly to the observances of the *old Saxons*, and not to those of the Franks. It is, however, of value, as shewing that in France the cemeteries had been attached to churches, which was not universal in England, since we find in the Laws of Eadgar and in those of Cnut, that some Anglo-Saxon churches were, in the reigns of those kings, still without burial-grounds. These laws are sufficient evidence that the contest between heathenism and Christianity was obstinately prolonged in England, and that among the people paganism was not quickly eradicated, especially in their funereal rites and ceremonies. A desire to lie among their kindred

long prevailed over the remonstrances of the Christian priests, and doubtless influenced the ancient population of Long Wittenham.

The discoveries of a novel character in these excavations were then described. In two graves the ferule with which the butt end of the spear was shod was found in the lap of the defunct, instead of at the feet, probably because that weapon had been too long and had been broken in twain before it had been deposited. In another grave a bucket of very large size, hooped with iron, was found at the feet of the skeleton. In a third grave were found a large shallow bronze dish, the bottom of which had been repaired, a bronze kettle, a bucket of the usual construction, the iron boss of a shield, and the head of a spear. Among the urns discovered was one filled with calcined bones, on the top of which was placed a minute iron knife with a flattened edge, and of different form from the knives so constantly found with skeletons. It resembles very closely an example found in an urn at Eye, in Suffolk, now in the collection of the British Museum. This object Mr. Akerman was disposed to regard as of a symbolical character, as it could never have been designed for ordinary use in its unsharpened state. Another grave contained a skeleton lying north and south. At the waist was a bronze buckle ornamented with dragons' heads of very bold execution. Above the right shoulder was placed a small black urn, with a neatly stamped ornament of a pattern not hitherto observed. Two urns contained burnt bones, among which was a minute bronze pin, probably the simple fastening of a cloak. In the grave of a woman were found nearly three hundred amber beads of various sizes. On the shoulders were a pair of large dish-shaped fibulæ, lined with gilding, and on the left arm three rude iron keys, which must be regarded as the insignia of the mistress of a household. A curious passage occurs in the Laws of Cnut which refers to the sanctity of the keys, and their being in the especial custody of the mistress of a house. Several examples of the appliances of the spinster were found; one spindle-whirl was formed of rock crystal, cut in facets, like that found at Brighthampton in the previous year. Another skeleton of a woman had a bracelet of silver on the left wrist.

The most remarkable objects, however, discovered in these graves were the following:—In a cist, formed from east to west, and between three and four feet in depth, lay the skeleton of a youth of about the age of twelve years. At the feet was an oval-shaped bronze kettle, resting on a slab of wood. In the lap was the usual iron knife, and above the right shoulder stood a stoup, of the shape of, but in size a little larger than, an ordinary drinking-horn, formed of hoops and staves like the small buckets, but plated on the outside with bronze, on one of which is stamped the Greek monogram of *Christos*, between the letters *Alpha* and *Omega*, the whole within a nimbus. The other subjects are scenes from the life of our Saviour, the miracle of Cana in Galilee, the Annunciation, and a third group which cannot be identified. At the feet of the skele-

ton was found the head of a spear with *the point downwards*, the first instance of the kind observed in an Anglo-Saxon grave, although often met with in Frankish interments of the same period. Was this child devoted to some religious office, and though buried with the national observances as one of the "spear half," was the arm reversed to signify his renouncement of the weapon of a layman? Or must we regard this reversed spear as an indication that he was the last male member of his family? The arrangement can scarcely be considered accidental. The use to which the stoup was consecrated seems scarcely to admit of any doubt. Mr. Akerman considered that it had contained water that had been blessed by a Christian priest, and if so, it at once furnishes us with a clue to the use to which the buckets so often found in these graves were applied. He was disposed to place the glass vessels with salient knobs in the same category, and considered the *spoons with perforated bowls*, an example of which is preserved in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, as an implement used in Christian rites.

The thanks of the Society were voted, first, to Mr. Joseph Hewett, for permission given to excavate on his land at Long Wittenham; secondly, to the Rev. J. C. Clutterbuck, for his communication of plans and sketches, and for assistance afforded the Secretary in his researches; thirdly, to Mr. Stephen Stone, F.S.A., for his kind and judicious restoration of some of the relics discovered at Long Wittenham.

Dec. 1. OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq., V.-P., in the Chair.

Mr. W. H. HART exhibited and described the remains of a monumental brass, the work of a recent period, representing three skeletons, from the parish church of Weybridge, Surrey.

The DIRECTOR exhibited and presented to the Society a copy of the Arundel Society's chromo-lithograph of the portrait of Dante.

Rubbings of a series of monumental brasses, at present existing in the churches of the Isle of Thanet, were presented by the Rev. F. W. RUSSELL.

MR. CHARLES PERCIVAL presented a drawing of a fragment, apparently representing the head of a jester, in mediæval greenish glazed pottery. This fragment was dug up at Bridstow, Herefordshire.

The DIRECTOR read a communication, by the Rev. R. S. ELLIS, addressed to Sir Henry Ellis, giving some account of the latter years of the Earl of Bothwell, when an exile in Denmark, and of his imprisonment and death in that country; and also of the disinterment of what was supposed to be his remains. They were those of a man of small stature, but of robust frame. No inscription or relic was discovered that could assist in their identification.

Dec. 8. The EARL STANHOPE, President, in the Chair.

The following gentlemen were balloted for and elected Fellows:—Robert

Grant Haliburton, Esq.; M. Carlo Gonzales; Charles Wentworth Dilke, jun., Esq.; Baldwin Leighton, Esq.; Charles Cardale Babington, Esq.

Mr. THOMAS G. BAYFIELD presented a copy of a coloured lithograph, representing a caricature on the priesthood of the Church of Rome, executed in glass-painting of the sixteenth century, the property of J. T. Mott, Esq., of Barningham Hall, Norfolk.

The Rev. J. C. CLUTTERBUCK exhibited a hooped ring of base metal, having the device of a heart crowned, found in a field at Long Wittenham.

Mr. B. B. WOODWARD exhibited and presented to the Society's Museum a fine and well-preserved example of a stone celt, found in the year 1804, near Westacre Hall, Norfolk.

Mr. J. BASIL BARRETT exhibited the matrix of an oval pointed seal, bearing the figure of the Saviour, with extended arms, and the legend,—

SIGILL' FRATER IDONIS.

Mr. B. B. WOODWARD exhibited, by permission of Mr. G. G. Baker, a Saxon mortuary urn found on removing some hillocks on the north side of Earsham Church, near Bungay. In form and ornamentation it strongly resembles an example discovered by Mr. Akerman at Long Wittenham. Mr. Woodward drew attention to the fact that the hillocks in question, at the west end of the church, had given rise to the statement that there was a camp at Earsham. He also stated that on the north side of the graveyard, and partly within it, Roman funereal urns had been discovered.

Mr. W. H. HART communicated transcripts of an account of expenses of a masque at the court of the English Queen in the year 1610. Among other payments were the following:—

“Inprimis to Mr. Benjamin Johnson for his Invention, 40*li*.

“Itm to Mr. Inigo Johnes for his paynes and Invention, 40*li*.”

Mr. GEORGE SCHARF, junior, read a communication on the armorial bearings stamped on some of the book covers in the library of the first Earl Stanhope at Chevening.

Mr. WILLIAM BOLLAERT then read an account of the recent discovery of Indian tombs, containing figures in gold and pottery, in Chiriqui, near Panamá:—

“In 1854, I assisted Mr. J. H. Smith of Panamá, and Dr. McDowall of Chiriqui, to draw up a paper on Chiriqui, which will be found in the Journal of the Geographical Society, vol. xxiv.; it was then stated that ‘the aborigines never failed to leave valuable remains in their tombs. This region contains a great number of old graves of a once powerful nation. Many of these guacas, or tombs, have been opened and found to contain images of birds, animals, and trinkets in gold.’

“David, the capital of the province of Chiriqui, is in 8° 17' N., 82° 30' W.

“The principal places of the present discovery of the gold objects are Bugaba and Mamudo. The ground at Bugaba is covered with trees, and

it was by the falling of a large tree, growing out of the top of a mound, that the gold deposits were discovered. The roots of the tree took with them the earth and mason-work of one of the mounds, leaving the gold exposed.

"The number of these tombs is great; some had contained hundreds of bodies. Some of the gold objects have been found in earthen vessels. A few bones were met with, also traces of human hair.

"Up to September this year about 400 lbs. weight of these gold objects had been found. Also some of a metal called guanin, or tumbaga, which is either an alloy of gold with copper, or smelted from an ore of gold and copper; its specific gravity is 11.55, that of the gold 17.44.

"*General description of gold figures.*—The bats have wings and legs, a dragon-like head, with horns curling inward. The frogs or toads have large protruding eyes. The alligators have the head like a lamb, mouth and teeth large. Some of the deities are hideous and obscene. Frogs coupled: the existence of the frog shews an affinity with the Muiscas of Bogotá. The eagle (rather, macaw) leads me to think that these remains belonged to the Dorachos, an extinct nation of Chiriqui, sometimes known as the 'martial tribes of Veraguas.'

"There are models of armadillos, bells, and thin circular gold plates.

"*Description of objects exhibited by Mr. Schwarz.*—They are ten in number, weighing thirty-five ounces. Six represent the guacamayo, or sacred macaw, (not eagle). Two human figures (male) shew some identity to the Muisca race. A puma, and a bell of guanin metal: they have been cast hollow, and burnished with hard stone instruments: they have loops at the back to suspend them round the neck, in their habitations, or in their temples.

"*Description of objects exhibited by Mr. Simons.*—They are twelve in number, and weigh nearly twenty-four ounces. They consist of a good representation of a tapir; heads of caiman, or alligator, with whiskers and scroll; heads of guacamayo, with human body; grotesque human figures; a bird ornamented with four heads; the never-failing toad or frog, which may have been venerated as among the Muiscas.

"Certain writers in the United States say that some of these objects bear unmistakable signs of Chinese character;—this is not my opinion, rather that these, as well as similar objects found in Yucutan, Mexico, Bogotá, and Peru, as well as the various styles of architecture, religion, customs, and language, are the result of the advance of each nation in its own peculiar and independent path towards civilization. On this and kindred subjects I have now in course of publication, 'Antiquarian, Ethnological, and other Researches in North Granada, Equador, Peru, and Chile, with Observations on the Pre-Incarial, Incarial, and other Monuments of Peruvian Nations*.'

* Trübner and Co., London.

“Monuments covered with hieroglyphs were discovered in 1851 by Messrs. Whiting and Shuman, in the Island of Muerto, on the coast of Chiriqui. Through the kindness of Mr. Seemann, naturalist of H.M.’s ship ‘Herald^b,’ I am enabled to show his original drawings of similar hieroglyphs met with at Caldera, near David, a block of granite known as the ‘Piedra Pintal,’ fifteen feet high, fifty feet in circumference, and flat at the top. It is covered with figures: one represents the radiant sun. It is followed by a series of heads, all with some variation, scorpions, and fantastic figures. The sculpture is ascribed to the Dorachos.

“The inhabitants of Alenje speak of other remarkable remains in the Northern Cordillera, one of which is a rocking-stone.”

Dec. 15. JOHN BRUCE, Esq., V.-P., in the Chair.

Special votes of thanks were given to Earl Stanhope for the donation of a complete set of his Lordship’s published works; and also to Mr. John Henderson for a present of a fine copy of Rossini’s *Views in Rome*.

Mr. G. A. CARTHEW exhibited a pedigree of the family of Hastings, with the arms and matches blazoned, from Sir Henry Hastings, 34 Hen. III.

Mr. THOMAS WILLEMENT presented his original drawings of wall-paintings in Faversham Church.

Mr. J. J. HOWARD exhibited, by permission of Dr. Thomas Cammack, a silver ring, inscribed with a rude attempt to form the names MELCHIOR, JASPER, BALTHASAR.

Mr. B. B. WOODWARD, by permission of Mr. Robert Drane, exhibited a silver ring found in the Taaf, near Cardiff, having on the bezel the model of a double cannon.

The DIRECTOR then read “Remarks on the Brick Architecture of the Middle Ages in North Germany,” by Alexander Nesbit, Esq., F.S.A. This communication was illustrated by numerous drawings.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

Nov. 23. T. J. PETTIGREW, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., V.-P., in the Chair.

The Chairman reported upon the very successful Congress held in Berkshire in September last, under the able presidency of the Earl of Carnarvon, the materials of which would form valuable matter for the next volume of the *Journal*.

Thirty-three Associates, added to the body since their meeting in June, were

announced: including the Lord Bishop of Oxford; John Walter, M.P.; J. H. Markland, D.C.L., F.R.S.; Dra. Palmer, Read, and Rooke; the Revs. W. Jackson, T. B. Levy, and N. Ridley; Messrs. Benyon, Jortin, Madden, M.R.I.A., Henry Godwin, F.S.A., Geo. Hughes, Thos. Hughes, Hodson, Keens, Alexander, Lousley, Bennett, Hutchinson, Stevens, Landon, Mason, Scott, Hill, Bridges, Graham, Brand, &c.

^b See *Voy. of H.M.’s Ship “Herald,”* by B. Seemann.

Numerous presents were reported from the Society of Antiquaries of Normandy and other foreign Academies, the Royal Society, the Society of Antiquaries, the Archæological Institute, his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, Mrs. Kerr, Mr. Mayer, and others.

The Mayor of Reading exhibited two iron pommels of swords found at Silchester. One of these was of a globular shape, had been gilt on the surface, and interspersed with elegant silver ornamentation. It is similar to two described in the *Inventorium Sepulchrale*, belonging to the Faussett collection, and found in Saxon graves in Kent, but considered to belong to the Renaissance period. The other pommel presented a head with a singular head-dress, and filled with lead.

Mr. Thos. Wright, F.S.A., exhibited several casts from the impressions of the feet of dogs on Roman tiles, made before the tiles were hardened, obtained from Wroxeter. Also a small Roman painter's palette in alabaster, with the name either of the maker or the painter to whom it belonged incised in small characters on the back; and a small iron box of Roman workmanship, with its cover on and hermetically sealed by the progress of decomposition, but through an accidental fracture at one edge, the interior appears to have been filled with some kind of wood.

Mr. Bateman forwarded an account, together with drawings, of several Anglo-Saxon antiquities procured by him from a spot near Caister, in Lincolnshire. They consist of a bronze pin for the hair, with three small triangular plates or shreds of metal, attached by a ring, for the purpose of making a tinkling sound, like to some specimens in the British Museum, exhumed from Livonian graves by Dr. Bahr, and of which no previous example has been found in England; a pair of girdle-hangers of bronze, with traces of gilding; a small bronze buckle; a bronze-beaded ring; a bronze fibula, silvered; a bronze ring fibula, and a fibula of silver-gilt ornamented with niello and settings of garnet. There is also an iron spear with an unusually contracted socket, and an

iron key similar to one figured in Lord Braybrooke's "Saxon Obsequies," pl. 39. There was also a variety of beads, plain rings, &c.

The remainder of the evening was occupied in the reading and discussion of the Rev. Henry Jenkins's paper on Cæsar's Passage of the Thames and his Route afterwards. Some positions and etymologies advanced by the author were warmly contested by Mr. Vere Irving, Mr. W. H. Black, and Mr. Lewin. The whole, in an arranged form, with illustrative maps, will appear in the Journal.

Dec. 7. James Heywood, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., V.-P., in the Chair.

A. Murray, Esq., of Glasgow, and Dr. Edw. Bullock, of Chelsea, were elected Associates.

Mr. J. N. Brushfield presented a ground-plan of the Circle on Middleton Moor, denominated Arbor Lowe, taken in 1823 by careful surveyors in the district. Mr. Bateman's particular description of the plan, and the examination of the tumulus, are to be found in his "Vestiges of Derbyshire," and in the Journal of the Association.

Mr. Cecil Brent exhibited a large iron key of the fifteenth century, which, together with various Roman and medieval coins, had been recently found in digging a sewer in Mercery-lane, Canterbury, close to Christ Church gate.

Mr. John Brent, F.S.A., sent the sketch of a purse now in the Canterbury Museum, where it is labelled "Oliver Cromwell's Purse." Mr. Cuming stated it to be of the seventeenth century, and regarded it as a dole-bag of an almoner, worn on stated occasions, and suspended by a steel hook from the girdle.

Mr. Thompson exhibited a French purse of the time of Louis XV., in which the form of the earlier *porte-monnaie* is preserved.

Mr. Sherratt exhibited a fine Roman denarius of the plebeian family of Aelia, or Allia. *Obv.* Winged helmed head of Rome. *Rev.* The Dioscuri on horseback. Beneath, P.(ublius) PATERVS. Exergue, ROMA.

Mr. Halliwell gave a few particulars in

relation to an undescribed British Camp at Moelycci in North Wales.

Mr. Wentworth forwarded transcripts of deeds in his possession relating to Lord Arundell of Wardour, and orders issued by General Lambert upon the sleighting of Knaresborough Castle in 1648.

Dr. Kendrick and Mr. Syer Cuming exhibited a variety of medals relating to Admiral Vernon and the taking of Porto-Bello and Carthage.

A paper by Mr. Wakeman was read, on

the discovery of some encaustic tiles on the site of the Priory of Monmouth, some of which presented heraldic bearings and the date of 36th year of Henry VI.

The Rev. Beale Poste forwarded a paper in reference to Mr. Vere Irving's communication on the date of the battle of Kalltraez, upon which Mr. Irving made many remarks, which will be arranged and appear in the Journal.

The Association then adjourned till Wednesday, January 11, 1860.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

Dec. 2. The first monthly meeting was held in the apartments of the Society, OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq., M.P., V.-P., in the Chair.

In opening the proceedings of another Session, Mr. Morgan took occasion to congratulate his friends again assembled around him, on the gratifying results of the annual meeting at Carlisle, and the promising anticipations of an interesting field of research, selected for the meeting of the coming year, at Gloucester. He regretted that the prolonged Session of Parliament had precluded the possibility of his participating in the welcome with which the Institute had been received in Cumberland; the hope might confidently be expressed that some permanent interest in the investigation and conservation of the neglected antiquities of that locality had been aroused; the proposition of establishing a suitable county museum had been favourably received, and the stores drawn forth from private collections, during the visit of the Institute, had done much to call attention to the local resources available in the event of a proper depository being established. The Lord Lieutenant, the Earl of Lonsdale, had forthwith commenced excavations on some of the remarkable Roman sites on his estates; and had likewise caused an interesting exploration to be carried out at Shap Abbey, by which the plan and architectural arrangements had been brought to light, and the picturesque remains of the conventual buildings would be carefully preserved.

A communication from the Town-clerk of Gloucester was then read, expressing the cordial feeling of the Corporation, and their readiness to afford every encouragement and facility on occasion of the meeting of the Institute in that city during the ensuing summer.

Mr. J. Crosby, jun., of Kirkby Thore, Westmoreland, sent photographs of several Roman sculptures and inscribed stones, very recently found in railway operations at that place, supposed to be the Roman *Broonaca*, where numerous antiquities have been found. One of these photographs, supplied by Mr. Pettitt of Grasmere, whose skilful reproductions of scenery, antiquities, &c., in that district are highly to be recommended, represents a spirited figure of a horseman trampling upon a prostrate Briton.

Mr. I. Emmett communicated, at the suggestion of Lord Lonsdale, a detailed account of the examination of a tumulus, in April last, on Thorp Moor, two miles from Wetherby, in the West Riding. The ancient vestiges of that description are rare in that part of Yorkshire; and the examination of this barrow, which was of conical form and of large size, presented some interesting facts, although unproductive of urns or relics of remarkable character. Mr. James Yates gave a short account of the discovery of a singularly formed celt of fine-grained white chert, in the parish of Stockton, Norfolk, sent for exhibition by the Rev. D. Gillett, of Geldeston. It had been found at a considerable depth in brick earth, a fact which

Mr. Yates regarded as deserving of consideration, in connection with recent discoveries of weapons and relics of flint in diluvial drift, and associated with the remains of extinct quadrupeds. Mr. Franks remarked that the celt exhibited, a specimen of remarkable perfection in its manufacture and polished surface, and presenting some peculiarity of form, was wholly unlike the curious stone objects discovered in Picardy, and at Hoxne, in Suffolk, upon which so much had been said and written of late, by M. Boucher de Perthes, Mr. Evans, Mr. Prestwich, &c. Several good examples had been produced in the museum at the Carlisle meeting, by Mr. H. L. Long, and the Rev. Greville Chester, and were described in the catalogue of that collection, published at Carlisle, by Messrs. Thurnam.

Mr. J. Clarke, steward of the Featherstone Castle Estates, in Northumberland, gave an interesting account of an exhumation of a sepulchral cist formed of the massive trunk of an oak, cleft in two portions, and hollowed out to receive the corpse. Several interments of this description had been found at Grensilhaugh, near Featherstone Castle, and on the banks of the South Tyne. The interments, apparently of a very early period, lay SE. and NW., the head being in the former direction. A remarkable example of this mode of burial, as Mr. Greaves observed, had occurred at Gristhorpe, in Yorkshire, and the coffin, with various relics contained in it, was to be seen in the Scarborough museum.

Dr. Keller, President of the Antiquarian Society of Zurich, sent some drawings of ancient wooden mortars for pounding grain and making a kind of furmety, or thick porridge, in ancient times the principal article of food. He pointed out that in the curious plan of the monastery of St. Gall in Switzerland, in the ninth century, reproduced in the "Archæological Journal," with a memoir by Professor Willis, from the facsimile published by Dr. Keller, at Zurich, two little rooms are shewn near the chambers appropriated to baking and brewing, and in one of these appear *mola*, hand-mills, in the other *pila*, mortars. Of

the latter, two ancient specimens had been found by Dr. Kellar, at Betlis, on the Lake of Wallenstadt; they are of curious construction, and doubtless intended, like the creeling troughs of stone in the north of England, for husking the grain, especially barley and oats, and preparing it for food.

Some recent particulars regarding the excavations at Wroxeter were stated, and a complete survey recently taken, and kindly sent to the Institute by Mr. Hillary Davies, of Shrewsbury, shewed the latest results with greater accuracy than in any previous plan of the ruins. Mr. Morgan remarked that Lord Talbot had addressed to the Duke of Cleveland, the owner of the site, the request on behalf of the Institute, and of archæologists generally, that certain facilities should be conceded by his Grace in furtherance of these highly interesting excavations, and especially to permit the remains which were brought to light to remain uncovered for the gratification of visitors of the Roman city. The Duke had most courteously responded to the requisition, made by Lord Talbot, in common with other influential antiquaries, and had liberally granted to the excavations committee at Shrewsbury the facilities desired. Mr. Morgan proposed a vote of thanks to the Duke of Cleveland, in acknowledgment of the favour shewn towards an undertaking in which every antiquary must feel a lively interest.

An enquiry was made regarding the singular cavities in Hangman's Wood, near Grays, Essex, known as Daneholes, which led to a discussion concerning the various examples of pits formed for unknown uses in Dorset, Wiltshire, Carmarthenshire, and other parts of England. Sir R. Colt Hoare inclined to regard those existing near Stourton as the sites of primitive dwellings. The excavations near Grays are, however, of a different description, being shafts terminating below in large chambers, cut in the chalk. They are described by Camden, who supposed they were made by the Britons in digging chalk for agricultural purposes, or possibly that they were used as granaries.

Mr. W. I. Bernhard Smith produced an impression from a seal of hone-stone, bear-

ing the arms and initials of Mary Queen of Scots, with the date 1565, being that of her marriage with Darnley. He observed that this, and a similar seal of hone-stone which he had shewn on a former occasion, supposed to have been used by Lady Jane Grey during the short period that she had the title of Queen, were obviously fictitious, and of very recent date. Many fictitious seals of jet or hard shale had lately been offered for sale, and Mr. Bernhard Smith was desirous to caution collectors against forgeries in another material, either lithographic slate or hone-stone. Mr. Franks stated that he possessed a seal of the same material and fashion, a recent forgery bearing the name and arms of King John.

Mr. Wardell, Town Clerk of Leeds, presented a set of photographs taken by Messrs. Huggon of that town, representing several curious sculptured panels of oak in Mr. Wardell's possession. They bore heraldic devices, &c., probably allusive to some family in Yorkshire, perhaps of the Talbots. Mr. Waterton exhibited three fine enamelled basins, formerly in the Museum of the Collegio Romano, specimens of twelfth-century work, bearing the arms of Courtenay, Lusignan, Dreux and Burgundy. Mr. Brackstone sent several specimens of Samian ware, with subjects in relief, found in August last at Exeter,

and other antiquities procured in the course of building operations in that city. Several celts, arrow-heads of flint, &c., found in Northumberland, were contributed by the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle. Mr. Ready, of Lowestoft, exhibited a collection of seals recently obtained by him in Wales, especially several corporation seals, and a remarkably perfect impression of the seals of Aymer de Valence, a specimen of unusually fine design. Mr. Boore exhibited a superb sabre, described as having belonged to Tipù Sahib, with a handle of jade inlaid with rubies, and a damascened blade bearing inscriptions in gold; also, a vase of Chinese enamel on metal, date about 1500; a fine vase of porcelain, turquoise colour, bearing the date of the dynasty 1468-78, and a beautiful figure of majolica. Mr. Phillips sent for examination several specimens of mediæval jewelery, rings, &c., and a seal obtained in Italy, apparently a casting from the seal of James II. for the Duchy of Lancaster. A facsimile of a singular inscription on the porch of Rickling Church, Essex, was brought before the meeting; it is cut in hard chalk, but has suffered much by decay, so that it had not been satisfactorily decyphered. It appears to give a name which may have been that of the founder, or of the architect of the fabric.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

Nov. 24. W. S. W. VAUX, Esq., President, in the Chair.

Mr. Mayer exhibited, through Mr. Roach Smith, an ancient British coin of gold, with the legend CORI, or, possibly, VOCORI, supposed to have been found in the neighbourhood of Worcester, where it was purchased. The type is already known.

The President read a paper, by Mr. Birch, on a remarkable coin of Seuthes I., lately acquired by the British Museum. It is a didrachma of the Athenian standard, weighing 132½ grains, and presents on the obverse a horseman in a chlamys, galloping to the right, and apparently hurling a javelin. On the reverse is the inscription $\Sigma\epsilon\rho\theta\alpha$ KOMMA in two

lines across the field. It was found near the site of the ancient Siris, in the territory of the Edoni. The inscription is in the Doric dialect, and the word KOMMA is to be found in several Greek writers applied to a piece of coined money, but is of excessively rare occurrence upon coins themselves, if indeed this be not the only instance of its thus appearing.

Mr. Birch gave reasons for attributing this coin to Seuthes I., King of Thrace about B.C. 420, rather than to any of the other princes of the same name.

Mr. Lockhart exhibited some specimens of Chinese bank notes, one of which he presented to the Society; and Mr. Williams made some remarks upon this form of currency in China, where it appears to

have been in use from the ninth to the fifteenth century. After the lapse of four centuries an attempt is now being made to revive the system, but apparently without much success.

Dec. 15. W. S. W. Vaux, Esq., President, in the Chair.

The American Numismatic Society of New York presented to the Society a set of proofs of the United States silver and nickel coinage of the present year.

The President communicated an account of some of the most remarkable of the Greek coins recently added to the British Museum collection. Among these were a Macedonian octodrachm of most archaic character, and probably dating from about B.C. 500, having on the obverse a figure seated in a chariot drawn by oxen, and on the reverse a large triquetra within a square. Another is a nearly unique tetradrachm of Philip V. of Macedon, in most

perfect condition, with his titles, and Pallas holding the ægis and hurling, on the reverse. Other rare coins of Abdera, in Thrace, with the name of Melanippus upon it, and of Elis, with the seated figure of Zeus upon it, were also mentioned. But the most exquisite of the coins was one of Delphi, in silver. On the obverse of this coin is the veiled head of Ceres to the right; and on the reverse the Delphian Apollo seated, his head resting on his right arm, which also supports a lyre, and holding a branch of laurel in his left hand. On the field is a small tripod, and the legend ΑΜΦΙΚΤΙΟΝΩΝ. It is well known that the Amphictyonic council met at Delphi, and these coins are supposed to refer to that event. If so, they are rightly judged to be the most interesting, as well as the most rare, of the Greek coins, as they are also among the most beautiful in point of execution.

YORKSHIRE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

THE monthly meeting of this Society was held on Tuesday, Dec. 6, the Rev. W. V. HARCOURT, F.R.S., in the Chair.

The Rev. J. Kenrick read a notice of some Roman antiquities lately brought to light at The Mount, where has been the principal cemetery of Eburacum, adjoining the great road to the south and west. At the depth of two feet and a half, a slab upwards of six feet long was discovered, with four incised figures in the upper part, and below them an inscription of six lines, of which nearly the whole is legible. Being removed, it appeared to have been made use of, in an age subsequent to its erection, as the cover of a sarcophagus, in which was a body that had been interred, by pouring in liquid lime. The inscription on the sarcophagus is much decayed, but enough is legible to shew that it had been dedicated to the manes of Ælia Severa by her husband. The form and execution of the letters seem to indicate that the sarcophagus is really of an earlier age than the slab, which has been borrowed for the cover. If this be the case, the sarcophagus, as well as the slab, may have been appropriated, and

Ælia Severa may have been dispossessed of her tomb by an intruder.

The upper part of the slab contains four figures incised in the thickness of the stone, two of adults, two of children. From the difference of the dress it appears that one of the children is a male, the other a female; the two adults are, no doubt, the husband and the wife mentioned in the inscription. Every one of the figures holds something in the hand; that held by the husband and wife resembles a roll of writing; the figures of the children are more decayed, and it is difficult to determine what it is they hold. All are clad in a tunic and a *panula*, apparently of thick woollen cloth.

The inscription, as far as it can be decyphered, reads as follows:—

D.M. FLAVIÆ . AUGUSTINÆ
VIXIT . AN . XXXVIII . M . VII . D . XI . FILIUS
NUS . AUGSTINUS . VXT . AN . I . D . III
AN . I . M . VIII . D . V . CÆRESIUS
I . LEG . VI . VIC . CONTVGI . CARI
ET . SIBI . P . C .

• Sic.

The monument, therefore, appears to have been raised by Cæresius, a soldier of the sixth conquering legion, to the manes of his wife, Flavia Augustina, and two children who died in their infancy; and prospectively for himself. Only the termination NUS of the son's name remains; there is room on the stone for the letters necessary to form FLAVIANUS, which is not unlikely to have been the name. But the space before the term of life in the fourth line is so small that there is only room for a single name, and we must suppose an ellipsis of VIXIT to be supplied from the preceding clause. CÆRESIUS is a name which, in the forms CÆRETIVS and CÆRECTIVS, occurs in Gruter. The beginning of the fifth line may have contained the second name of Cæresius, which one might have expected to be followed by some designation of his military character or office, as CENT. MIL. or TRIB. MIL. It is difficult to find any word ending in I, which could grammatically have stood in this position. The number of the cohort is often prefixed to the names of auxiliaries, prætorians, &c., but not of legionaries⁴; and though the number of *stipendia* and years of service is often noted in inscriptions to deceased soldiers, it would hardly be looked for on a monument which a soldier had prepared for

himself. It is natural to conjecture that the I is the remnant of an L, in which case MIL may have preceded the title of the legion, but the appearance of the stone does not favour the conjecture. The space at the beginning of the sixth line is, no doubt, to be filled up with the remaining letters of CARISSIMÆ.

Several cinerary urns, some of unusual pattern, were found at the same place, and fragments of Samian and other pottery; on one of the pieces, not Samian, is the name QUBIO, a variation probably for CURIO, as QURTIUS is found in inscriptions for CURTIUS, and QULINA for CULINA.

A head in sandstone, brought from the ruins of Merœe by M. B. Stapylton, Esq., was presented. From the character of the hair and features, it probably represents Serapis, and there is a hole on the top of the head, apparently designed to receive the *modius*, which was the special emblem of this deity. It appears to be of the Roman times. A tetradrachm of Athens was also presented, with the names of Diocles and Medeius as mint-masters, the former for the second time. According to M. Beulé (*Monnaies d'Athènes*), Diocles held this office three times. The tetradrachm weighs 260 grains, and appears to be of some rarity, as it is not mentioned in Leake's *Numismata Hellenica*.

KENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Dec. 20. At a Council Meeting, held at Canterbury, present, the Marquess Camden, K.G., President, in the Chair, the Very Rev. the Dean of Canterbury, Sir Walter James, Bart., Rev. Canon Robertson, T. G. Faussett, Esq., H. B. Mackeson, Esq., Rev. Beale Poste, and Rev. L. B. Larking, Hon. Sec.,—C. Roach Smith, Esq., and Rev. Professor Willis were elected honorary members.

The following candidates, thirty-six in number, were elected ordinary members, making a total of 759 from the formation of the Society in Sept. 1857, and more than 100 since the Annual Meeting in August last. The Earl of Winchelsea, Sir R. Tuf-

ton, Bart., High Sheriff; Lady Rycroft, Mrs. Latham; W. Angerstein, M.P., C. O. Morgan, M.P., V.P.F.S.A.; Revs. J. T. Austen, Augustus Clayton, J. Griffiths (Keeper of the Archives, Oxford), A. Pearman, E. Sladen; J. P. Alcock, J. P. Atkins, F. C. Brooke, J. Eastes, W. B. Grimaldi, Henry Hill, F.S.A., E. J. Hilton, H. Hussey, H. M. Lane (Blue Mantle), W. Masters, J. Martin, Stuart Moore, R. Oakden, T. Parker, W. Pearson, J. Plowes, W. Powell, A. Poynter, J. S. Rugg, R. Rugg, E. R. Tanner, C. Warton, Esqs.; Messrs. H. C. Cottrell, E. Pout, A. C. Trimnell.

The next Annual Meeting was appointed to be held at Dover, on August 1, 1860. E. Carnell, Esq., of Sevenoaks, and Stacey Grimaldi, Esq., of Maize Hill, Greenwich, were elected hon. Local Secretaries. It

⁴ The inscription given by Orelli, 3,587, from Gibson's Camden, 2,290, D.M. ANTONIVS DAIMONIVS COHORTIS I. LEGIONIS XVII. HISPANORVM, appears to be incorrect.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Dec. 7. The December meeting was held in the Castle of Newcastle, JOHN HODGSON HINDE, Esq., V.-P., in the Chair.

Dr. Gibb and Mr. George Clark, of Newcastle, were elected members.

Beside donations of books, subscriptions for the erection of the new Museum were announced; the amount subscribed is now £665.

Dr. Charlton exhibited one of three bronze swords dug up together at Ingram; Mr. Hunter Allgood, of Nunwick, had kindly sent it for inspection. He also called attention to a bronze vessel in the Museum found in the first year of the Society's existence, in a tumulus at Capheaton, and hitherto regarded as Roman. Mr. Albert Way, however, when recently in Newcastle, had examined it, and suggested that it was Saxon.

Dr. Bruce exhibited one or two matters in Roman remains which had just turned

up at Burdoswald; and also referred to Lord Lonsdale's excavations at the Moresby station, superintended by the Rev. George Wilkinson, of Whicham, near Whitehaven. His Lordship, it seems, is erecting a building for the special reception of Roman remains.

Mr. Longstaffe exhibited a gutta percha impression, furnished to him by Mr. Way, of a fine seal of Hotspur, hitherto the grand desideratum in the series of Percy seals. It was appended to a charter exhibited by the Rev. Henry Curwen at the recent Carlisle Congress of the Archæological Institute. The date is after Maude Lucy's death, when the entail (by which she disinherited her paternal relations) took effect.

The Chairman then read a paper on Public Amusements in Newcastle, which contained much curious matter, and will be printed in the Transactions of the Society.

CAMBRIDGE ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

Dec. 10. At a meeting of this Society, the Rev. H. R. LUARD, Trinity College, in the Chair, Mr. J. W. Dover, Jesus College, was elected an ordinary member of the Society. Mr. J. W. Clark, Trinity College, delivered a lecture on Greek Temples, illustrated by photographs and engravings.

The Report of the Society for the years 1858, 1859, was then read, of which the following are the principal points:—

“In reviewing what the Society has done during the last two years, we would especially commend Professor Willis's lecture on St. Edward's Church; and the papers read by Mr. Luard, on Egyptian Temples, and by Mr. J. W. Clark, on some churches in Norway; and a most interesting essay by Mr. Norris Deck, on the Ecclesiology of Cambridgeshire. While we cordially thank those among our members who have given us elaborate descriptions of foreign churches, we would remind them how much may be done for the village churches in this county, especially when they are under repair: as then the ancient constructions, which had been concealed under modern work, are again brought to light. For a specimen of papers of this character we may refer to a recent paper on the ‘Mural Drawings of Hardwick Church,’ read before the Society by Mr. Clark.

Among the restorations lately completed

in the University and town, that of St. Edward's Church undoubtedly holds the first place. With regard to the interior, while no one can fail to admire the great change for the better in every way, we are sorry that we cannot give unreserved praise to the restoration.

The church of St. Mary the Less has received a new roof, designed by Mr. G. G. Scott, which we trust is only the commencement of the thorough restoration of the church.

Two more windows in the chapel of Peterhouse have been filled with glass, and at Queens' College a thorough restoration of the hall, chapel, and other buildings is in progress.

On turning to the county, Ely Cathedral claims to be noticed first. But little has been done since we last spoke of it: we would at present draw the attention of all lovers of architecture, whether professional or not, to the proposed completion of the central octagon. So important a work, we need scarcely say, needs the utmost deliberation. To come nearer home, the works at Histon Church have been satisfactorily completed, and we heartily congratulate Mr. Bodley on the success he has achieved in the restoration of the nave and its roof.

The chancel of Caldecot Church has been rebuilt by Mr. Kett, of this town, in a style suitable to the rest of the building: and Melbourne Church also has been restored, with open seats of a good design.”

Correspondence of Sylvanus Urban.

[Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable, for publication, but in order that a copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.]

WALTHAM ABBEY CHURCH.

MR. URBAN,—It is certainly to be wished that the controversy about Waltham Abbey should come to an end some time or other. And, as I think that we have (or shall have when I have finished this letter) brought forward all that is as yet to be said on either side, I intend to close it on my side for the present with the answer I am now writing. I say on my side, as I wish in no way to bind the Reviewer not to use his right of rejoinder; and I say for the present, because I think of some day or other visiting Caen with the express purpose of comparing the churches there with Waltham. In this case I shall most likely send you the results of the examination.

As the Reviewer's article in your last number opens a wholly new line of argument, it is highly important that we should fully understand at what point the controversy stood after my letter in your November number. I was certainly vain enough to think that I had it pretty well my own way as far as historical evidence was concerned; but I professed myself ready to weigh, and, if necessary, to yield to, any new architectural evidence which might be discovered during Mr. Burges' examination of the church. I thought the case stood something like this—

1. The historical evidence gives us the strongest presumption short of direct proof that Harold's church included a nave, and a presumption very little less strong that that nave is now standing.

On this the question followed:—

2. Is there any architectural evidence the other way strong enough to set aside that presumption?

The Reviewer seems to me not fully to understand the difference between presumption and proof. He says several times that I have not "proved" this or that. I never said I had proved it. Had I thought my case "proved," I should not have offered myself to be converted by fresh discoveries. I never felt so sure that Harold built the present nave of Waltham as I do that he conquered at Stamford Bridge, or that he died at Senlac. I never felt so sure that he built any nave at all as I do that Lanfranc built a nave at Canterbury. Why? Simply because there is no positive direct statement that he did. No chronicle says in so many words, "Harold built a nave," or "Harold's nave is now (say 1205) standing." All I say is that there is a presumption in favour of both points strong enough to

require some very cogent evidence the other way. I admit that it might be set aside even by purely architectural evidence. Were the nave, for instance, Perpendicular, or indeed Gothic of any sort, the Reviewer would do quite right to suppose a dozen unrecorded rebuildings rather than attribute such a building to the year 1060. But I do say that the presumption is such as is commonly accepted as good evidence for a historical fact as long as no stronger evidence upsets it. Now does any other evidence upset it, either historical or architectural?

From the opening of the Reviewer's article, (the tone of which opening really puts my modesty to the blush,) I had at first thought that he was ready to give up the argument as far as documentary evidence went, and to fight out the battle upon purely architectural grounds. His position would then be, To admit the presumption as put by me, but to maintain that there was counter-evidence strong enough to upset that presumption. To this aspect of the case, I shall presently return, but as the Reviewer brings two arguments from my own documents, I must discuss these before I enter upon what he and I and others have lately seen in the Minster itself.

The Reviewer says that I appear to have been "led away by my enthusiasm for Harold, and to have seen the evidence through the coloured medium of a preconceived opinion, and in this manner to have, quite unconsciously, made my authorities appear to say more than they really do say." If so, it is quite unconsciously, I am sure. If he means that *I would rather* believe that Harold built what now stands at Waltham, this I fully allow. So I would rather believe that Abbot Frederick, and not the intruder Paul, built the Romanesque arches at St. Alban's. But historical evidence forbids me to assign the St. Alban's work to Frederick, while it allows, or rather compels, me to assign the Waltham work to Harold. I remember very well that I once believed Waltham Abbey to be a work of the time of Henry I., and that I only gradually yielded to what seemed to me convincing historical evidence; I have over and over again said that I formed my conclusion with doubt and hesitation, and I have felt all along that I was putting forth what to many must sound like a paradox. Unless I am strangely deceiving myself, I am not led away by "enthusiasm for Harold" or for anything else; I have certainly weighed every atom of evidence I could discover with as much care as I know how. "The coloured medium of a preconceived opinion," if I rightly understand the metaphor, is probably equally applicable to me, and to the Reviewer, and to everybody else. We all of us, when we are once in for a controversy, had rather win than lose.

The Reviewer seems to bring forward two instances in which he thinks I make my authorities say more than they really do. The first is really a very trivial one, if indeed I understand it at all. The Reviewer says—

"Their words do not *necessarily* shew that a *nave* was built. The author of the

Vita Haroldi says that he *began* to build a church—‘*basilicam fabricam [fabricare] . . . proponit;*’ and afterwards he simply refers to the completion of an *ecclesia*, which, whether it means a nave and choir, or choir only, there is no evidence to shew.”

If the Reviewer means to draw a distinction between “*basilica*” and “*ecclesia*,” and to say that Harold intended to build a “*basilica*” but only finished an “*ecclesia*,” the distinction is really too subtle for my intellect. I certainly thought that the “*nova basilica*” of the one clause and the “*ecclesia amplior*” of the other were exactly synonymous expressions. As I understand the passage, whatever Harold intended to build, that he built. “*Quod mente conceperat rerum pergebat effectibus parturire*”^a. Of course there is no absolutely demonstrative proof that a nave was built; there is no mention of the “*navis sive aula ecclesiæ*,” such as we find in Gervase’s description of Lanfranc’s church at Canterbury^b. But surely the *presumption* is that either “*basilica*” or “*ecclesia*” means a whole church, and not an unfinished fragment, and that presumption is strengthened by those circumstances of Harold’s foundation on which I have descanted so often. The presumption is one which I think it requires some very strong direct argument to set aside, and the Reviewer brings absolutely none.

The Reviewer’s other objection requires to be treated more at length. It is drawn from a difficult and evidently corrupt passage in the *De Inventione*, which I had already mentioned in my Waltham tract^c. The Reviewer’s text slightly differs from M. Michel’s, and makes it still more utterly unconstructable. Where M. Michel has “*nunc extreme memini*,” the Reviewer has “*sum extremo memini*.” The whole passage, as he gives it, is—

“*Cujus corporis translationi, quum sic se habebat status ecclesiæ fabricandi vel devotio fratrum venerentiam [reverentiam, Michel] corpori exhibentium, sum extremo memini me tertio affuisse.*”

This I defy any scholar living to make head or tail of. It must be utterly corrupt from beginning to end. Not a single clause has the shadow of a meaning. Above all things, the “third translation of the body of Harold” is a pure dream of the Reviewer. The Canon of Waltham did not write Ciceronian Latin, but neither did he write *pluck* Latin; he did know his concords; he did not make “*tertio*” agree with “*translationi*.” And if the Reviewer corrects “*tertiæ*,” still “*translationi*” in one clause of the sentence cannot possibly agree with “*tertiæ*” in the other^d. “*Quum sic se habebat status ecclesiæ fabricandi vel devotio fratrum reverentiam corpori exhibentium*” is hardly better. There does seem something like

^a *Vita Haroldi*, p. 161. *Essex Transactions*, p. 9.

^b *GENT. MAG.*, November, 1859.

^c *Essex Transactions*, p. 12.

^d A distinguished scholar has suggested to me *testem* for *tertio* as a way to get something like a meaning out of the passage.

a "building of the church" mentioned—"fabricandi ecclesiæ" is perhaps just Latin, though rather odd Latin—but what or when no man can tell. I suggested^e that it meant some small change required by the erection of Harold's tomb in the choir, which could not affect the nave about which we are inquiring. Since I wrote my original tract, I have had the advantage of seeing the omitted chapters of the *De Inventione*, or the greater part of them, in a transcript taken by Mr. Stubbs. From several allusions which the book contains, it is plain that it must have been written later than I had thought. The writer speaks of "beatus ille Thomas, extremus quidem martyrum in Angliâ^f," which fixes his composition to a date later than 1170, while he wrote during the lifetime of William de Mandeville, who died in 1175. It is clear therefore that the "translatio" cannot mean, as I was once disposed to think, the original removal of Harold's body from the coast of Sussex to Waltham^g. But what was the cause and what was the effect of this "translation," it is hard to say. One thing still is clear; whatever it was, it cannot have affected the nave. Some of my friends, who fully believe the nave to be Harold's work, think this passage implies an extension of the choir in Henry I.'s time, analogous to Conrad's choir at Canterbury. This may be the case: the utter destruction of the choir makes it impossible to be certain. But I am still, for my own part, inclined to think that the passage need not imply anything so extensive. Certainly, on the Reviewer's shewing, if the passages I quote about "basilicam fabricare," &c., do not prove that a whole church was built by Harold, neither can the words "fabricandi ecclesiæ" (granting that the words as they stand have a meaning at all) prove that a whole church was rebuilt by any one else. Any change or addition—the clerestory, which I offered the Reviewer and which he declined—a sepulchral chapel built on at the east end, even an arch built up or cut through for the tomb, might be enough to answer this incidental allusion. I cannot believe that, with two such full histories of the Minster, our whole account of the rebuilding of the whole church, or of any important part of it like the nave or choir, would lurk in such an obscure corner of one of the narratives.

There is also another very curious piece of historical evidence as to Waltham, which I have come across during the composition of this present letter. In the Chronicle of Gervase, under the year 1177, after describing the expulsion of the secular canons and the substitution of the monks, he goes on to tell us that Henry II. designed the erection of a new church, which design however he did not carry out.

"Præcepit itaque Rex ibidem novam ædificari ecclesiam cum suis officinis, et post aliquot menses in veterem ecclesiam introduci præcepit canonicos regulares^h."

^e Essex Transactions, p. 12.

^g Essex Transactions, p. 39.

^f Cap. 29.

^h X Scriptt., col. 1434.

Now the Reviewer does not suppose, any more than I do, that Henry II. built the present nave. I shall however presently shew that he must have made some small alterations, a fact at which I had arrived by internal evidence before I knew of the passage in Gervase. That he built the "officinæ" we know both from the testimony of Harold's biographer, and from that of our own eyes, as a portion of his work still remains. It is clear that he gave up the intention of rebuilding the church, and satisfied himself with some small repairs or additions and with the erection of the monastic buildings. The phrase "vetus ecclesia" might possibly be construed of a church built thirty years before, but it looks much more like one a century old. In short, every mention of the church assuming its uninterrupted existence, though it may by itself directly prove nothing, yet adds to the mass of cumulative negative evidence in favour of Harold's work surviving. Thus one of the omitted chapters of the *De Inventione* contains a very curious account of the burning of the Canons' houses by Geoffrey de Mandeville in 1143 or 1144,—just at the time when, according to the Reviewer, the nave was building,—but it expressly adds that the church was not injured. In short, the formal description of the Waltham writers and the more casual allusion in other chronicles, all seem to take for granted the continuous existence of Harold's church. They clearly describe what they saw and attribute it to Harold. Surely all this mass of evidence is not outweighed by a single corrupt passage, which need not imply any rebuilding even of the choir, and cannot possibly be taken to imply a rebuilding of the nave.

I am really amused at the Reviewer's saying that "the greater part of my letter in your November number is beside the question." In one sense it certainly is so. Many of the points do not bear on the date of Waltham Abbey; but why not? Because the Reviewer put such very odd things into the mouths both of myself and of King Eadward, which I could not help disclaiming on behalf of both of us. When a man is told that he has confounded Regulars and Seculars, or that he has said that William was crowned at Waltham, he really cannot be expected to hold his peace. The Reviewer mentions my having lately held the post of Historical Examiner; can he not enter into my feelings on having positions fathered on me so greatly savouring of a pluck? And again, the Reviewer challenged me to produce a single instance of an eleventh century church being finished at once. Could I resist shewing that all the examples he quoted looked my way? If he can drive a coach and six through the plain passages of Eadmer and Gervase which distinctly assert that Lanfranc in seven years built a church with choir, transepts, nave, and three towers, I really must decline following him on so perilous a trip. As to Carlisle, Chester, and Caen, it may be clear that the "nave was not all built at once," but that is not all the question. Nobody doubts that at Caen and Chester the clerestory is later than the pier-arches. This is all that the Reviewer says. But what

his argument wanted was to shew that different pier-arches are of different dates, which he does not shew. I allow, he says, "that the use of the word *Monasterium* in the charter implies a large church." Of course I do; if it was "all that was necessary for" the Reviewer's "purpose," it was also just what was wanted for mine.

And now I will turn to the more strictly architectural evidence. Is the internal evidence of the building itself so strong on one side as to override the external evidence from the documents on the other?

But first I must express my utter amazement at one doctrine laid down by the Reviewer. He says—

"We endeavoured to reconcile Mr. Freeman's documentary evidence with the architectural evidence, but if they cannot be reconciled, we have no hesitation in giving the preference to the architectural evidence over the documentary."

If the Reviewer simply means that he looks on the architectural evidence in this particular case as so strong as to upset the presumption derived from the documentary evidence, his position is of course a perfectly fair one. But this is hardly the natural meaning of his words. In such a case there would be no preference given to one kind of evidence over another; it simply amounts to saying that the documentary evidence must be understood in a sense other than the *prima facie* one. But the Reviewer's words really read like setting forth a general principle of preferring architectural to documentary evidence, against which every student of history is bound to protest. Architectural evidence is, after all, nothing but an inference from documentary evidence. From historical evidence we know the dates of certain buildings; we thence infer the dates of others which are like them in style, but of which history tells us nothing. The whole science of architectural chronology has no other foundation than this. Historical evidence must always hold the primary place.

The Reviewer goes on to say,—

"So many hundreds of churches were built or rebuilt in the twelfth century, without any record whatever of the fact having come down to us, that we cannot attach much importance to our having no documentary evidence of the rebuilding in this particular instance."

This does not quite express the state of the case. Had we no history of Waltham during the twelfth century, it would do very well, but, as we have a rather more minute history of Waltham during that time than of most other places, some importance does attach to the fact (which the Reviewer seems here to allow) of our having no documentary evidence of the rebuilding.

And now as to the architectural question proper. Granting that the historical presumption is strongly in favour of the nave being Harold's work, I cannot find that the architectural evidence the other way is strong enough to upset the presumption. It should be remembered that the presumption

must be taken into account. It does not do to walk into Waltham Abbey and assign an *à priori* date, as one might in a building of which there is no recorded history at all. I confess that, had I known nothing of the history, I should not have attributed the building to the year 1060. Knowing the history, it seems to me that the more rational course is to allow all that the history proves, namely that certain architectural forms were used somewhat earlier than I had before fancied. My position with regard to Waltham is almost identical with that of one of our first architectural antiquaries with regard to another building which, like Waltham, seems to be placed by documentary evidence somewhat earlier than one would have thought by merely looking at it. I know nothing of the Hospital at Angers beyond what I learn from Mr. Parker's letter in your number for March 1859; but, taking his facts, I never saw a closer parallel than between his case and mine. *Mutatis mutandis*, the following words of Mr. Parker's, describing his own position with regard to Angers, form the best possible summary of my position with regard to Waltham:—

“The windows are small and round-headed, which agrees with the transitional character of the building, and proves that it has not been rebuilt, as has sometimes been said without any ground whatever for the assertion, *excepting that the style does not harmonize with a preconceived theory*. When a building is really in a different style from its historical date, we may fairly assume that it has been rebuilt; but no one would assign a later date, judging from the style only, than 1200 to this hall, *and it is far more probable that it is a few years in advance in style, than that it was rebuilt within twenty or thirty years after its erection.*”

This is just my case with regard to Waltham. The only possible difference is that, according to one of the Reviewer's theories (for he has maintained two different ones at different stages of the controversy), the difference between his date and mine would be more than twenty or thirty years. But considering that the latter half of the twelfth century was one of the periods of the most rapid advance in the whole history of architecture, while the Reviewer at least attributes no such character to the latter half of the eleventh, twenty or thirty years after Mr. Parker's date of Angers may fairly answer to fifty or sixty after my date of Waltham.

The purely architectural evidence with regard to Waltham divides itself into two portions. There is the general question as to the date to which the character of the architecture points, and there is the special question raised by the Reviewer as to the constructive appearances of the church. It will be more convenient to discuss the latter first.

Your readers will, I hope, remember that I offered myself to be convinced by any new evidence which might be discovered during Mr. Burges' examination of the church, and also that, in my last letter, I offered the Reviewer a compromise, namely, that the lower part should be given to Harold and the clerestory to Henry I. or II. The Reviewer declines this offer; he says, first of all, that the two eastern bays are earlier than the rest, and also, as I understand him, that the triforium and clerestory

throughout are later than the pier-arches. This opinion he builds partly on certain differences in detail, partly on certain constructive appearances, a settlement in the masonry and its consequences, over the second pier from the east on the south side.

Since I wrote my last letter I have visited Waltham twice; both times I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Burges on the spot, and I cannot say that I found that his opinion agreed with that of the Reviewer. But as he has an original theory of his own, which I strongly recommended him to put forth in your pages, I will leave him to speak for himself. On my first visit I was accompanied by Mr. Stubbs, than whom no man is better qualified to deal with a historical question of the eleventh century. On this occasion, just as I expected, I found that some discoveries had been made which made me modify my notions on some points of detail. The removal of the plaster had made some things visible which before were invisible, and had made some things clearly visible which were before only partially visible. The scaffolds also required by the work allowed me to see much of the detail of the upper part very near which before I had only seen from afar off. One point clearly made out was, as the Reviewer says, that the aisles had been actually vaulted, and not merely spanned by arches, as I had fancied^l. And Mr. Burges shewed me that there were no signs of brass fillings in the flutings of the piers—you may remember that I did not profess to have seen them myself, but merely said that “more prying eyes than my own^k” professed to have seen them. More important than this was my examination of the clerestory. You will remember that I had from the beginning remarked the differences between the different bays in the clerestory^l, and the apparently later^m character of some of them. You will remember also that it was on these grounds that I offered my compromise to the Reviewer, proposing to look on the clerestory as a later addition or reconstruction. The clerestory was therefore my chief object of attention. I speedily found that there were in it differences of both kinds, the differences of capriceⁿ which I had originally suggested, and the differences of date which alone are allowed by the Reviewer. I also found one part which, to my eye, seemed clearly later than any of the dates given by the Reviewer. The dates which he has at different times proposed have ranged from 1066 to 1150; but there are four clerestory windows which must I think be later still, and which I can only attribute to Henry II. in 1177. We have seen above that Henry at one time thought of rebuilding the whole church. We here see from internal evidence that, though he happily gave up that intention, he did actually make some changes or additions. There are *three* types of windows in the clerestory, and not two only, as the Reviewer seems to imply. The engravings of them given in

^l Essex Transactions, p. 16.

^k Do., p. 21.

^l Do., p. 19.

^m Do., p. 15.

ⁿ Do., p. 14.

your last number are likely to mislead. There is an external view of the junction of the two parts of the clerestory on the north side, in which the differences are, I think, a little exaggerated. Below them are two interior views. That to the right, marked "later," is placed under the external one to which it belongs; but that marked "earlier" has nothing to do with the external one over it; it comes from the other side of the church, and stands opposite to that marked "later." Now the differences between these two last must prove, if anything, a difference of date between the work on the north and south sides, which the Reviewer does not assert, not a difference between the eastern and western parts of the nave, which is what he is trying to prove.

The case as to the clerestory is this. There are three types. The two eastern bays have four windows, agreeing with one another, except in some very small and evidently capricious differences, such as the shape of the shafts. Of these the Reviewer gives no internal view. The four western bays on the south side agree with one another, but differ from the eastern ones in some capricious differences. These are what the Reviewer marks as "earlier" in the internal views. Both these, as well as the triforium, have a small bead, which does not occur in the pier-arches. The four western bays on the north side are an evident reconstruction of 1177. When I only looked from the ground at a surface clogged with plaster, I took their ornament to be only a somewhat richer chevron than elsewhere, but on seeing the stone itself quite near, I found that it was an ornament of a different style from anything else in the church, namely, something which might almost be called a tooth-moulding. This ornament occurs in all the four bays, which differ very slightly from one another. These are the "later" windows of the engraving. Having found this palpably later insertion, I began to look about for any other work of the same kind elsewhere. I looked again at the remains of the south transept, on the apparently later character of which I commented in my original paper. I now had little doubt in attributing these also to the same date. The arch between the aisle and transept has quite advanced mouldings; but on the other hand it rests, and rests very uncomfortably, on plain shafts of apparently earlier character. It is, I certainly think, a bit of 1060 work propping a bit of 1177. Whether the transept was rebuilt, or whether the original church was without transepts, we cannot positively determine. There are difficulties both ways. Mr. Scott, in his Westminster lecture, quoted Sir Christopher Wren as affirming, on the authority of an "old manuscript," that the transepts at Westminster were *lower* than the nave and choir. If this be so, and if Waltham followed the same arrangement, it would be very natural for an improver of Henry II.'s time to raise them to the full height.

The result of all this examination was that, though I saw no reason to doubt that the nave was essentially Harold's, I was convinced that some

alterations took place, not indeed at the Reviewer's date of 1120-50, but later, at the change of foundation in 1177. But the exact extent of those changes depended a good deal upon the settlement and break in the masonry described by the Reviewer. I did not choose to be guided entirely by my own judgement on a purely constructive matter. On my second visit I had the advantage of the company and instruction of the first of living architects, whose opinion, like that of Mr. Burges, certainly does not agree with that of the Reviewer. But as Mr. Scott has kindly draw up some notes on the constructive point, I will leave him also to speak for himself. I will only add that the steel plate in your Magazine represents the pier what has given way as it very likely originally was, but certainly not as it now is.

The result of this second visit confirmed me in the modification of my original opinion which I formed on my visit,—one not very different from the compromise refused by the Reviewer,—namely, that in the existing nave of Waltham we have the work of the founder of the College modified by some alterations made by its transformer into an Abbey. There is undoubtedly late work in the transept and in the north clerestory; it is just possible that the whole triforium and clerestory may be later than the pier-arches; but there is no proof whatever of any gradual building from east to west or from west to east, nothing to shew that the whole range of the piers and pier-arches—the most distinctive thing in the church—are of other than one and the same date.

And now for the actual question of date, as argued from the character of the work as compared with other buildings. The Reviewer, it should not be forgotten, has, in the course of our controversy, maintained two quite distinct theories, which are certainly as different from one another as one at least of them is from mine. In the original Review in your August number^o the theory put forth was that Harold left the nave unfinished, and that it was built “within an interval of fifty or sixty years” after the Conquest, say from 1066 to 1120. But in the last number this is quite changed; it is now all of it of the twelfth century, rebuilt between 1120 and 1150. Now the Reviewer very truly says that the question at issue is not merely the local history of Waltham, but the general “history of architecture during the eleventh and twelfth centuries, whether there was any difference between the architecture of 1060 and 1130, or not.” But does not the Reviewer see that this question is as much involved in the difference between his own theories, as it is in the difference between my theory and his second, and very much more than it is in the difference between my theory and his first? As far as the history of architecture was concerned, his first theory differed very little from mine; according to that theory, part of the nave—say the two eastern bays which he makes earlier than the rest—might have been built, not indeed in 1060, but very easily

in 1070. Now I do not in the least quarrel with the Reviewer for changing his mind; I have done so myself, as I now admit that Harold's nave is at least not unaltered; every wise man often does so; those who never do so must be, as Lord Macaulay says, "either inspired prophets or obstinate fools." The Reviewer, being neither fool nor prophet, has quite changed his opinion about the date of Waltham between August and December; and at one point between those two dates he was almost, but not quite, persuaded to accept my compromise about the pier-arches and clerestory. Why do I mention all this? Simply to shew that, in the Reviewer's own judgement, though to attribute the work to Harold may be an error, it cannot be a very monstrous error. The Reviewer is clearly so well versed in architectural detail, and he has himself come so very near to my opinion, that I really no longer feel, as I did when I wrote my original tract, that I am at all putting forth a paradox in maintaining that work of Harold's still exists at Waltham.

I was sorry to see in a popular weekly paper a few days ago, the remark that I was "fighting for Harold and the Saxon order of architecture," and also that I "held the vantage-ground against Parker of Oxford, Willis of Cambridge, and William the Conqueror." I am quite open to maintain any ground against the last of the three, but I certainly decline to enrol myself as an antagonist of either of the two distinguished antiquaries who have so oddly got into his company. I have not seen the name of either of them put forward on either side in the present controversy, while I have to thank both of them for the arguments with which their published writings have supplied me on my own side. And as to the "Saxon order of architecture," any one who has read what I have written must know that I am fighting for no such thing. I believe that England had, before Harold's time, a distinct form of Romanesque of her own, not borrowed from Normandy, but independently derived from the common Roman source; and I have no objection to call this, not indeed "the Saxon order," but "the Anglo-Saxon (or, better still, the Old-English) style." But nothing is more certain than that this style does not occur at Waltham. Waltham is built, as a great church of the year 1060 would be built, in the English variety of the Norman style, in that style which was introduced by Eadward the Confessor, and which was still in use in the days of William of Malmesbury. I wish especially to get rid of the notion that this controversy has anything to do with the totally distinct "Anglo-Saxon" controversy, with any disputes about Brixworth, Barnack, and Earls Barton. I have spoken my mind often enough about them, but they have nothing to do with our present business. Yet I cannot help thinking that some remembrance of those disputes is still floating before the Reviewer's mind, and that it would make it more than ten years easier of belief to him, if I said that Waltham was built by William in 1070 instead of by Harold in 1060. I repeat once more: there is an Anglo-Saxon style and there is a Norman style, and England contains

Anglo-Saxon buildings later than 1066 and Norman buildings earlier than 1066. The case is exactly the same as the familiar fact that, whatever date you assign for the passage from Romanesque to Gothic or from Early Gothic to Late Gothic, you will find some buildings of the later style before the assigned date and some buildings of the earlier style after it. Waltham is, I again repeat, a Norman building.

The Reviewer does not dispute that Eadward the Confessor "may have introduced" the Norman style, but he holds that the architecture so introduced must have been "rude and early Norman." "Early Norman" it must doubtless have been, but I know of no reason to suppose it was necessarily "rude." He quotes the Confessor's own work at Westminster as an example. Now that work consists mainly of the substructure of the dormitory. No man would expect such a work to display the same finish as the interior of the Minster at Waltham. Mr. Scott, in his late admirable lecture on the Abbey^p, expressly guarded us against inferring from the plainness of these portions that the church and other more conspicuous buildings of Eadward's Abbey must have been equally plain. Moreover the work itself, though very plain, is not exactly "rude," considering its position. Many of the stones are very fairly wrought. The simplicity of the form of the capital is at once explained, if you suppose that they were designed from the first to be carved as they have been at various times since. I see no reason why this may not have been the case; indeed Eadward himself was not an unlikely man to go and chip a bit with his own hands, while Harold looked after his kingdom. Again, over them is left one perfect window of the dormitory itself—perfect, at least, in the sense of being quite unmutilated, though it is very much decayed. This, I certainly think, had the common form of a Norman window, with the shaft and cushion-capital, such as we see at Waltham and everywhere else. Again, Mr. Burges told me, from his own knowledge, that fragments of what we should commonly call rather late Norman detail were dug up when the present stalls in the Abbey were made. Yet there is no evidence at all to shew that any choir or nave was rebuilt between the time of Eadward and that of the gradual building of the present church. I may add in passing that the Reviewer's notion that Eadward's church was a mere choir was silently refuted by Mr. Scott. He shewed that Eadward's church had, as the Bayeux tapestry represents it, a complete nave, reaching nearly as far westward as the present one.

And now what do those who lived when it was standing tell us as to the style of Eadward's church? William of Malmesbury tells us distinctly that it was the first example in England of a new style of architecture, and moreover that it remained in his own day the great model for imitation in that style. The passage is well known, and I quoted it in my Waltham tract, but here it is once more:—

^p Delivered at the Royal Institute of British Architects, Dec. 5th, 1859.

“In eadem ecclesiâ die Theophaniæ sepultus est, quam ipse illo compositionis genere primus in Angliâ ædificaverat, quod nunc pene cuncti sumptuosis æmulantur expensis¹.”

So also Matthew Paris :—

“Defunctus autem Rex beatissimus in crastino sepultus est Londini in ecclesiâ quam ipse novo compositionis genere construxerat, a quo post multi ecclesias construentes exemplum adepti opus illud expensis æmulabantur sumptuosis².”

These are two most valuable passages. They shew that men in those days used their eyes, and thought about differences in architecture and changes in architecture, just as the Reviewer and I do now. William of Malmesbury knew that Eadward's church was the earliest example in England of the style of his own day. Matthew clearly wrote with William's history before him. He keeps William's main fact, but he alters the tense of his comment to adapt it to his own times. In William's day the church of Eadward was still the great model church for founders and architects; in Matthew's time it was so no longer,—Romanesque had gone out and Gothic had come in. Just in the same way the author *De Inventione* tells us merely that Harold's church had arches, but the author of the *Vita*, writing in 1205 or later, thinks it necessary to tell us that they were *round* arches³, because round arches were no longer the style of his own day.

Now William of Malmesbury's History of the Kings goes down to the death of Henry I., but he may well have been writing the history of the year 1066 some years sooner; very likely between 1120 and 1130, just when, according to the Reviewer, Waltham nave was being rebuilt in a style quite different from that of Harold and Eadward, and compared with which Eadward's work was “rude and early⁴.” William himself thought differently; in his eyes Eadward's church was so far from being a “rude” building that it was still the great model of style for the builders of that day. I really must place the testimony of William, who doubtless had seen it, above that of the Reviewer, who certainly has not.

αἱ τὸ ἐμεῦ Λιβύην μηλοτρόφον οἶδας ἄμεινον
μὴ ἐλθὼν ἐλθόντος, ἔγαν ἄγαμαι σοφίην σευ⁵.

The fact, I believe, is that we are often led into great mistakes in the architectural chronology of the Romanesque period by taking for granted that plainer work is necessarily earlier than richer. We do not do this in the case of any of the Gothic styles, and I do not see any reason why we should apply another law to Romanesque. A plainer Early English, Decorated, or Perpendicular building is very often later than a richer one. Why may not the same be the case with a plainer Norman one? In the other cases

¹ i. 385, Hist. Soc. Ed.

² A. 1066.

³ That is, accepting Mr. James Parker's most happy emendation of “hemicycliis,” for the hopeless “emicidiis.” See Essex Transactions, p. 9, and Addenda.

⁴ We may feel sure that William wrote this before the present nave of Malmesbury or anything like it was built. I believe that nave, or perhaps rather the choir belonging to it, was begun in 1135.

⁵ Herod. iv. 157.

we allow for differences in taste and circumstances; in fixing the date we do not merely look to the amount of ornament, but we examine whether there is any real advance in principle. But, as Dr. Whewell observes, most cogently and most appropriately to our case^x, what we arbitrarily call early and late Norman differ only as plainer and richer work of the same style. I of course mean so long as it is strictly Romanesque work, without any Transitional tendencies. As long as the square section predominates and the ornament is merely cut on the surface, there is no difference in principle between the plainest and the richest Norman work.

Again, we should in these inquiries bear in mind that it is clear that, throughout the Romanesque period, large churches were commonly made plainer than small ones. The reason is, I think, obvious. The Romanesque style has the power, beyond all others, of dispensing with all ornament, and still retaining, or rather by that very fact of heightening, its grandeur. A Gothic nave as plain as Leominster would be hardly tolerable. Yet in Romanesque it is perfectly satisfactory. But of course thus to dispense with ornament requires the massive proportions of a great minster. It will not do in a little parish church. All our richest examples of Norman work are found in quite small buildings. Iffley, of course, is a very late example of pure Norman, but no contemporary Cathedral or Abbey has its lantern arches like those of Iffley. It would, I think, be intolerable if it had. Ely and Peterborough are very plain; St. Albans, the largest of all, is also the plainest of all.

Again, we have too commonly fallen into the way of assuming that England must have been behind Normandy in the arts in the eleventh century. I know of absolutely no reason for thinking so. It is clear that about the middle of the eleventh century architecture made great advances in England, Normandy, and elsewhere. If work of an earlier date is unfrequent in England, it is, I imagine, no more frequent in Normandy. I see no reason why this movement should not have been common to both countries, just like the great Gothic movement somewhat more than a century later. We do not say that England borrowed Gothic from France or France from England; we call the movement common to both countries with certain national diversities in each. So it probably was with the introduction of the Norman style; even if Eadward at first copied buildings in Normandy, English Norman soon made for itself a character of its own in such distinctive features as the huge round pillars which are unknown, or nearly so, abroad. I know of no reason at all for thinking that the countrymen of Harold were less civilized than the countrymen of William. The testimony of William of Malmesbury is of less value on such a point, where his Norman prejudices came in, than as to the fact of the style of Westminster Abbey. But his well-known comparison of the English and the

^x *German Churches*, p. 182.

Normans, after all, only shews that the Normans after the Conquest built bigger houses than the English⁷. In some arts undoubtedly⁸ the English excelled the Normans, and I know not why they may not have been their equals in architecture. In fact the Normans did not themselves shine in the arts of peace; they rather shewed their wisdom in drawing foreigners like Lanfranc and Anselm from other lands. "Norman"⁹ architecture may very likely owe quite as much to English as to Norman artists, and very likely English and Normans alike may have been fellow-scholars of some unknown and inventive strangers.

Now, if we remember the force of these three arguments, they will bear considerably on the Waltham question. Dr. Whewell, unlike the Reviewer, quotes Waltham as an example of early Norman, "very plain and massive." At all events, the few and effective ornaments it contains are mere surface decorations of a square section. Again, Waltham is really not a large church; its grand composition gives it a greater effect of size than belongs to its real dimensions. Now that it is being practically tested with a view to "church accommodation," this stately nave is found to be practically smaller than many a common parish church. Its length is about 100 feet; just the length of the proportionally very long nave and very short chancel of my own little parish church of St. Mellons. But the nave of St. Alban's measures 250 feet, if not more than that. Hence we find Waltham possessing an allowance of ornament between that of the greatest and of the smallest churches. Finally, why should not a building of 1060 have been like Waltham? Westminster, we have seen, was, in William of Malmesbury's time, still the model of Norman work; Westminster, as being clearly much larger than Waltham, may not unlikely have been plainer, but it cannot have differed essentially in style. It was consecrated five years later than Waltham, but, as a much larger building, it may have been begun some years earlier, which would explain William's expression about Eadward being the first to build in the new style, without at all compromising the claims of Harold and Waltham.

Now as to the examples which the Reviewer quotes from various churches ranging from 1083 to about 1130. Some of them appear to me very much in advance of the Waltham work. The views he gives of the

⁷ "Parvæ et abjectæ domus" of the English, "ampla et superba sedificia," "ingentia sedificia" of the Normans. No one supposes that the English were such castle-builders as the Normans.

⁸ See Ord. Vit. (p. 507 Duchesne) for the wonders which the English gold workmanship excited in France. (See Dr. Vaughan's *Revolution of English History*, p. 344.) Harold's own gifts to Waltham were of the most splendid and costly kind.

⁹ The *same* Norman of course proves nothing. Mr. Rickman called the style Norman because it was prevalent in England under what the common tables of kings call "the Norman line." Not that the name is a bad one; the style, excepting the few examples of Eadward's reign, is peculiar to Normandy and to England under her Norman rulers.

“voussoirs of the choir” at St. Bartholomew’s, and the pillar from Durham, are much more advanced; they are not only richer, which the Durham one clearly is, but also more advanced in principle; there is not the same sternly square section about the arches as there is at Waltham. Of “the glorious choir of Conrad at Canterbury, 1110—1130,” the Reviewer gives no illustrations, but several views are given by Professor Willis^b, all of which shew work, to my mind, incomparably more advanced than anything at Waltham except the insertions of 1177.

This leads me to another question, namely as to the use of the axe and chisel. It has been inferred from a well-known passage of Gervase that the use of the chisel was not known till late in the twelfth century. It does not seem to me that this necessarily follows from the words of the author. He says,—

“In capitellis veteribus opus erat planum, in novis sculptura subtilis. . . . Ibi arcus et cætera omnia plana, utpote sculpta secure et non scisello, hic in omnibus fere sculptura idonea^c.”

At the utmost this only denies the use of the chisel in one particular building, and moreover it strikes me that Gervase is speaking principally of the piers and pier-arches. But Professor Willis observes^d that “the axe is not quite so rude a weapon in the hands of a mason as it might appear at first sight.” Certainly, if it could produce anything so elaborate as some of the work at Canterbury^e, it could produce something far surpassing anything that I attribute to Harold at Waltham.

On the other hand, there is a well-known work rather later than Waltham, namely the Conqueror’s Chapel in the Tower of London. This is on the whole plainer than Waltham, as we might expect the Chapel of a fortress to be plainer than a Minster. But as far as I remember it, the work is not “rude,” though plain, and the capitals and their abaci are much richer than those at Waltham. Even at St. Alban’s, the plainest of all churches, where there is any distinctively Norman stonework, it did not strike me as particularly rude. Of course I do not count either the brickwork or the balusters, which last seem to have been used up again or prepared for an earlier church than the present. I suspect that the great change introduced by the Normans was more an increase in the size of buildings than anything else. In Scotland, in Wales, and still more in Ireland, the custom of building churches on the scale of Winchester or St. Alban’s was never introduced at all. But the smaller size of the buildings is by no means always accompanied by any inferiority in workmanship.

On the whole, then, I still do not see architectural evidence enough to upset the historical presumption that Harold’s church was not essentially rebuilt. The contemporary church of Westminster remained a model of art down to the time to which the Reviewer attributes the building of

^b Canterbury, p. 58, 87, 88.

^d Canterbury, p. 89.

^e X Scriptt. col. 1302.

^c Canterbury, p. 88.

Waltham. The examples of this last date which he cites are clearly more advanced in style than the Waltham work. The only historical evidence he cites against me is a passage so utterly corrupt that it can prove nothing. These arguments lead me to think that the laws of architectural chronology do not forbid us to attribute at least the greater part of the existing work to the time of Harold. On the other hand, I find, in the four western bays of the north clerestory, and in the small remaining part of the south transept, signs of alteration of a later date than any spoken of by the Reviewer, namely contemporary with the change of foundation in 1177.

I have then little doubt that the piers and arches, shown as they are to be all of one piece by that unique and characteristic chevron, which I never saw or heard of elsewhere, are the unaltered work of King Harold. That there is some work of Henry II.'s time, I feel as little doubt. As for the triforium and the remaining portion of the clerestory, I have myself no difficulty in accepting them as Harold's work also; but, as they are perhaps a trifle more advanced in principle, having a bead where the section below is perfectly square, I am willing to surrender them, if I can thus bring myself and the Reviewer to an agreement. In proposing this I feel that I am yielding a good deal, but my evidence will perhaps bear it. Both the Waltham writers write as if Harold's church still existed. Now the pier-arches are the most important feature of a church, and that which, more than anything else, determines its character. If Harold's pier-arches remained, even with a later triforium and clerestory, it was not a new church, it was Harold's church with some, though extensive alterations. The sentiment of the original building was not destroyed. At the same time, in offering this, I feel that I am offering a great deal for the sake of peace. For my own part, I am quite ready to believe that all the Romanesque work is Harold's, except the parts which are clearly insertions of Henry II.'s time.

I have now only to make two remarks, neither of which have to do with the date of the Romanesque church. The Reviewer, in his note at the end of the article, quotes the passage from Matthew Paris about the dedication in 1242, on which I had made some remarks in my original tract¹. This passage speaks of a consecration of the "*Ecclesia Conventualis Canonicorum de Waltham*;" which implies a rebuilding of the choir. I suspect that it is not hard to get at the history of this. Waltham was a church at once conventual and parochial, a class to which I have given special attention, as some of your readers may possibly know from various essays scattered up and down the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, the *Somersetshire Archæological Proceedings*, the *Ecclesiologist*, and the *Archæological Journal*. In such cases the convent and the parish very frequently quarrelled, and cut the church in two, the monks keeping the eastern, and the parish the western part. Mr. Petit, in the *Archæological Proceedings* at Norwich, has fully

¹ *Essex Transactions*, p. 39.

illustrated this curious process in the case of Wymondham, I have myself done so in the case of Dunster^a. Here the monks took the eastern limb for their choir, the parish took the western limb, and made in it a complete church with nave, choir, and presbytery, all west of the central tower, which remained void between the two, forming a sort of antechapel to the monks' choir. You also doubtless remember St. Cuthberht's screen at St. Alban's, which a very little thought will shew, was not a mere roodscreen, but *the reredos of the high altar of the parish church*. It has not the single central door of a roodscreen, with, it may be, a subsidiary altar on each side. It is the genuine reredos of a high altar, with the altar in the middle, and a door on each side. The true roodscreen of the monks' choir stood, I doubt not, a little to the east of it^b. So at Waltham it is easy to see that the wall which blocks the west lantern-arch, the present east wall of the church, has for its lower portion such a reredos as at St. Alban's, with the doorways on each side of the altar. This was the reredos of the parish church, i.e. the architectural nave; probably some dispute occurred, which led the monks, in 1242, to build a new and longer choir, which should be their undisputed possession, the "*Ecclesia Conventualis Canoniorum de Waltham*," very likely leaving the square of the central tower empty, as at Dunster. This agrees with the fact that the central tower was not destroyed with the monks' choir, but fell down a little later.

My other remark is simply this. The existing part of the church is now undergoing a careful, and, as far as I could judge, in its present state, strictly conservative repair. The third of May, 1860, will be the eight hundredth anniversary of the consecration of Harold's church. Such a day would be well chosen not only for reopening the restored nave, but for laying the first stone of a rebuilt choir. The needs of the parish and the proportions of the building alike demand it. And in these days of Ælfred jubilees, Wallace testimonials, Llwelyn testimonials, and (one blushes to speak of him in company even with the Scot and the Welshman) statues of the Angevin tyrant Richard, one may be forgiven for suggesting such a memorial, the noblest that could be thought of, for the last of our native kings. The church of Battle, the monument of the invader's triumph, has perished; but Waltham, the free gift of Harold's bounty and wisdom, still survives, however mutilated. To restore to its ancient dignity and fair proportions the Collegiate—better still the Cathedral—Church of Waltham Holy Cross would be a fitting tribute from a land which in the course of ages has won back the name and laws and tongue of which its founder was the hero and the martyr.

I now retire from all controversy on the subject, unless a visit to Caen or

^a Somersetshire Proceedings for 1855.

^b This must not be confused with the presbytery screen east of the choir, which clearly existed at St. Alban's, as well as at St. David's. This last was across the eastern arch of the tower.

elsewhere, should supply me with evidence, either to confirm or to modify my present views as to Waltham. I am, &c.

EDWARD A. FREEMAN.

Oxford, December 13, 1859.

MR. SCOTT'S LETTER TO MR. FREEMAN.

Hampstead Heath, Oct. 6, 1859.

MY DEAR FREEMAN,—Having just visited and carefully examined Waltham Abbey Church, and endeavoured to form an opinion on the alleged difference of date between the two eastern bays and the remainder of the nave, I will give you my impressions on this question, without however binding myself too absolutely to their correctness in every detail, because I see, on looking again at the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, that there was one or two minor points noted there which I omitted to examine into so minutely as if I had at the moment recollected them. In the first place, there is clearly a difference in design between the two eastern bays and the remainder, e. g. the round pillar has not, as the others, vaulting shafts attached to it towards the aisle; the billet-mould is omitted from the back of the label to the triforium, the spandril wall overhanging so as to be flush with the face of the label; the clerestory arches are supported by single pillars, (round and octagonal,) instead of by clustered pillars; and finally the clerestory windows are eight inches narrower than the others. These differences, (as above stated,) apply to the south side; the differences on the north side will require separate notice.

Now the question is, whether the differences of design which I have specified imply a difference of age? I confess I cannot see that they do. The details appear to me to be nearly or quite identical, and if a bay of each (i.e. of the eastern and western portion of the south side) were drawn out, I would defy the most practised architectural antiquary to say which was the earliest; nor do I see any difference in the mode of workmanship. I could not see any want of continuity in the courses in the lower parts, and in the clerestory I most carefully looked into this and find them to be continuous and indicating no stoppage or junction in the work. I do find, however, that there has been a tremendous settlement of the second pier from the east, by which that pier has been in consequence patched up with new stone, probably several times, and timber ties inserted at more than one level. I further find proofs that, owing to this settlement, the clerestory of the two eastern bays (south side) has been taken down as far as the springing of the window-arches and re-set. This is clearly marked out by the upper part of the work being straightened and the lower left in its bulged state,—the upper set upright (or more nearly so) while the lower overhangs considerably. I examined the soffit of the passage in the clerestory in which the line of junction would be seen in the pier between the second and third bays, had there been a junction in the work, but there is none whatever where the writer's theory would demand it, the impressions

of the centering boards being continuous. At the eastern side of this pier, however, there is a junction, simply owing to the eastern clerestory arches having been rebuilt as before stated.

The break or "jump" in the string below the clerestory windows is not owing to a junction in the work, but to an attempt to rectify the displacement caused by the settlement. The courses over it are continuous across the pier between the second and third bays, and on levelling the string below the clerestory windows I find that, though greatly depressed when the settlement has taken place, the eastern and western parts are so nearly on a level as to shew that they were originally continuous.

On the north side the case is different. The original differences between the two eastern bays and the rest were probably the same as on the south side, but here it is clear that all the western bays of the clerestory have, for some reason or another, been rebuilt from the string-course or roof-weathering over the aisle roof upwards, and its design entirely altered, as shewn in the sketches in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE. Below the clerestory, however, I see no indications of difference of date between the eastern and western bays. It is simply a case of rebuilding a clerestory, and the work so re-constructed is of the age of Henry II., and consequently does not affect the general question in the slightest degree one way or the other.

I may here mention that the sketches given of the interior of the clerestory windows are calculated to mislead; that marked "later" is a part of the rebuilt clerestory on the north side, while that marked "earlier" is not, as any one would naturally have supposed, a part of one of the eastern bays, which the writer considers to be earlier, but a part of one of the western bays on the south side, which, though *I* hold it to be of the same age with the eastern bays, it is *his* special object to shew to be later; and even the external drawings of the windows do not shew those on the south aisle where the real question lies, but those on the north side where the western ones have been so evidently rebuilt.

The existence of the corbel-table to the eastern and not to the other bays is simply caused by a difference in the modern roofs, which has led to one being taken off and the other left on. Of the cause of the difference between the eastern and western bays, I cannot give an opinion; possibly the former may, as in very many instances, have been a part of the choir, rather than the nave, or they may have had some reason for making a difference immediately in front of the rood-screen; but, however this may be, I have failed to discover in it an indication of difference of date.

I wish what I have said to be taken only as applying to this particular question, as I do not see its bearing upon the question of the actual age of the nave, on which I offer no opinion.

I remain, my dear Freeman,

Very truly yours,

E. A. FREEMAN, Esq.

GEORGE GILBERT SCOTT.

WALTHAM ABBEY.

MR. URBAN,—As the date of Waltham Abbey is being so fully elucidated in your Magazine, the following observations which I have made during the progress of the works may, perhaps, not be unacceptable.

The walls are constructed of two ashlar faces, with a rubble filling-in composed of flints and irregular pieces of stone. It is but just to say that this rubble is much better than what is generally found in Norman buildings, the joints of the ashlar are also much closer, and, indeed, the work has been executed in a very superior manner. All the stone appears to have been worked or carved on the ground before being fixed; thus each chevron of the zigzag ornament is contained in a single voussoir, and

according to the length of the voussoirs, so do the zigzags vary. The columns with spiral indentations are constructed in a similar manner: thus the circumference of the column was divided into a number of parts of equal size; this gave the plan of the stone ashlaring; all the courses were of equal height, and across

the face of each stone the workman cut a diagonal sinking, which joined on to a similar diagonal sinking placed in exactly the same position on the face of the stone immediately above or below; thus nothing was more easy than to put together this pillar which at first sight appears to be a rather complicated piece of work.

The foundations of the pillars, which are the only parts of the work below the surface I have had an opportunity of examining, are composed of very large coarse rubble, extending to the depth of about 7 feet 6 inches below the ashlar of the base; they project about 2 feet beyond the line of the base.

In several cases, more especially in the third pillar from the east end, the builders stopped at a bed of about 6 or 8 inches above the gravel, instead of going right down; the consequence has been that, interments having taken place close to these foundations, the earth has been squeezed out, and cracks and settlements have been the result.

At the time the works of the Decorated style were going on, stone being very scarce in that part of the country, the architects stripped every available portion of the interior, and even some portions of the exterior, of their ashlar facing, making up the surface of the walls with flint rubble. Thus the vaulting of the aisles having pushed out the aisle walls, and become ruinous, it was forthwith demolished, and the engaged columns and the whole of the ashlar of the lower part of the walls up to the window-string was removed. The same thing occurred in the triforium, where not only all the filling-in was removed, but even the ornamented string upon which the columns stood, and which doubtless went well through the wall, was taken

away as far as practicable, and an imitation string made in cement: of course the stone string remains at the base of the attached triforium pillars, where it was not safe to abstract it.

I might also add that no trace of the gilt embossed brass has been discovered, either on the capitals or on other parts.

At the same time, I should wish to call your attention to one fact, namely, the almost total absence of what is called the hollow moulding in any of the older work of this church; it being a moulding which would be very difficult, if not impossible, to work with an axe parallel to the curved line of a voussoir. It does occur, indeed, in one place in the Abbey, viz. in the east arch of the south aisle which led into the transept, but there the columns which support it slightly differ from the others, and look very like an insertion*. The eastern face of this wall is coated with ashlar, while its continuation, which forms the eastern wall of the Lady-chapel, has no casing at all, but shows the rubble. The window in this latter portion is also different from those in the aisles, being one foot longer, and having the hollow moulding to relieve the bowtell in the voussoirs. It has struck me whether it is possible that the early church could have ended at this point, and whether at some future period the arch above-mentioned was either cut through the wall, or very much repaired when the rest of the transepts were added. Indeed, some alterations evidently took place at the eastern end of the nave, for the two easternmost pier-arches of the south aisle and the easternmost one of the north aisle have their interior archivolt very much more elaborate and richer than those of the other arches, looking very much as if they had been repaired or rebuilt at a subsequent period. As this part of the church will shortly be relieved of its whitewash, there will consequently be greater facility for examination, and should any new facts come out, I shall hope to have the honour to communicate them to you. I should mention that I do not observe the setting back of the wall over the pier-arches indicated by the red lines in the plate of your last number; I only detect it in the spandril between the two easternmost arches of the south aisle.

In the west wall the columns of the great west window have been discovered: they are within one foot from the angle, the window consequently, if one composition, must have been of great width. I had the stones above the capitals removed, to find, if possible, traces of the arch, but without result; at the same time, I do not think the head could have been square, for there are certain indications of the line of the back of the first two or three voussoirs. If the window was one composition, the arch would have gone far higher than the present ceiling, or, indeed, than the ancient Norman ceiling. In all probability, however, the Decorated architects put on a roof of their own, for Farmer, who wrote in 1734, when mentioning the new ceiling then just put up, says, "The same formerly seemed, by the manner of building with a high roof, more like a barn than the house of God." Upon a careful examination of the west wall, I can detect no traces

* A reference to your last number shows this moulding in the choir-arches of St. Bartholomew's, Smithfield, and in immediate conjunction with a square-edged, unornamented archivolt, a fact which would seem to prove that the presence of ornament is hardly to be taken as a criterion of date. Again, the apsidal arches of the same church are quite plain; in all probability they, as well as the inner order of the choir-arches, were decorated with painting perhaps in much the same manner as we still see in the cloister of St. Aubin, at Angers.

at all of the window-arch over the present ceiling, and am inclined to think that when the parishioners built the tower in Philip and Mary's reign, they destroyed the west gable, and took down the west window-arch to the springing; and having likewise got rid of the mullions and tracery, they started fair with their tower-wall upon the cill of the window, the wall being in that place four feet thick. As for the holes for the beams, and the chase for the lead, which the reviewer thinks to be the remains of the original flat roof; upon a careful examination they turn out to be nothing more than the preparations for the rafters and gutter of the hipping the Decorated roof when the tower was built, for had the roof not have been hipped, it would have interfered with the tower window.

The head of the western door was discovered in its original place, having hitherto been concealed by the gallery; it is of the same age as the door itself.

A winding staircase, entered by a four-centred door, was also found at the west end of the Lady-chapel, close to the Norman south entrance: it evidently led up to a chamber above the porch; this chamber, or perhaps one replacing it, is shewn in some of the old prints.

In the course of the necessary digging, some pieces of stained glass were turned up; they belonged, for the most part, to the Decorated period.

Traces of painting appeared as the whitewash was removed, but it all belonged to the Decorated period, as was proved by the lines going over parts where the Norman work had been cut away.

The hollows of the chevrons were coloured black, and the flat parts of the vousoirs were left in red, while the walls were, for the most part, covered by the imitation stone ornament in red lines. There were remains of pictures in the flat parts of the westernmost piers, where the Norman arches had been cut away and the surface plastered, but they were so utterly gone, that nothing whatever could be made of them. The third pillar from the east end on the south side, which is covered with zigzags, had had these zigzags filled up with plaster and the surface made smooth, and upon it three figures under canopies had been drawn, facing respectively the east, north, and west; the south side, being occupied by the column for the vaulting, had no figure. One of the canopies was tolerably perfect, but the rest was entirely gone, a few detached lines alone shewing what had once been there.

A very curious matrix of a small brass was inserted in the surface of the fourth pillar from the east end. As far as could be ascertained, the composition represented a man and his wife in adoration before the cross of Waltham, supported by angels.—I am, &c. W. BUNGS.

P.S. I should mention that none of the Norman windows shew any preparation for glass, the splayed jamb going right up to the external chamfer. In all probability wooden frames were made to fit in tightly, and secured by interior holdfasts; of course one edge of these wooden frames would have to be chamfered to fit into the sloping jambs, and upon the inside surface would be fixed the necessary iron-work for the glass, as at Salisbury, Canterbury, and other places.

HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

The Marvellous Adventures and Rare Conceits of Master Tyll Owlglass. Newly collected, chronicled, and set forth in our English Tongue. By KENNETH R. H. MACKENZIE, F.S.A. And adorned with many most diverting and cunning Devices. By ALFRED CROWQUILL. (London: Trübner and Co.)

If our readers will only picture to themselves a "Joe Miller" existing in Germany some three centuries ago, and the whole of its jokes, good, bad, and indifferent—some of them rather heavy too—heaped upon the shoulders of one unlucky, mischievous, ever-wandering wight, they may be able to form a pretty correct idea of the "Adventures of Uhlenspiegel;" a name which, in Ben Jonson's day, was incorrectly rendered in English as *Howleglass*, but which Mr. Mackenzie now introduces to his fellow-countrymen under the more correct form of "Owlglass," the man "who held up his mirror for fools to look in."

The book itself was written in the sixteenth century, by one Thomas Murner, a Franciscan friar; of whom little is known beyond the fact that, on a visit to this country in 1523, he experienced, in the form of a substantial present of money, the liberality of Henry VIII., and that, like his royal patron, he was a determined antagonist of Martin Luther; in opposition to whose doctrines he wrote, in addition to several others, a dull and now all-but-forgotten book.

The wit of the present work (through which his name is, and long will continue to be, remembered throughout all Germany) is, as already hinted, of a diversified kind; occasionally keen and trenchant, and yet sometimes, though perhaps rarely, sinking below humour or drollery, destitute of edge, and absolutely dull. Hallam, in his "Introduction to the Literature of Europe," (vol. i. p. 235,) has spoken in commendation of the book; and Carlyle, no bad judge in such a case, cites another critic's opinion, as one in which he himself coincides, that it "abounds in inventive

humour, in rough merriment, and broad drollery, not without a keen, rugged shrewdness of insight; which properties must have made it irresistibly captivating to the popular sense; and, with all its fantastic extravagancies and roguish crotchets, in many points instructive."

The work, however, is not wholly a fiction. In the fourteenth century, to a certainty, there lived a veritable Uhlenspiegel; and even at the present day, at a place called Möllen, in Brunswick, his gravestone (more than once renewed, no doubt) is still pointed out. This Uhlenspiegel not improbably was known in his day as a practical joker far and wide, and perhaps as a rather loose and unprincipled character to boot. His name being at once so curious and so significant, and the memory of his merry pranks and escapades still surviving, Murner seems to have dealt with him in pretty much the same spirit in which our own greatest novelist has since dealt with the name and doings of a hero of a somewhat lower type, "Jonathan Wild the Great."

Mr. Mackenzie's translation is at once racy and careful, and his management of the book throughout deserves our highest praise. His Preface and Appendixes are replete with curious matter, and there is no question, we think, that could possibly occur to the most enquiring reader which would not find its solution here. His coadjutor, too, Mr. "Crowquill," has not been a whit behind in doing his utmost to set off the volume to the best advantage; the woodcuts are quaint and humorous, and the coloured engravings are of considerable merit as works of art. The paper, too,—of the genus cream-coloured, if we mistake not,—the type, and the handsome cloth and board binding in blue and gold, each contribute their quota towards recommending Mr. Mackenzie's work as at once a welcome accession to our lighter literature, and a very handsome *livre de luxe*.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS.

THE return of the Christmas season brings with it year by year an intimation of its approach in a batch of books from the house of Old Newbery, of St. Paul's Churchyard, whose present successors, Messrs. Griffith and Farran, are worthily treading in the same steps in providing amusing publications for the young. The first that we put our hands upon is,—

Will Weatherhelm; or, The Yarn of an old Sailor about his early Life and Adventures. By WILLIAM H. G. KINGSTON.—Having run away from a comfortable home to go to sea, Will Weatherhelm, or, more properly speaking, Willand Weatherholm, goes through more danger and suffering than we have time to tell. His hair-breadth escapes are too many for us to remember, much less to recount; and, therefore, we leave the exciting history of them for our young readers to make acquaintance with through the hero's own narrative. It will be considered, doubtless, a great recommendation to the said hero that he finished his naval career by losing an arm in the battle of Trafalgar. Mr. George Thomas supplies the volume with some very good illustrations.

Next comes a volume of travels under the title of *Frank and Andrea; or, Forest Life in the Island of Sardinia.* By ALFRED ELWES.—This story describes the adventures which befell two youthful travellers, some five-and-twenty or thirty years ago, during a journey through the interior of the Island of Sardinia. The incidents are almost as romantic as those of that most popular drama of juvenile theatricals, "The Miller and his Men;" but the author assures us that his tale is no "mere fiction;" that it does not even exaggerate the perils to which the traveller was exposed who ventured into Sardinian wilds at the period of which he writes. Our boyish friends will be delighted with the "plucky" young Englishman, Frank Leigh,

who is the hero of the book. The little work has several illustrations by Mr. R. Dudley.

Descending lower in the scale for which this house so bountifully provides, we reach—

Tuppy; or, The Autobiography of a Donkey, in which the quadruped relates its birth, education, wilfulness, and disasters. Born of a respectable family, Tuppy was early taken notice of by his young mistress, who taught him various branches of assinine education and accomplishments, but did not altogether succeed in eradicating his natural wilfulness of disposition: so one day he took it into his head to run off, and was captured by a costermonger, who gave him plenty of hard work and but little to eat. For more than three years he served this hard taskmaster, until one day his young mistress saw him in his state of distress in Regent-street, and had his new master taken off to Marlborough-street for theft. Restored to his old home, Tuppy had time to consider his ways, and has written this work specially for the edification of all other young donkeys—whether bipedal or quadrupedal.

Blind-Man's Holiday; or, Short Tales for the Nursery, is a book we can strongly recommend for reading aloud these long evenings to children of seven or eight years of age. The four illustrations, by John Absolon, will be well looked at, and all their beauties discovered.

Last of all, we reach *Funny Fables for Little Folks.* By FRANCES FREELING BRODERIP.—This lady, as perhaps our readers are aware, is daughter of Thomas Hood, who sung so fervently on philanthropic subjects, before it was the fashion to patronise them. And the volume is illustrated by numerous woodcuts from designs by her brother, Thomas Hood, jun. We will not attempt any criticism, but will content ourselves with recommending it as a present that either children or grandchildren will gratefully receive.

[Numerous Notices of Books are in type, but deferred to next month.]

Obituary.

[Relatives or Friends supplying Memoirs are requested to append their Addresses, in order that a Copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.]

THE HON. MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE.

Nov. 20. At his residence, Hookward Park, near Limpsfield, Surrey, aged 81, the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone.

This remarkable man was the fourth son of John, eleventh Lord Elphinstone, by Anne, daughter of James, third Lord Ruthven, (by Anne, daughter of James, second Earl of Bute).

John de Elphinstone is witness to a charter of Gilbert de Haya to the abbacy of Coupar, A.D. 1250; and his descendant, Sir Alexander Elphinstone, was created, in 1509, Baron Elphinstone in Stirlingshire, and was killed, with James IV., at the fatal battle of Flodden, in Northumberland. To this noble Scottish race belonged the subject of the present sketch.

Born in 1778, he arrived as early as 1796 in that country which was destined to be the scene for the exercise of his great abilities; and his friend and fellow-labourer, Sir John Malcolm, said of him at the close of his public career, more than thirty years afterwards, on the night of a great gathering at Bombay to bid Mr. Elphinstone God-speed back to his native land, that, from the day he (Malcolm) met him a stripling on the beach, to that hour, (and the interval were most eventful years in the history of British India,) Mr. Elphinstone had performed a distinguished part in every great political event that had come to pass. Of such a career our limits will not allow us to do more than speak of the most striking incidents.

In 1801 he was appointed an Attaché to the Residency at Poonah, then the most important embassy under the Governor General of India: and on General Wellesley's visiting that court, he asked the Resident to "give him young Elphinstone."

This was declined, but illness soon after obliging Sir John Malcolm to absent himself from the office of interpreter to the General, Mr. Elphinstone was nominated to this post, and occupied it during the campaign that followed, and which exhibited to the world the transcendent military talents with which the first Duke of Wellington was gifted; and as they who knew Mr. Elphinstone well could not fail to observe how highly he estimated military fame, it may be believed that he valued—as Ney did the well-known greeting of *his* great master on the retreat from Moscow—the words addressed by "the Duke" to Elphinstone after witnessing his conduct on the battle-field, "You have mistaken your profession, you ought to have been a soldier."

Passing over the efficient manner in which Mr. Elphinstone executed the peaceful but important duty which next devolved upon him as the British Representative at the courts of the Rajas of Berar and of Scindiah, we find him on the 13th of October, 1808, leaving Delhi as the first British envoy to the King of Caubul. "From the embassy of General Gardanne to Persia, and other circumstances, it appeared as if the French intended to carry the war into Asia, and it was thought expedient by the British Government in India to send a mission to the King of Caubul;" and, adds Mr. Elphinstone, "I was ordered on that duty." As this unfortunate monarch was soon after dethroned, the principal object of the mission failed; but Mr. Elphinstone published, on his return to India, a work entitled "Account of the Kingdom of Caubul," then a *terra incognita* to the English; but the travels of Sir Alexander Burnes, and our national disasters in that country, having afterwards drawn the attention of the British public to those regions, a third edition of the work was called for thirty

years after it was written, and its author thus "acquired considerable literary reputation."

In 1810, Mr. Elphinstone returned to Poona as Political Resident, and "there," says a recent writer, "for eight years he conducted the British relations with the faithless, subtle, intriguing ruler of the Mahrattas in a manner which, for able statesmanship, has never been surpassed;" and at the close of that period, this ruler, on the pretext of co-operating with the British Government in exterminating the hordes of robbers who then desolated India, collected large levies which, as the event proved, were really destined to act against his ally, the English, the predetermined declaration of war being the assassination of the British Representative at his Court. Although fully informed of the violence meditated against his own person, Mr. Elphinstone preserved his equanimity at the head of his domestic circle, at the Residency, till the danger became so imminent as to oblige him to announce that all must seek the British camp, distant about four miles; which, by following a circuitous route and thus placing a river between himself and those who were to destroy him, he reached in safety: and the battle of Kirkee commenced. Meantime, the Residency was wrapped in flames, but the Resident was at the side of the British Commander, and, as "An Eye-witness at the Battle of Kirkee" lately told the British public, "no doubt it was to the master-mind of Mr. Elphinstone that our success on that day is mainly to be attributed." By these and other acts of perfidy and violence, the Peshwah (Bajee Row) obliged the British Government to drive him from his throne, and to conquer his dominions. The government of those dominions was entrusted to Mr. Elphinstone, and, as a correspondent of the "Times" observes, he is the only man in the whole range of history, who, having been the chief instrument in subverting a Government, and substituting a foreign yoke for the rule of one to whom his subjects were bound by the ties of religion as well as of patriotism, succeeded nevertheless in winning the respect, admiration, and love of *all* classes of those subjects,

and whenever they spoke of him among themselves, they designated him by a name highly honoured among them.

The principal part of the Peshwah's dominions having been attached, in 1819, to the Presidency of Bombay, Mr. Elphinstone was appointed its Governor, and his "children" thus retained the benefit of his paternal rule till he quitted India for ever, in 1827. And no Government in India paid at that time so much attention to schools and public institutions; in none were the taxes lighter; and, in the administration of justice to the natives in their own languages, in the degree in which the natives were employed in official situations, and in the countenance and familiarity extended to all natives of rank, Mr. Elphinstone reduced to practice almost all the reforms required in the system of government pursued in other parts of India*.

Few who were present will forget the last days of Mr. Elphinstone in India. All classes vied with each other in doing him honour, and in giving expression to their sense of the obligations under which he had laid them. Their addresses are now before us, but our limits will not allow of their insertion.

A statue by Chantrey, a portrait by Lawrence, a service of plate, and, above all, the establishment of an "Elphinstone College" and two "Elphinstone Professorships," are the enduring monuments of Mr. Elphinstone's government of Western India.

He embarked, shattered in health and exhausted by official labours, landed in Upper Egypt, travelled in Greece and Turkey, and ultimately reached England, in order to cultivate and enjoy his literary tastes. The highest honours which a grateful country could offer, the most exalted and responsible posts which a confiding Government could confer, were now placed at his disposal; but he declined all. It may be said that the services of a great man should be always at the disposal of his country, but they only who have lived thirty years in the tropics know how many

* Heber.

years of temperate air and regular habits are required to restore sufficient vigour of body to resist anew the exhausting effects of the Indian climate, and, to use his own words in a recent letter to an old friend, Mr. Elphinstone was never again "in such good plight as if he had never been exposed to worse climate."

The great benefit to the world of Mr. Elphinstone's literary leisure is his "History of India," published in 1841; speaking of which, a great authority^b has lately said, "Mr. Elphinstone is decidedly the Tacitus of Indian historians: the research necessary for the history of the Mogul rule in Hindustan was enormous, and the style in which that elaborate work is written marks the ripe scholar." As a scholar he was, indeed, versed in ecclesiastical history, in the Greek and Latin classics, the Persian, Mahrattah, Hindustanni, French and Italian languages, and the distinguished English writers.

Turning from his public and literary, to his private and personal character, we have to contemplate a man who in many respects stood pre-eminently alone; of whom an eminent Bishop of our Church has said, that his views were doctrinally correct, his feelings serious and deferential, and that he did more for the encouragement of Christianity than any Indian Governor ventured on; and the modesty and decorum of his life and conversation, his munificence, his kindness of disposition, his thoughtfulness of others, his forgetfulness of self, were sure tokens of the Christian principles by which he was guided.

Mr. Elphinstone enjoyed his usual health to the last, and a few days before his death wrote to an old and devoted friend,—“It is wonderful how my health improves as I advance in years, and I have much to thank God for in being in so much better health of late than I have been for years.” On Friday, the 18th Nov., he had passed his evening as usual, listening to his “reader,” and retired to rest at about eleven o'clock. Early the following morning, his servants hearing an unusual sound in his room,

went in and found him struck by paralysis. He rallied a little and dressed himself, and sat in a chair till the medical attendant came and advised him to return to bed. During Saturday he seemed at times conscious, but could not speak distinctly, and on Sunday expired without any apparent suffering.

Thus passed away to his rest and to his reward, the spirit of him who, in the galaxy of distinguished men who established the British Indian Empire, shone out with surpassing brilliancy.

WASHINGTON IRVING.

Nov. 28. At Irvington, State of New York, Washington Irving, aged 76.

He was the son of a New York merchant, and was born in that city on April 3, 1783; he was educated for the law, and was admitted to practice in 1806, but he soon relinquished the profession, and in 1810 joined the mercantile establishment of his brothers, who were established in New York and also in Liverpool. The house failed in 1817, and Irving, who had as early as 1802 contributed “The Letters of Jonathan Oldstyle” to a New York paper, and had in 1809 published his “History of New York, by Dietrich Knickerbocker,” found himself thrown upon his pen for support.

In this career he was every way successful. A very considerable portion of his life was passed in England or in other parts of Europe, and he thus gained a facility in dealing with subjects that other American writers have treated but indifferently. His “Sketch-book,” “Bracebridge Hall,” and “Life of Goldsmith,” are thoroughly English in character, and they secured a handsome remuneration as well as a lasting fame to their author. But Mr. Irving was not a mere literary man; he was also a man of the world: and after filling the post of Secretary to the American Embassy in London, he in due time rose to the high employment of Ambassador to Spain, which office he held for four years. In 1846 he returned to America, and the last thirteen years of his life have been unceasingly devoted to literary labour.

^b Mr. Montgomery Martin.

His works are very numerous, and most of them have been received with equal favour in England and in America. "The Sketch-book," though perhaps the most agreeable of all his productions, being, in a manner, his first appearance before the English public, was not so profitable to him as other works, but it established his name, and his next production, "Bracebridge Hall," brought him 1,000 guineas from Murray. "The Tales of a Traveller," sold to the same publisher for 1,500 guineas, appeared in 1824; "The Life and Voyages of Christopher Columbus," for which the author obtained 3,000 guineas, was published in 1828; and these works were followed by "The Chronicle of the Conquest of Granada," 1829; "The Voyages of the Companions of Columbus," 1831; "The Alhambra," 1832; "The Legends of the Conquest of Spain," 1835; "Astoria; or, Anecdotes of an Enterprise beyond the Rocky Mountains," 1836; "The Adventures of Capt. Bonneville, U.S.A., in the Rocky Mountains and the Far West," 1837; "The Biography and Poetical Remains of Margaret Miller Davidson," 1841; "Oliver Goldsmith: a Biography," 1849; "Mahomet and his Successors," 1849-50. The commencement of his last and greatest work, "The Life of George Washington," appeared in 1855, and its completion was notified by us a few months ago^c.

The merits of Washington Irving were freely recognised in this country. Beside the general appreciation of his works by the public at large, he had the honour to receive, along with Henry Hallam, the gold medal of the Royal Society of Literature as one of the most distinguished of living historical writers; and the University of Oxford bestowed on him the degree of D.C.L. He had indeed a claim on the good feeling of England, for he ever endeavoured to perform the blessed part of a peace-maker in any difficulties between her and his own country, and he never attempted to shew his love for the one by fierce and wanton invective against the other. "One of the most agreeable characteristics of his works," says the *Athe-*

næum, "is the generous, conciliating, and courageous tone with which on all fit occasions he drew attention to the political animosities which too frequently disturb the intercourse of England and the United States. He did not hesitate to inform us that we cherished most absurd prejudices with regard to his fellow-countrymen, lamented that we should have such imperfect knowledge of their good qualities, and earnestly exhorted both nations, by an exercise of mutual forbearance and charity, to arrive at a better understanding. The recollection of this sound and delicately proffered advice will make all thinking Englishmen regret that it can never again be repeated by 'the man of long-enduring fame' who so often gave it."

WILLIAM HENRY ROLFE, Esq.

Nov. 27. At Sandwich, aged 80, William Henry Rolfe, Esq.

Mr. Rolfe, born Oct. 23, 1779, was the only son of John Rolfe, and his wife Elizabeth, daughter of William Boys, Esq., F.S.A., the well-known historian of Sandwich. Mr. John Rolfe, a solicitor, whose paternal ancestors were, for many generations, graziers in Romney Marsh, was the second child of Charles Rolfe and Elizabeth Fowle, daughter of the Rev. Wm. Wing Fowle, of Dymchurch and St. Mary's. Before Mr. Rolfe was ten months old he was deprived of his mother, she died at the early age of twenty years; and this loss was soon followed by the death of his father. Thus left an orphan at a tender age, he was brought up by his grandfather and grandmother Rolfe, at New Romney. His education he received at the Grammar-school of Wye, when that ancient institution was probably in its most flourishing condition, under the excellent mastership of the Rev. Philip Parsons, A.M., author of "The Monuments and Painted Glass of upwards of 100 Churches, chiefly in the Eastern Part of Kent," which was published in 1794; and other contributions towards the county history, some of which were printed in the *GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE* of 1767. Under Mr. Parsons he, no doubt, imbibed in early youth that taste for antiquarian pursuits

^c GENT. MAG., Sept., 1859, p. 299.

which developed itself in after life. From his maternal grandfather, Boys, after he had left school, he inherited a further impulse, assisted, as we may well conclude, by the historical associations of the district in which he resided, and by its fertility in Roman and Saxon antiquities. He was yet young when Mr. Boys died, and then he was adopted by Mr. Matson, who had married his great-aunt (a Wyse). Mr. Matson possessed considerable landed property in the neighbourhood of Sandwich, which he himself cultivated, and which, on his death, together with the house in which he had lived (and Mr. Boys before him), he bequeathed to Mr. Rolfe. Agriculture, however, was not altogether a congenial, and certainly not a profitable, occupation to him; and he ultimately sold his landed property for an annuity, which enabled him to live in comfortable independence, notwithstanding subsequent losses, to indulge his inclination for literature and antiquities, and to shew hospitality at home and benevolence abroad.

In the course of time Mr. Rolfe had gathered together a large and valuable collection of Roman and Saxon antiquities from the neighbourhood of Sandwich, which has been peculiarly useful to the antiquary and to the numismatist, as may be seen by reference to many of our standard works. The *Archæologia*, the *Collectanea Antiqua*, the "Celt, Roman, and Saxon," the "Numismatic Chronicle," "Pagan Saxonism," the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, &c., prove the great utility of men who, like Mr. Rolfe, are guided in their researches by sound judgment and a love of science; and archæologists of the present day, and those yet unborn, in referring to the remarkable types of Roman and Saxon remains which we owe to Mr. Rolfe, will concur in conceding to him all the praise that Messrs. Roach Smith and Fairholt have bestowed in the Dedication of the "Antiquities of Richborough, Reculver, and Lymne," which is awarded "as a tribute of esteem for his zeal in investigating and preserving the antiquities of his neighbourhood and native county, as well as for the liberality with which he affords access to his collections and encourages

the researches of others." It may be said we owe the illustrations of this volume to Mr. Rolfe's museum, and to the excavations made at Richborough at his expense.

The remarkable Saxon antiquities exhumed at Osengal, near Ramsgate, have been turned to good archæological account, through the instrumentality of Mr. Rolfe, to whom, we may infer, may be ascribed their being engraved in the *Collectanea Antiqua*, after the Council of the Society of Antiquaries had declined to accept a report on them, in consequence, as alleged, of there being no precedent for supplying an artist to make a journey to Sandwich, to sketch and engrave them. And yet we daily see these very remains referred to, and commented on in continental publications, as well as those of our own country.

The notorious refusal of the Trustees of the British Museum to secure the Kentish Saxon antiquities, known as the Faussett collections, influenced Mr. Rolfe in ceding his own collection to Mr. Joseph Mayer, of Liverpool, to ensure their preservation and public accessibility: under the conviction that he was thus best consulting the interests of archæology, he cheerfully parted with what had been the produce of a life's exertions, the amount and solace of many a long year, and the introduction to friendships which parted but with parting life.

Mr. Rolfe was unmarried: he died almost suddenly, after a brief illness; and was buried in the new cemetery at Sandwich, being followed to the grave by old friends, and lamented sincerely by his fellow townsmen and by all who knew him.

ROBERT STOKES, ESQ.

Nov. 16. Robert Stokes, Esq., aged 76, for many years Assistant Secretary to the African Civilization Society, and also Secretary to the Trustees of the Mico Charity, in Buckingham-street, Strand. His long connexion with and zealous services in the great anti-slavery movement deserve a passing notice.

At a very early age, Mr. Stokes was appointed a junior clerk in the office of the Sierra Leone Company, of which Mr. Wil-

berforce, Granville Sharp, Henry Thornton, and other eminent individuals, were directors; and Zachary Macaulay, the father of the present peer, was secretary. In 1807 the colony was transferred to the Crown, and Mr. Stokes was then engaged to conduct a principal department in the commercial house of Mr. Macaulay. About this period, the African Institution was founded, of which Mr. Macaulay became secretary; Mr. Stokes was employed under the direction of Messrs. Wilberforce, Clarkson, Stephen, and others, in getting up the Society, though he still continued to conduct a confidential department in Mr. Macaulay's house, whose firm friendship was continued to him for upwards of fifty years—from boyhood to gray hairs. In 1814 Mr. Macaulay resigned the secretaryship, and then for a period of more than twenty years the whole business of the Institution was conducted by Mr. Stokes, who on several occasions received vote of thanks and gratuities for his "valuable services."

In 1833, the Institution was broken up; all the reward that Mr. Stokes then received for his long and faithful service was a testimonial of approbation from the Committee for his conduct while in their service; though it was thought by some, that from a body of gentlemen of such high character for benevolence, and of such great political and private interest, something more substantial might have been expected. A high legal functionary, (now an ex-Chancellor,) referring to this subject, in a letter to Mr. Macaulay, says, "Really, Stokes's is a crying case, and I am moving heaven and earth to get him something worth having;" but nothing came of his Lordship's fair speech.

In 1835, the abuses arising out of the negro apprenticeship system called the London Anti-Slavery Society into a renewed state of activity; Mr. Stokes was appointed the secretary, and had a good deal of hard work to do. In 1839 this Society was again broken up, when Mr. Stokes received a vote of thanks and a present of 100 guineas. Through the kindness of Sir Fowell Buxton, he was then appointed assistant-secretary to the Mico

Charity, and also assistant secretary to the African Civilization Society. The latter office has since been abolished, and the operations of the Mico Charity have been greatly contracted.

Besides the onerous duties above-mentioned, Mr. Stokes was on one occasion busily employed in Mr. Wilberforce's contested election for Yorkshire; as likewise in assisting the Committee for opening India to religious instruction, and the Committee at Lloyd's for the relief of the industrious poor of the metropolis; and, more recently, in raising and dispensing the fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of those who died in the Niger Expedition, and for collecting the funds for the monuments to Macaulay and to Buxton.

In conclusion, it may be recorded, as a pardonable boast of the deceased, that during this long period, extending over nearly sixty years, he never had the mortification of hearing a complaint, either of negligence or of impropriety of conduct.

Mr. Stokes died a widower, leaving one only daughter, the wife of G. T. Hertslet, Esq., of Kingston Hill.

DANIEL ROWLAND, ESQ.

Oct. 20. At Clifton, aged 81, Daniel Rowland, Esq., of 28, Grosvenor-place, London, formerly of Saxonbury Lodge, Frant, Sussex.

The deceased was brother to the Rev. William Gorsuch Rowland, many years minister of St. Mary's Church, Shrewsbury, and Prebendary of Lichfield, who died in November, 1851, aged 81 years, and of the beneficence of whose character, and his labours in beautifying the churches of his native town, we gave a notice at the time of his death^d. Daniel Rowland was born at Shewsbury on July 11, 1778, and was the second surviving son of the Rev. John Rowland, Rector of Llangeitho, Cardiganshire, Incumbent of Clive, Salop, and many years one of the Masters of the Royal Free Grammar-school, Shrewsbury, by Mary, daughter of the Rev. William Gorsuch, Vicar of the Abbey

^d See GENT. MAG., Jan. 1852.

Parish in that town. He was named after his paternal grandfather, the Rev. Daniel Rowland, who died in 1790, aged 77 years, who also was sometime Rector of Llangeitho, and was greatly distinguished as the powerful and zealous promoter of the revival of religion in Wales during the latter half of the last century.

The subject of the present notice was educated at the Grammar-school of his native town, and in early life proceeded to London, and became a member of one of the Inns of Court. He was afterwards extensively engaged in the practice of his profession in the metropolis, until, in the prime of life, he removed his residence to Frant, in Sussex, where, while still employed in the management of a large private agency, he devoted his leisure to literature and the fine arts, of which he possessed a sound and extensive knowledge.

In 1830, Mr. Rowland wrote and printed for private circulation "*An Historical and Genealogical Account of the Noble Family of Nevill*," in 1 vol., large folio, a work in which is brought together a large amount of valuable information, collected chiefly from unpublished manuscripts and private papers, bearing upon the history of our country during the middle ages, as connected with that of one of our most powerful families.

Mr. Rowland was a Justice of the Peace for the counties of Kent and Sussex, and a Deputy-Lieutenant for Sussex, for which county he also, in 1824, served the office of High Sheriff.

Possessing, to a remarkable degree, an enlightened mind and sound judgment, he combined with these the greatest affability and good-nature, which endeared him to a large circle of friends and neighbours, who resorted to him for his advice in any difficulty; this was always cheerfully given to rich and poor alike, and his judgment was seldom found to have been erroneously formed.

Throughout his life it was his aim to combine, with the courtesy and integrity proper to a gentleman, the charity and beneficence which should distinguish the

Christian; and as those who had the good fortune of knowing him intimately can bear witness to his success in the former, so for the latter a still more extensive circle of witnesses could testify to his life of large yet unobtrusive beneficence. From early life it was his practice to devote a large portion of his income and of his time to the welfare of his poorer neighbours. He was a governor of many of the public institutions of the metropolis, and took particular interest in the establishment and support of schools for educating the children of the poor both in London and in the provinces.

In 1853, Mr. Rowland built and endowed, at a cost of upwards of £4,000, the "*Hospital of the Holy Cross, Shrewsbury*," consisting of five houses of handsome Tudor elevation, situate in the parish of Holy Cross, St. Giles's (the abbey parish), in that town, erected for the dwelling of five reduced gentlewomen, or women of good character, who shall have been born, or lived for five years, either in that or St. Mary's parish, subject to certain qualifications. The Hospital is endowed with property sufficient to provide an income of £12 annually to each of the inmates; the patronage is vested in the trust of three Incumbents and the Head Master of the Grammar-schools in the town.

Mr. Rowland married, in 1818, Katherine Erskine, daughter of Pelham Maitland, Esq., of Belmont, near Edinburgh, and by her had one son, who died in infancy. She died Dec. 10, 1829. For the last thirteen years of his life Mr. Rowland resided chiefly in London.

His remains were entombed on Oct. 28, in the crypt of the chapel of the Foundling Hospital, of which he had been for many years a Governor. On the Sunday following, his death was the subject of an impressive and appropriate sermon at St. Michael's Church, Chester-square, (in which church and district he had taken great interest since its formation,) by the Rev. J. H. Hamilton, the Incumbent, from Acts xiii. 36, — "David, after he had served his own generation, by the will of God, fell on sleep."

TABLE OF MORTALITY AND BIRTHS IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.
(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

DEATHS REGISTERED.

SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRARS' DISTRICTS.	Area in Statute Acres	Popula- tion in 1851.	Deaths in Districts, &c., in the Week ending Saturday,				
			Nov. 26, 1859.	Dec. 3, 1859	Dec. 10, 1859.	Dec. 17, 1859.	Dec. 24, 1859.
Mean Temperature			41·1	37·3	41·3	28·6	
London	78029	2362236	1307	1304	1289	1289	
1-6. West Districts .	10786	376427	208	203	227	216	
7-11. North Districts .	13533	490396	260	286	275	275	
12-19. Central Districts	1938	393256	217	187	176	174	
20-25. East Districts .	6230	485522	287	283	253	276	
26-36. South Districts .	45542	616635	335	345	358	348	

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered.						Births Registered.		
	Under 20 years of Age.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and upwards	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Nov. 26 .	558	170	230	276	73	1307	904	881	1785
Dec. 3 .	585	181	232	247	53	1304	915	912	1827
„ 10 .	603	168	196	257	65	1289	636	653	1289
„ 17 .	605	181	221	240	42	1289	952	879	1831
„ 24 .									

PRICE OF CORN.

Week ending } Dec. 17.	43 8	35 1	21 9	30 1	41 0	38 9
Average } of Six Weeks.	Wheat. s. d. 43 8	Barley. s. d. 35 11	Oats. s. d. 21 9	Rye. s. d. 30 1	Beans. s. d. 41 0	Peas. s. d. 38 11

OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, DECEMBER 23.

Hay, 2l. 10s. to 4l. 8s. — Straw, 1l. 4s. to 1l. 10s. — Clover, 3l. 18s. to 5l. 0s.

NEW METROPOLITAN CATTLE-MARKET.

To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.	Head of Cattle at Market, Dec. 22.	
Mutton	4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.	Beasts	770
Veal	4s. 4d. to 5s. 2d.	Sheep and Lambs	2,350
Pork	4s. 4d. to 4s. 10d.	Calves	26
Lamb		Pigs	130

COAL-MARKET, DECEMBER 21.

Best Wallsend, per ton, 20s. 3d. to 21s. 0d. Other sorts, 14s. 3d. to 20s. 3d.

ASTRONOMICAL DIARY, BY H. GOULD, late W. CARY, 181, STRAND.
From November 24 to December 23, inclusive.

1

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

1871

1872

1873

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

AND HISTORICAL REVIEW.

FEBRUARY, 1860.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
MINOR CORRESPONDENCE. —Congrès Scientifique de France.—Literature in the Cabinet.—Pilgrim's Progress.—Tobacco-pipes in Gravel	90
The Fate of the Franklin Expedition	91
Pictures of Spain and the Spaniards, 1679—81	105
Sussex Archæological Collections	114
Some Illustrations of the Sixteenth Century from the Records of the County of Middlesex. (First Notice)	123
Gleanings from Westminster Abbey	128
ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS. —Designs of France against England	139
ANTIQUARIAN AND LITERARY INTELLIGENCER. —Society of Antiquaries, 142; Architectural Association, 144; Ecclesiological Society, 145; Bucks. Archæological and Architectural Society—Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society, 146; Leicestershire Archæological and Architectural Society—Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, 147; Yorkshire Philosophical Society, 149; Society of Antiquaries, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—Kilkenny and South-east of Ireland Archæological Society, 150; Miscellanea ...	152
CORRESPONDENCE OF SYLVANUS URBAN. —Rifles to the Van! 153; Waltham Abbey Church, 154; Cowling Castle, 158; Richard, King of the Romans—Robertson's Becket—Relics of the Stuarts, 159; Classic or Gothic	161
MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS. —Antiquarian Communications—Hills' Boyle Abbey, 166; Lodge's Peerage and Baronetage—White's Guide to the Civil Service—Seymour's Shipping Question, 167; Parker's Church Calendar—Churchman's Almanack—Children's Almanack—Rees's Improved Diary and Almanack for 1860—Encyclopædia Britannica—Blackie's Comprehensive History of England, 168; Johns' Monthly Gleanings from the Field and Garden—Difficulties of Church Extension in the Diocese of London—Book-hawking, 169; Stanesby's Shakespeare's Household Words—Yorke's Reliques of Father Prout, 170; Lily Leaves, 171; Lowenthal's Morphy's Games of Chess—Jewellery and Metal-work of the Middle Ages, 172; Annales Archéologiques—Du Sens Partatif dans les Langues Romanes.....	173
PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS	174
BIRTHS	174
MARRIAGES	176
OBITUARY —The Marchioness of Bute—The Earl of Camperdown, K.T., 181; Lord Holland—Lord Hastings—Lord Macaulay, 182; the Princess Anna Sapieha—Right Hon. Henry Fitzroy, M.P., 184; Right Hon. Sir J. Stephen, K.C.B., 185; Sir Richard B. Crowder—Rev. T. S. Bayley—Henry George Holden, Esq., 186; Thomas de Quincey, 187; Rev. T. W. Lancaster, B.D.—Rev. John Sharpe	188
CLERGY DECEASED	189
DEATHS ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER	190
Registrar-General's Return of Mortality and Births in the Metropolis—Markets, 199; Meteorological Diary—Daily Price of Stocks	200

BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

CONGRES SCIENTIFIQUE DE FRANCE.

MR. URBAN,—Will you please to announce to your readers that the “*Congrès des Délégués des Sociétés Savantes*” will be held this year at Paris, on the 9th of April, in the Rue Bonaparte as usual; and that the “*Congrès Scientifique de France*” will be held at Cherbourg on the 2nd of September. The presence of English antiquaries on either or both of these occasions will be particularly acceptable to their brethren in France. It is highly desirable that the leading persons occupied in the same pursuits in the two neighbouring countries should be personally acquainted and ready to assist each other.

I am, &c., A. DE CAUMONT.
Paris, Jan. 1, 1860.

LITERATURE IN THE CABINET.

MR. URBAN,—Allow me to inquire if, in your pleasant article under the above title, you have not underrated the literary powers of our present rulers. I think you will find that the Duke of Newcastle has published “*Thoughts on Times Past, Tested by Subsequent Events*,” and Sir George Grey “*Polynesian Mythology and Traditions of New Zealand*,” and that “*Family Prayers from the Litany*” may be added to the writings of Mr. Gladstone.

J.

PILGRIM'S PROGRESS.

MR. URBAN,—In the revived discussion relating to the authors to whom John Bunyan may have been indebted for ideas which culminated in his “*Pilgrim's Progress*,” I do not observe any notice of the elder D'Israeli's suggestion, viz., that the allegory was probably founded on the very popular “*Piers Ploughman*.” This seems by no means unlikely; and it is equally true that many a more modern bucket of literature has been drawn from the same Well.

Having the pen in my hand, I would fain inquire, if it can be answered, Why the Prince of Wales is styled “*Comte de Chester*” in the Peerages and other official documents, whilst in his blazon as K.G. he is designated as “*Earl of Chester*?”

I am, &c., AN URBANITE.

TOBACCO-PIPES IN GRAVEL.

MR. URBAN,—Whilst the workmen engaged in enlarging the Grand Surrey Dock, during the early part of last year, were excavating and leading away the gravel at Rotherhithe entrance, they found therein a number of clay tobacco-pipes, at a depth of from twenty to thirty-four feet from the present surface.

I am also informed that there once stood on this spot an old tavern or inn, which was built in 1575, the foundations of which building were four feet below the present surface; and under the site of this house, as well as in various other parts within the area of the works, many dozen tobacco-pipes were found. Can any of your readers throw any light on the questions,—as to what age these pipes are of? where made? how they came to be found at such a depth below the surface?

This discovery may possibly be interesting to those who are studying the question of the works of men's hands among the “*drift*.”

Out of sixteen specimens of these pipes in my possession, I have only one in duplicate; the remainder are all of various moulds, and differ in ornamentation, and thickness in the shank. Some of the pipes also are harder than others. Those pipes with the smallest heads were found at the greatest depth in the gravel, and the most modern-looking nearer to the surface.

I am, &c.

E. TINDALL.

Old Guildhall, Bridlington.

[We recommend our correspondent to Mr. Fairholt's “*Tobacco: its History and Associations*,” where he will find every information about these pipes, which have needlessly puzzled some of our antiquaries, who have been led to fancy they possibly may be of an earlier date than, from historical evidence, we are justified in as signing to them. As to their presence in the bed of gravel, it is obvious that the superincumbent soil must have been disturbed at some previous period.]

THE
Gentleman's Magazine
AND
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

THE FATE OF THE FRANKLIN EXPEDITION^a.

WE own that we did once, in common with the public at large, feel humiliated at seeing the Government of the day, in deference to we know not what sinister influence, refuse to fulfil the plain duty of making a thorough search for the Franklin Expedition. But the result of that refusal is now before us, and only that sympathy for those who were mocked rather than consoled by the dispatch of Mr. Anderson and two frail canoes on such an errand prevents us, we should rejoice at the decision that was then come to. The work that a Government feared to undertake has been successfully accomplished by private means, and that too with a dispatch and completeness contrasting most favourably with the delays of office; never, indeed, was the advice, "Help yourself," more strikingly enforced.

Captain Francis Leopold M'Clintock, an officer of long Arctic experience, has just returned from a two years' sojourn amid the ice, where, as it appears to us, he has learnt all that ever can be known relating to Sir John Franklin and his companions. He has been induced to publish the rough journal that he kept mainly for the perusal of Lady Franklin, in which he has graphically recorded all that he saw or learnt; and as Mr. Murray has brought it out with all the usual appliances of maps and illustrations, and Sir Roderick I. Murchison, a strenuous advocate of the search that it records, has furnished a valuable Preface, it has, beside the terrible interest of its theme, all the attractions of a well-written narrative. It gives us, too, information that we did not expect, about the Danish settlements in Greenland, the really paternal care of the Government there, the Christian congregations and their hymn-books and chants,—the hunters, now equipped with rifles instead of bows and arrows; and we hear of one lady at least in Esquimaux costume supplemented by scented cambric handkerchief and gloves; it further throws out hints for the traveller who would

^a "The Voyage of the 'Fox' in the Arctic Seas. A Narrative of the Discovery of the Fate of Sir John Franklin and his Companions. By Captain M'Clintock, R.N., LL.D. With Maps and Illustrations." (Murray.)

seek new regions, recommends Disco Fiord as a scene for "a week's shooting, fishing, and yachting," and suggests as a field for glacier explorers the glacier of South Greenland, which, now that Mont Blanc has been vulgarised by the showman, may possibly receive some attention.

It is now matter of history that the "Erebus" and Terror" bomb-vessels, of 378 and 326 tons, fitted in every respect for Arctic service, and provisioned for three years, with crews of 134 officers and men, sailed from Greenhithe, in May, 1845, under the command of Captains Sir John Franklin and Francis Rawdon Moira Crozier. Their object was, by connecting the discoveries of former navigators, to ascertain the existence of a North-West Passage, and it was believed that so little remained to be done that the accomplishment of their errand was comparatively certain and easy. The vessels reached the shores of Greenland in the following month, and thence sent home five invalids; thus 129 individuals, at the date of the last direct communication from them, were left in full progress to the desolate regions of Arctic America, and, as it since has been made to appear, actually achieved the discovery of the North-West Passage, though unhappily at the cost of their own lives.

When the third year of Franklin's absence was fast wearing away, plans for his relief began to be discussed, but unhappily the most promising one was neglected; we allude to the proposal of Dr. Richard King (then Secretary of the Statistical Society), a surgeon R.N. and an Arctic voyager, to conduct a land expedition to the Great Fish River, the spot to which our unfortunate countrymen, worn down by scurvy, after a twenty months' imprisonment in the ice, bent their steps about the very time that the matter was mooted in England. Expeditions by sea were, instead, fitted out, both by way of Lancaster Sound and Behring's Straits, some by Government, others by Lady Franklin, others by the Americans, and in such numbers, that on one occasion in August, 1850, no less than ten vessels, all employed in the search, were assembled at Beechey Island; and there the first traces of the missing voyagers were found. They had passed their first Arctic winter there, and had buried three of their comrades, but they had left no intimation of their intended course. The search was, however, continued year by year, though entirely without success, until in October, 1854, Dr. Rae, an Arctic traveller, brought home several relics that were at once recognised as having belonged to Sir John Franklin and his associates, and also information gleaned from the Esquimaux who sold them, that a party of about forty white men had been seen at the mouth of the Great Fish River; they were said all to have died of starvation, and this tragic event was presumed to have occurred (for Esquimaux have very vague ideas of time) in the spring of the year 1850.

In 1855, Mr. Anderson, a Hudson's Bay officer, by direction of his superiors, descended to the Great Fish River to examine into the truth of these statements, and he found unmistakeable evidence that some part of the

lost crews had reached its banks ; but he had no interpreter, and his equipment was so miserably deficient, that his canoes were almost worn out before he reached the locality to be searched, and he had quite enough to do to secure his own return.

It could not be expected that such a pretence of search as this could be satisfactory either to the aching hearts of the relatives of the lost ones, or to the public at large. In April, 1856, Lady Franklin addressed the Lords of the Admiralty, imploring them to complete the search, but her letter remained unanswered ; in June, her prayer was seconded by many of the most eminent men of the day (a considerable number of them Arctic voyagers), who signed a memorial to the Premier, earnestly recommending such “ a search as can alone be satisfactorily and thoroughly accomplished by the crew of a man-of-war ” in the circumscribed space which Mr. Anderson had reached, but could in no proper sense be said to have examined. In July, when three precious months had been wasted, my Lords inquired whether a ship could then be fitted out in time for effective operations in the field of search. Of course they received a reply in the negative, and the subject was dismissed.

Lady Franklin then again applied to the Board, urging that a ship could be dispatched by the way of Behring’s Straits even at the close of the year, but the only answer was that “ my Lords had decided not to send any expedition to the Arctic regions that year.” Undeterred by this repulse, she next addressed a most touching letter to Lord Palmerston, dated December 2, 1856, urging him to sanction “ a final effort to ascertain the fate and recover the remains of her husband’s expedition.” All, however, was in vain, and at last in April, 1857, after a twelvemonth of cruel hesitation, the decision of the Government was given that it would take no farther steps in the matter ; and even the loan of the “ *Resolute*,” (a searching vessel that had been abandoned, but was picked up by an American whaler,) just most handsomely presented by the Government of the United States, and in every way fit for sea, was refused.

Lady Franklin, thus thrown on her own resources, though she had fitted out four expeditions before this, hesitated not to make, as she had told Lord Palmerston that she would, “ the sacrifice of her entire available fortune ” for a “ final search.” God helps those who help themselves ; some £3,000 in addition were collected by a public subscription, and in three weeks from the date of the last letter from the Admiralty, she had purchased the pleasure yacht “ *Fox*,” of 177 tons burden, (less than half the size of the missing ships,) and had secured the services of Captain M’Clintock, who at once commenced the “ refit ” of the vessel. What he had to do, to fit her for her intended service, he is best able to relate himself :—

“ Let me explain what is here implied by the simple word refit. The velvet hangings and splendid furniture of the yacht, and also everything not constituting a part of the

vessel's strengthening, were to be removed; the large skylights and capacious ladderways had to be reduced to limits more adapted to a polar clime; the whole vessel to be externally sheathed with stout planking, and internally fortified by strong cross beams, longitudinal stanchions, iron stanchions, and diagonal fastenings; the false keel taken off, the slender brass propeller replaced by a massive iron one, the boiler taken out, altered, and enlarged; the sharp stem to be cased in iron until it resembled a ponderous chisel set up edgeways; even the yacht's rig had to be altered.

"She was placed in the hands of her builders, Messrs. Hall and Co., of Aberdeen, who displayed even more than their usual activity in effecting these necessary alterations, for it was determined that the 'Fox' should sail by the 1st July.

"Internally she was fitted up with the strictest economy in every sense, and the officers were crammed into pigeon-holes, styled cabins, in order to make room for provisions and stores; our mess room, for five persons, measured eight feet square. The ordinary heating apparatus for winter use was dispensed with, and its place supplied by a few very small stoves. The 'Fox' had been the property of the late Sir Richard Sutton, bart., who made but one trip to Norway in her, and she was purchased by Lady Franklin from his executors for 2,000*l*.

"Having thus far commenced the refit of the vessel, I turned my attention to the selection of a crew and to the requisite clothing and provisions for our voyage.

"Many worthy old shipmates, my companions in the previous Arctic voyages, most readily volunteered their services, and they were as cheerfully accepted, for it was my anxious wish to gather around me well-trying men, who were aware of the duties expected of them, and accustomed to naval discipline. Hence, out of the twenty-five souls composing our small company, seventeen had previously served in the Arctic search.

"Expeditions of this nature are always popular with seamen, and innumerable were the applications sent to me; but still more abundant were the offers to 'serve in any capacity' which poured in from all parts of the country, from people of all classes, many of whom had never seen the sea. It was, of course, impossible to accede to any of these latter proposals, yet, for my own part, I could not but feel gratified at such convincing proofs that the spirit of the country was favourable to us, and that the ardent love of hardy enterprise still lives amongst Englishmen, as of old, to be cherished, I trust, as the most valuable of our national characteristics—as that which has so largely contributed to make England what she is."—(pp. 5—8.)

The transformation of the yacht into an Arctic searching vessel was quickly and satisfactorily accomplished, a crew small in number but choice was got together (they numbered but nineteen, and four only appear as A.B.), a naval lieutenant, a merchant captain, and an M.D. of high scientific acquirements, together with Carl Petersen, the well-known Esquimaux interpreter, volunteered their services, and twenty-eight months' provisions and stores were laid in, the Government contributing a portion, while the Royal Society voted £50 towards the purchase of scientific instruments.

On the 30th of June, everything being complete, Lady Franklin came on board to bid the voyagers farewell. They endeavoured to put to sea that night, but got aground on the bar of the harbour of Aberdeen. They floated off unhurt next morning, on the following night passed through the Pentland Frith, and along the bleak wild shores of Orkney, "where the wild pilot's crew, their hoarse screams, and unintelligible dialect, the shrill cry of innumerable sea birds, the howling breeze and angry sea, made them feel as if they had suddenly awoke in Greenland itself." The coast

of Greenland was reached on the 12th, and then, with that kind regard for others which we shall have occasion again to notice in our navigator, Capt. M'Clintock pushed through the formidable barrier of Spitzbergen ice, to land an ailing shipmate at Frederickshaab for passage to Europe; this was only accomplished after eighteen hours' buffeting, during which a thick fog came on, and many hard knocks were exchanged between the ice and the ship, but at length steam carried him through.

A few days' delay on the coast of Greenland, where the kind-hearted Danish residents did everything to assist, enabled the captain to secure a number of "native auxiliaries" (dogs), and also the services of Christian, an Esquimaux, who was to act as dog-driver, and on the 7th of August they had left Upernivik, the most northern settlement, behind them, and were endeavouring to force their way through the floating ice that occupies the middle of Davis's Straits. This was soon found to be impracticable, when they stood to the northward into Melville Bay, in the hope of passing beyond the pack. This attempt also failed, and in a few days the dreary prospect of "a winter in the pack" was before them. No one, however, was dispirited by it; the captain writes, "Should we not be released, I shall repeat the trial next year, and in the end, with God's aid, perform my sacred duty;" and the men amused themselves with races on the ice. Occupation, too, was found for them, in preparing for wintering and sledge travelling, the probability of having to abandon the ship being one always to be considered by the navigator in these regions.

Soon, however, they were firmly fixed in the ice, and in it they remained for 242 days, during which time they lost one of their number by an accident; they were not released until the 25th of April, 1858, when they found that they had "ingloriously drifted out of the Arctic regions," having been carried 1,385 statute-miles along with the ice, and most narrowly escaped crushing on many occasions, particularly on the last day, when they ran the gauntlet for eighteen hours between floating masses, a touch from any one of which would have been instant destruction:—

"Throughout the day I trembled for the safety of the rudder, and screw; deprived of the one or the other, even for half an hour, I think our fate would have been sealed; to have steered in any other direction than *against* the swell would have exposed, and probably sacrificed both.

"Our bow is very strongly fortified, well plated externally with iron, and so very sharp that the ice-masses, repeatedly hurled against the ship by the swell as she rose to meet it, were thus robbed of their destructive force; they struck us obliquely, yet caused the vessel to shake violently, the bells to ring, and almost knocked us off our legs. On many occasions the engines were stopped dead by ice choking the screw; once it was some minutes before it could be got to revolve again. Anxious moments those!

"After yesterday's experience I can understand how men's hair has turned grey in a few hours. Had self-reliance been my only support and hope, it is not impossible that I might have illustrated the fact. Under the circumstances I did my best to insure our safety, looked as stoical as possible, and inwardly trusted that God would favour

our exertions. What a release ours has been, not only from eight months' imprisonment, but from the perils of that one day! Had our little vessel been destroyed after the ice broke up, there remained no hope for us. But we have been brought safely through, and are all truly grateful, I hope, and believe.

"I grieve to think of poor Lady Franklin and our friends at home. Severely as we have felt the failure of our first season's operations, yet the ordeal is now over with us: not so with her and them,—they have still to experience that bitter disappointment."—(pp. 108, 109.)

After the pause of a few days to refresh at Holsteinborg, the "Fox" was again under way, and this time succeeded in getting across Baffin's Bay, though not without several alarming detentions, and a narrow escape from shipwreck. They pushed up Lancaster Sound, visited Beechey Island, passed into the Franklin Channel, between North Somerset and Prince of Wales' Island, and at last reached Port Kennedy, at the western entrance of Bellot Strait, where at last, after many most persevering but vain efforts to pass through the ice barrier to the open western sea, their winter quarters were established, on the 28th of September.

Even before this, preparations had been commenced for the sledge journeys of the ensuing winter. Lieut. Hobson and Capt. Young carried out several sledge loads of provisions, and placed them in convenient positions, thus accustoming the men to the work, and allowing them when they started for actual exploration to be less heavily laden than they must otherwise have been. Afterwards, on the 17th of February, 1859, Cpts. M'Clintock and Young both started, leaving Lieut. Hobson in charge of the ship. Young returned on the 3rd of March, having carried a depôt of provisions to the shore of Prince of Wales' Land, a distance of seventy miles south-west of the ship, but not having met with any trace of the lost ones. M'Clintock, who did not get back until the 14th, had met with a party of Esquimaux, from whom he had purchased six silver spoons and forks, a silver medal belonging to Mr. A. M'Donald, assistant surgeon of the "Terror," part of a gold chain, and other relics, and had learnt that a three-masted ship had, some considerable time before, been crushed by the ice out in the sea to the west of King William's Island, but that all the people had landed safely.

At last, on the 2nd of April, the "final search" commenced. M'Clintock and Hobson left the ship with five sledges, twelve men, and seventeen dogs, "the latter of all sizes and shapes." The load for each man was 200 lbs., for each dog half as much. Provisions formed two-thirds of the weight, and consisted mainly of pemmican, biscuit, and tea, with a small addition of boiled pork, rum, and some tobacco. They journeyed on in company until the 28th, when they separated at Cape Victoria, on the south-west shore of Boothia, when Hobson made for Cape Felix, on King William's Island, and to explore the western shore, while M'Clintock kept a more southerly course along the eastern side, and reached Montreal Island, in the mouth of the Great Fish River, on the 15th of May.

He had some days before fallen in with some Esquimaux, from whom he obtained six pieces of silver plate, bearing the crests or initials of Franklin, Crozier, Fairholme (of the "Erebus"), and M'Donald, and heard from them that the wreck of a vessel lay five days' journey off, on the west coast of King William's Island; they added, however, that little of it now remained, as their countrymen had been in the habit of visiting it for years, and had carried almost everything away; they said that there had been many books, but they had all been destroyed by the weather.

On Montreal Island a few scraps of metal were the only indications of Europeans that could be discovered by the most careful search. On the 24th of May M'Clintock crossed over into King William's Island, and on the following day he came upon the skeleton of one of the party, a young man, who, from some fragments of dress still remaining, was judged to have been a steward or officer's servant. He then traversed the western shore of the Island, crossed over to Boothia, and at last rejoined the "poor, dear, lonely little Fox," on the morning of the 19th of June.

Hobson had reached the ship five days before, with the satisfaction of having made most important discoveries, but so utterly prostrated by scurvy as to be unable even to stand without assistance. He had explored the western shore of King William's Island from Cape Felix to Cape Herschel, finding in many places traces of the lost crews; but his chief discoveries were at Point Victory, where a most important record was found, and in Erebus Bay, where an abandoned boat mounted on a sledge was seen, first by himself, and afterwards by M'Clintock. In the boat were two skeletons, one of a slight young person, the other of a large, strongly-made, middle-aged man; there were, beside twenty-eight pieces of plate, eight of them bearing Sir John Franklin's crest, five watches, two double-barrelled guns, five or six small books (all devotional, except one, "The Vicar of Wakefield"), an amazing quantity of clothing, and a variety of articles, "such as, for the most part, modern sledge-travellers in these regions would consider a mere accumulation of dead weight, but slightly useful, and very likely to break down the strength of the sledge-crews."

Captain Young started on his sledge journey on the 7th of April, but finding his journey likely to be longer than he had expected, he sent back four of his party in order to economize provisions, and for forty days explored Prince of Wales' Island with only one comrade. He returned to the ship early in June for medical aid, and then three days after, in spite of a protest from the doctor, resumed his wanderings; he explored a coast-line of 380 miles, but without meeting with any traces of Franklin, and at last, on the 28th of June, he was brought back on his sledge, utterly exhausted, M'Clintock having gone to the western end of Bellot Strait in search of him.

The record found at Point Victory is so important, that it is necessary to quote Captain M'Clintock's account at length:—

"That record is indeed a sad and touching relic of our lost friends, and, to simplify



its contents, I will point out separately the double story it so briefly tells. In the first place, the record paper was one of the printed forms usually supplied to discovery ships for the purpose of being enclosed in bottles and thrown overboard at sea, in order to ascertain the set of the currents, blanks being left for the date and position; any person finding one of these records is requested to forward it to the Secretary of the Admiralty, with a note of time and place; and this request is printed upon it in six different languages. Upon it was written, apparently by Lieutenant Gore, as follows:—

“ ‘28 of May, { H. M. ships “Erebus” and “Terror” wintered in the ice in
1847. { lat. 70° 05’ N., long. 98° 23’ W.

Having wintered in 1846-7 at Beechey Island, in lat. 74° 43’ 28” N., long. 91° 39’ 15” W., after having ascended Wellington Channel to lat. 77°, and returned by the west side of Cornwallis Island.

“ ‘Sir John Franklin commanding the expedition.

“ ‘All well.

“ ‘Party consisting of two officers and six men left the ships on Monday, 24th May, 1847.

“ ‘GM. GORE, Lieut.

“ ‘CHAS. F. DES VŒUX, Mate.’

“ There is an error in the above document, namely, that the ‘Erebus’ and ‘Terror’ wintered at Beechey Island in 1846-7,—the correct dates should have been 1845-6; a glance at the date at the top and bottom of the record proves this, but in all other respects the tale is told in as few words as possible of their wonderful success up to that date, May, 1847.

“ We find that, after the last intelligence of Sir John Franklin was received by us (bearing date of July, 1845) from the whalers in Melville Bay, his Expedition passed on to Lancaster Sound, and entered Wellington Channel, of which the southern entrance had been discovered by Sir Edward Parry in 1819. The ‘Erebus’ and ‘Terror’ sailed up that strait for one hundred and fifty miles, and reached in the autumn of 1845 the same latitude as was attained eight years subsequently by H.M.S. ‘Assistance’ and ‘Pioneer.’ Whether Franklin intended to pursue this northern course, and was only stopped by ice in that latitude of 77° north, or purposely relinquished a route which seemed to lead away from the known seas off the coast of America, must be a matter of opinion; but this the document assures us of, that Sir John Franklin’s Expedition, having accomplished this examination, returned southward from latitude 77° north, which is at the head of Wellington Channel, and re-entered Barrow’s Strait by a new channel between Bathurst and Cornwallis Islands.

“ Seldom has such an amount of success been accorded to an Arctic navigator in a single season, and when the ‘Erebus’ and ‘Terror’ were secured at Beechey Island for the coming winter of 1845-6, the results of their first year’s labour must have been most cheering. These results were the exploration of Wellington and Queen’s Channel, and the addition to our charts of the extensive lands on either hand. In 1846 they proceeded to the south-west, and eventually reached within twelve miles of the north extreme of King William’s Land, when their progress was arrested by the approaching winter of 1846-7. That winter appears to have passed without any serious loss of life; and when in the spring Lieut. Gore leaves with a party for some especial purpose, and very probably to connect the unknown coast-line of King William’s Land between Point Victory and Cape Herschel, those on board the ‘Erebus’ and ‘Terror’ were ‘all well,’ and the gallant Franklin still commanded.

“ But, alas! round the margin of the paper upon which Lieutenant Gore in 1847 wrote those words of hope and promise, another hand had subsequently written the following words:—

“ ‘April 25, 1848.—H. M. ships ‘Terror’ and ‘Erebus’ were deserted on the 22nd April, 5 leagues N.N.W. of this, having been beset since 12th September, 1846.

The officers and crews, consisting of 105 souls, under the command of Captain F. R. M. Crozier, landed here in lat. 69° 37' 42" N., long. 98° 41' W. Sir John Franklin died on the 11th June, 1847; and the total loss by deaths in the expedition has been to this date nine officers and fifteen men.

(Signed)

“ ‘ F. R. M. CROZIER,
“ ‘ Captain and Senior Officer.
“ ‘ and start (on) to-morrow, 26th, for
Back’s Fish River.’

(Signed)

“ ‘ JAMES FITZJAMES,
“ ‘ Captain H. M. S. Erebus.

“ This marginal information was evidently written by Captain Fitzjames, excepting only the note stating when and where they were going, which was added by Captain Crozier.

“ There is some additional marginal information relative to the transfer of the document to its present position (viz., the site of Sir James Ross’s pillar) from a spot four miles to the northward, near Point Victory, where it had been originally deposited by the *late* Commander Gore. This little word *late* shews us that he too, within the twelvemonth, had passed away.

“ In the short space of twelve months how mournful had become the history of Franklin’s expedition; how changed from the cheerful ‘ All well’ of Graham Gore. The spring of 1847 found them within ninety miles of the known sea off the coast of America; and to men who had already in two seasons sailed over 500 miles of previously unexplored waters, how confident must they then have felt that that forthcoming navigable season of 1847 would see their ships pass over so short an intervening space! It was ruled otherwise. Within a month after Lieutenant Gore placed the record on Point Victory, the much-loved leader of the expedition, Sir John Franklin, was dead; and the following spring found Captain Crozier, upon whom the command had devolved, at King William’s Land, endeavouring to save his starving men, 105 souls in all, from a terrible death by retreating to the Hudson Bay territories up the Back or Great Fish River.

“ A sad tale was never told in fewer words. There is something deeply touching in their extreme simplicity, and they shew in the strongest manner that both the leaders of this retreating party were actuated by the loftiest sense of duty, and met with calmness and decision the fearful alternative of a last bold struggle for life, rather than perish without effort on board their ships; for we well know that the ‘ Erebus’ and ‘ Terror’ were only provisioned up to July, 1848.”—(pp. 283—288.)

Little more remains to be told of the voyage of the “ Fox.” The invalids soon recovered, being well supplied with fresh meat, and they greatly preferred seal to venison. The captain was a close prisoner at his table, poring over his angle and observation book, but diversifying this by studying steam, for he had by death lost both his engineer and leading stoker, and only escaped from the polar seas by turning engineer himself. Thus all July, and a large part of August, passed away; but he strove resolutely with his difficulties, managed the engines for twenty-four hours at a stretch, though sometimes the steam was thrown over the top-gallant yard, forced his way through fog and ice, and at last was enabled joyfully to write,—

“ Sunday evening, August 21.—At sea—out of sight of land!”

Six days’ longer contention with loose ice and icebergs and fogs and calms, all conquered however by steam, brought the hardy voyagers to the

friendly shelter of Godhavn, in Greenland; in their five days' stay there, a troop of Esquimaux girls was engaged to scrub the paint-work and the decks, and presents and kindnesses were exchanged with the friendly Danish residents; a nineteen days' run to the English Channel, and four days more to the Thames, and we find the "Fox" safely docked at Black-wall, and her adventurous voyage happily ended.

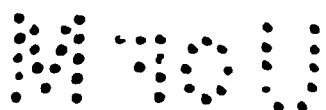
We have not interrupted this brief outline of one of the most remarkable, if not the most remarkable, of naval exploits, with details of how all hands were cared for, and how happily they contrived to pass their time in their dreary winter quarters. Those who wish to see how superior stout and honest hearts are to all outward influences, should read Capt. M'Clintock's account of how Christmas-tide of both 1857 and 1858 was passed, though with the mercury "between 76° and 80° below the freezing point."

"Our Christmas [1857] was a very cheerful, merry one. The men were supplied with several additional articles, such as hams, plum-puddings, preserved gooseberries and apples, nuts, sweetmeats, and Burton ale. After Divine Service they decorated the lower deck with flags, and made an immense display of food. The officers came down with me to see their preparations. We were really astonished! Their mess-tables were laid out like the counters in a confectioner's shop, with apple and gooseberry tarts, plum and sponge-cakes in pyramids, besides various other unknown puffs, cakes, and loaves of all sizes and shapes. We bake all our own bread, and excellent it is. In the background were nicely-browned hams, meat pies, cheeses, and other substantial articles. Rum-and-water in wine-glasses, and plum-cake, was handed to us: we wished them a happy Christmas, and complimented them on their taste and spirit in getting up such a display. Our silken sledge-banners had been borrowed for the occasion, and were regarded with deference and peculiar pride.

"In the evening the officers were enticed down amongst the men again, and at a late hour I was requested, as a great favour, to come down and see how much they were enjoying themselves. I found them in the highest good humour with themselves and all the world. They were perfectly sober, and singing songs, each in his turn. I expressed great satisfaction at having seen them enjoying themselves so much and so rationally, I could therefore the better describe it to Lady Franklin, who was so deeply interested in everything relating to them. I drank their healths, and hoped our position next year would be more suitable for our purpose. We all joined in drinking the healths of Lady Franklin and Miss Cracroft, and amid the acclamations which followed I returned to my cabin, immensely gratified by such an exhibition of genuine good feeling, such veneration for Lady Franklin, and such loyalty to the cause of the expedition. It was very pleasant also that they had taken the most cheering view of our future prospects. I verily believe I was the happiest individual on board that happy evening."—(pp. 79—81.)

The Christmas of 1858 was passed much in the same way, but we quote an incidental mention of a piece of kindly consideration for the men on the part of the officers:—

"Whilst all was order and merriment within the ship, the scene without was widely different. A fierce north-western howled loudly through the rigging, the snowdrift rustled swiftly past, no star appeared through the oppressive gloom, and the thermometer varied between 76° and 80° *below the freezing point*. At one time it was impossible to visit the magnetic observatory, although only 210 yards distant, and with a



rope stretched along, breast high, upon poles the whole way. The officers discharged this duty for the quarter-masters of the watches during the day and night.”—(pp. 217, 218.)

The following picture of “travelling routine” with sledges and dogs gives a lively idea of the hardships suffered by our author and his comrades:—

“We travelled each day until dusk, and then were occupied for a couple of hours in building our snow-hut. The four walls were run up until $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, inclining inwards as much as possible; over these our tent was laid to form a roof; we could not afford the time necessary to construct a dome of snow.

“Our equipment consisted of a very small brown-holland tent, macintosh floor-cloth, and felt robes; besides this, each man had a bag of double blanketing, and a pair of fur boots, to sleep in. We wore mocassins over the pieces of blanket in which our feet were wrapped up, and, with the exception of a change of this foot-gear, carried no spare clothes. The daily routine was as follows:—I led the way; Petersen and Thompson followed, conducting their sledges; and in this manner we trudged on for eight or ten hours without halting, except when necessary to disentangle the dog-harness. When we halted for the night, Thompson and I usually sawed out the blocks of compact snow and carried them to Petersen, who acted as the master-mason in building the snow-hut; the hour-and-a-half or two hours usually employed in erecting the edifice was the most disagreeable part of the day’s labour, for, in addition to being already well tired and desiring repose, we became thoroughly chilled whilst standing about. When the hut was finished, the dogs were fed, and here the great difficulty was to insure the weaker ones their full share in the scramble for supper; then commenced the operation of unpacking the sledge, and carrying into our hut everything necessary for ourselves, such as provision and sleeping gear, as well as all boots, fur mittens, and even the sledge dog-harness, to prevent the dogs from eating them during our sleeping hours. The door was now blocked up with snow, the cooking-lamp lighted, foot-gear changed, diary written up, watches wound, sleeping bags wriggled into, pipes lighted, and the merits of the various dogs discussed, until supper was ready; the supper swallowed, the upper robe or coverlet was pulled over, and then to sleep.

“Next morning came breakfast, a struggle to get into frozen mocassins, after which the sledges were packed, and another day’s march commenced.

“In these little huts we usually slept warm enough, although latterly, when our blankets and clothes became loaded with ice, we felt the cold severely. When our low doorway was carefully blocked up with snow, and the cooking-lamp alight, the temperature quickly rose so that the walls became glazed, and our bedding thawed; but the cooking over, or the doorway partially opened, it as quickly fell again, so that it was impossible to sleep, or even to hold one’s pannikin of tea, without putting our mitts on, so intense was the cold!”—(pp. 226—229.)

Yet under all these difficulties, beside determining the fate of Franklin, these gallant men have explored 800 geographical miles of new coast-line, have clearly determined the continental limits of North America, and have made other most important additions to our previous knowledge of both the geography and geology of the Arctic regions; the latter subject is illustrated in an Appendix by the Rev. Professor Haughton, of Dublin.

Before we part with our voyager we must say a word of his character, as it appears incidentally in his book. A most gratifying tone of religious

feeling is everywhere evident, and especially marked is his kindness for all under his charge, whether his gallant A.B.s, his one black sheep of a steward, or his Greenlanders, down to the sledge dogs and "our messmate Puss." We heartily hope, now that the dread Franklin problem is solved, and it seems impossible to believe that there are any survivors to rescue, that we shall have no more invasions of realms where

" Stern Famine guards the solitary coast,
And Winter barricades the realm of Frost,"—

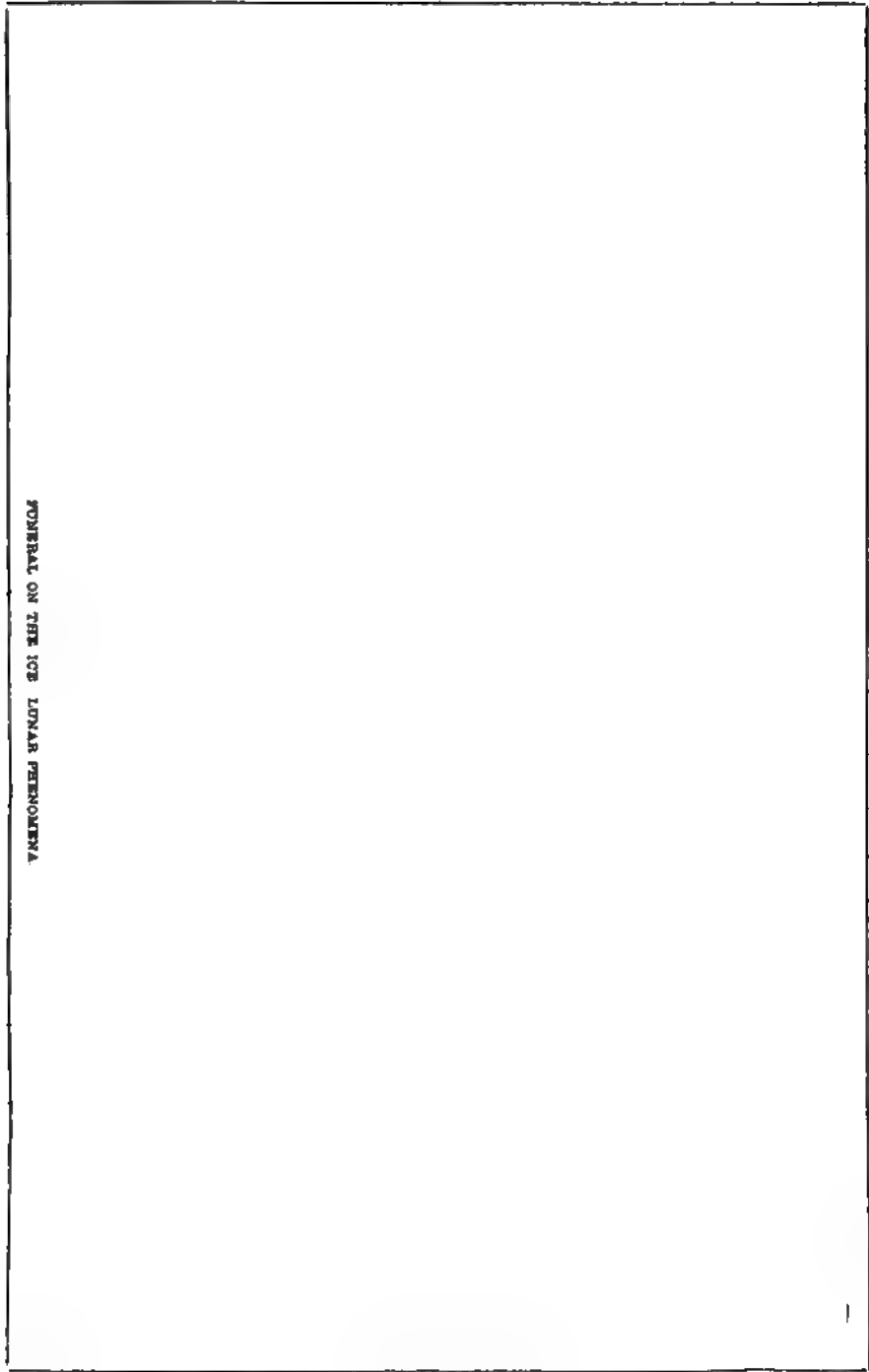
but if the occasion should arise, may the expedition be led by the accomplished seaman and Christian gentleman, whose modest narrative does full justice to everybody but himself, and thus concludes :—

" I will not intrude upon the reader, who has followed me through the pages of this simple narrative, any description of my feelings on finding the enthusiasm with which we were all received on landing upon our native shores. The blessing of Providence had attended our efforts, and more than a full measure of approval from our friends and countrymen has been our reward. For myself, the testimonial given me by the officers and crew of the ' Fox' has touched me perhaps more than all. The purchase of a gold chronometer, for presentation to me, was the first use the men made of their earnings; and as long as I live it will remind me of that perfect harmony, that mutual esteem and goodwill, which made our ship's company a happy little community, and contributed materially to the success of the expedition."—(pp. 348, 349.)

The work, we have said, is well illustrated, as may be seen by the annexed picture (which we owe to the courtesy of the publisher) representing a Funeral on the Ice :—

" The greater part of the Church Service was read on board, under shelter of the housing; the body was then placed upon a sledge, and drawn by the messmates of the deceased to a short distance from the ship, where a hole through the ice had been cut: it was then ' committed to the deep,' and the Service completed. What a scene it was! I shall never forget it. . . . The death-like stillness, the intense cold, and threatening aspect of a murky, overcast sky; heightened by one of those strange lunar phenomena which are but seldom seen even here, a complete halo encircling the moon, through which passed a horizontal band of pale light that encompassed the heavens; above the moon appeared the segments of two other halos, and there were also mock moons or paraselenæ to the number of six. The misty atmosphere lent a very ghastly hue to this singular display, which lasted for rather more than an hour."

We see that the Arctic medal has been granted to our voyagers, and the City of London has promptly come forward with its freedom and its thanks,—testimonials that do honour to all parties; that Capt. M'Clintock has been allowed to reckon his service as " sea time," and Lieut. Hobson has received a step of rank: but surely it cannot be intended that public recognition is to stop here. We trust that a Parliamentary grant will both reward the brave and (as far as money can do it) console the desolate. But if we are too sanguine in this, if the Government should hesitate to repay to the widow of Franklin her fortune expended not in this only, but in four preceding expeditions, the British people, by a trifling individual subscription can shew that they at least are not forgetful of a national duty.



PHOTOGRAPH OF THE ICE LUNAR PHENOMENA.

PICTURES OF SPAIN AND THE SPANIARDS—1679-81.

IN a rare old folio collection of Voyages and Travels (printed in 1705^a), we have met with a long narrative of singular interest, relative to the actual customs and manners of the Spaniards nearly a couple of centuries ago. It is given in the shape of a voluminous series of letters, said to be written by a lady of title, name not given, but whom we incidentally learn was a Frenchwoman. The first letter dates from St. Sebastian, Feb. 20, 1679, and the last at Madrid, Sept. 28, 1681. The whole series contain very strong internal evidence of being truthful and genuine personal observations made by a keen-witted, sensible lady-traveller, possessing special opportunities of intimately mingling in every class of Spanish society. Certainly amid such a mass of correspondence there is a great deal of trifling gossip, petty personal details, and geographical, historical, and statistical matter of little value or interest at the present day; but when we have carefully sifted away the chaff, much capital grain remains, and this we shall endeavour to present in a readable shape, confining our diggings from the mine mainly to such passages as give vivid pictures of the national manners and habits of the Spaniards, mingled with characteristic anecdotes and incidents.

Our Lady's narrative opens at Bayonne, where she notes with surprise that the ladies of the town, in lieu of lap-dogs, divert themselves with small sucking-pigs, decorated with collars of divers-coloured ribbons. Journeying in a litter, she crosses the Spanish frontier, and between Tran and St. Sebastian hires a little boat, adorned with gilt streamers, and having a crew of three strong girls,—two to row and one to steer. Concerning the female rowers^b of the place, we are told:—

“These young wenches live in small huts along the water-side, under the tuition of some old maidens of their own gang, (whom they much respect). They are generally of a brown complexion, well-shaped, with white teeth and black hair, tied up on the back with ribbons in knots. They cover their heads and breasts with a kind of veil of muslin, flowered with gold and silk; in their ears they have pendants of gold and pearl, and bracelets of coral. Their habit was chiefly a kind of close-bodied coat with very straight sleeves, which, together with their gay air and countenance, was very natural and becoming. They told us that they are a kind of a little commonwealth

^a The work was afterwards published separately, under the title of “A Lady's Travels into Spain,” in two volumes 12mo., 1722, but is now sufficiently scarce to make a *résumé* of its truthful pictures of Spanish life acceptable. In Lowndes's *Bibliographer's Manual* it is attributed to the well-known Countess d'Aunoy.

^b In Norway, to this day, as the writer has witnessed, women and girls habitually row boats, and “feather their oars with the skill and dexterity” of any London waterman.

among themselves, whither they are sent away very young by their parents from the adjacent countries, and that they suffer no men, nor women that ever have known men, among them; but if they have a mind to marry, they go to Fonterachia, and after they have chosen a husband, relinquish this society."

Travelling in Spain two hundred years ago seems to have been much the same as at the present day in one respect, viz. the miserable accommodation for travellers at the public hostelries. Even in this year of grace, 1859, you must carry bedding and provisions along with you if you would enjoy comfortable lodging and tolerable meals, throughout the greater portion of the peninsula, and our authoress appears to have done this, with commendable prudence. "Gammons of bacon and dried tongues" figure largely among her stock for wayfaring in the land of the Cid and of Cervantes.

Arrived at Victoria, the capital of the province of Alava, our lady was invited to witness a play at the theatre, which must have been a very primitive erection, as it was "raised upon old barrels, covered with some very bad boards." The subject was the story of St. Anthony, "who, when he said his *confiteor* (which he did several times), the spectators fell down upon their knees and knocked themselves against their breasts, as if they had been going to beat the breath out of their bodies." Of the actors, our Lady observed that "the Devil was only distinguished from the rest by a pair of flame-coloured stockings, and a pair of horns on his head."

From Victoria to Burgos furnishes matter for a long letter, the best part of which contains an extremely graphic picture of Spanish inns, and the entertainment they afford. After mentioning that, whether you arrive in summer or in winter, it is rarely that you find a fire lighted, and yet more rarely "with any pot upon it," the Lady gives the following minute description, which we shall quote unabridged:—

"Your first entrance is through the stable, full of mules and mule-drivers, who live, eat, and drink, nay, sleep with their cattle, the saddles serving at night for pillows, and in the day instead of tables. From hence you are conducted by a very stout staircase, or rather a ladder, to your chamber, without any hangings, except that the walls are adorned with a vast number of little scurvy pictures of their saints, the beds without curtains, and the sheets no larger than our napkins; and of these you find not above four or five in a whole town. The worst is, they have but one cup in a house, which serves the muleteers as well as other passengers, and if they have taken hold of it first, you must make shift with an earthen pitcher, or what else you can get. When the fire is made in the kitchen, you can't come near it for smoke; besides that, the fire-place is in the middle of the room (the smoke going out on the top through the ceiling), with a dozen men, women, and children, as black as chimney-sweepers, stinking like hogs, and clad like beggars.

"Instead of roasting their meat as we do, they lay it upon tiles before the fire, and so turn it till it be done enough; if it be too large, they fasten it with a string, and so turn it with their hands till it be as black as a chimney-stock.

"The mistress of the inn does not forget to bid you welcome, with her gown tucked up, and her dangling sleeves, bringing her children to you bareheaded (though never so cold), whose eyes, cheeks, and hands she rubs with your clothes, as if they

were relics. The next thing is, to know whether you will eat anything; if you will, you must (though it be midnight) send to the butcher, baker, tavern, &c., for what you will have, with ready-money, the inn-keepers being not allowed to furnish travellers with anything but lodging. But the worst is, that very often you meet with nothing that is eatable in a very considerable place, and if you do they spoil it miserably in dressing; for though their mutton be very good, the frying it with oil does not relish with strangers. They have plenty of very large partridges, but they are lean and dry, and to make them the worse they roast them to a coal. Their pigeons are excellent, and some of the Spanish country towns afford very good fish, especially those called *bassugosses*, a fish in taste like our trouts, of which they make pies, which would not be amiss were they not so overseasoned with garlic, saffron, and pepper. Their bread is white and sweet as sugar, but not well wrought [kneaded], and worse baked, which makes it very offensive to the stomach; it is flat, like a cake, of about the thickness of a finger. To make amends for all the rest, their wines and fruits are very good, so that you may hope for a good dessert after a bad meal. Their grapes are large and of a luscious taste, and their lettuce is the best in the world.

“As travellers in Spain carry much of their provisions along with them, so they seldom or never dine in an inn; instead of which they repose themselves a little near a river, or wherever the mule-drivers bait their mules, whom they feed with barley, or oats mixed with chopped straw, but not with hay. A woman is not allowed to stay (without very good reason) above two days in an inn on the road.”

The poet would hardly have “sighed” to think he had “ever found his warmest welcome at an inn,” had the inns of merry England been of the above type. And even recent works of travel in Spain describe a state of matters as regards the inns, everywhere but in the very largest cities, not materially different from that above cited.

At the convent of the Austin Friars at Burgos, the Lady saw a chapel containing a celebrated crucifix. Above a hundred gold and silver lamps were constantly kept burning, and on the two sides of the altar were sixty silver candlesticks “of the bigness of the tallest man, and of such a weight that a man can’t lift one of ’em;” those on the altar were of massive gold, and there were also golden crosses and crowns, adorned with diamonds and precious stones. The treasury of the chapel was full of riches. We marvel what has become of all these gold and silver objects? Did they find favour in the sight of the French soldiers who occupied the place during the Peninsular war?

The militia of the kingdom, our Lady is informed, are strictly compelled to serve yearly during the month of October, all males above fifteen being liable. The peasants well like to be in arms, to be called cavaliers and king’s soldiers, —

“Though perhaps in a whole regiment you shall scarce meet with one that hath more shirts than backs, and the stuff which scarce covers their nakedness as coarse as if it were made of pack-thread; without stockings, and the shoes of wood: a dunghill cock’s feather in their caps is their best ornament, the sword being for the most part without a scabbard, and fastened about the middle with a piece of pack-thread; the rest of the arms are suitable to these.”

She remarks that whilst these wretchedly equipped young men are

wasting their time in mock manœuvres, the cultivation of the country is so neglected, that about Compostella it looks like a wilderness.

Not only does our Lady find the inns beggarly, but the keepers thereof are tricky and dishonest. Going to bed at one inn, she was shewn into a long gallery, with beds in rows from end to end, and informed that was the only place where she and her women could repose. Hardly had she lain down, ere the inn-keeper and his wife entered with a dozen ragged wretches at their heels, whom they introduced as fellow-travellers coming to repose there. The indignant Lady was fain to get rid of this crew by hiring every bed in the gallery at twenty-pence each; and dear enough, as most of them were simply sacks filled with straw. The whole affair was a bare-faced act of extortion, the pretended travellers being, of course, neighbours called in to act their parts. She learnt that this trick was quite a common one in Spain. At a small village where she next lodged, a polite request was preferred that she would permit a lady to share the accommodation, as it was the only house of entertainment in the place. Learning that the new comer was the widow of the Marques de los Rios, from Andalusia, she willingly agreed, and gives the following description of her fellow guest:—

“Her dress, when I saw her come out of the litter, appeared to me most singular. Her gown and petticoat were only of black serge, over which she wore a kind of linen surplice reaching down below the knees, with the long and straight sleeves quite over her hands. The surplice was fastened to the gown without any plaits behind. On her head she wore a muslin veil, which covered all her head, face, neck, and part of her body; she wore, beside this, a large black taffety mantle coming down to her very heels, and a huge broad-brimmed hat, tied under her chin with a silk ribbon. This dress they [widows] never leave off unless they marry again, the Spanish ladies lying under an obligation, by the custom of their country, to bewail with a great deal of ceremony the death of a husband whom commonly they have but little reason to love. I was credibly informed that these widows pass the first year of their mourning altogether in a chamber hung with black (without seeing so much as the glimmering of daylight), and that sitting cross-legged on an Indian quilt; after this they change it for another room hung with grey, but are not permitted to have any pictures, looking-glasses, cabinet, fine tables, plate, or any such like ornaments, nor to wear diamonds, pearls, or any colours.”

This widow lady of quality stated that she was going to visit a relative at a large nunnery, the abbess of which possessed immense ecclesiastical jurisdiction; and that at Madrid were certain canonesses, styled the Ladies of St. James, who wear white cloaks and scapularies, and “bear a sword made in form of a cross, embroidered with crimson silk.” Much other information did this dame impart, the most curious being concerning a band of robbers, who—

“Much addict themselves to stealing of young children, or women of quality, upon whom they set an extraordinary ransom; and if the women prove handsome, sometimes keep them for their own use, and make them lead a most direful life in subterraneous places, or among the mountains, and carrying them sometimes from place to place on horseback.”

Divers tragical anecdotes of these banditti are given.

Arrived at Lerma, our Lady visited a convent, and was introduced to “a certain lady of the chiefest quality,” (the widow of the Count de Lemos,) who had recently retired from the world. We must give in her own words a life-like sketch of this personage :—

“She appeared soon after in a dress used by the Spaniards these hundred years, with a kind of pattens, or rather stilts, which made her seem exceeding tall, and obliged her to lean on two daughters of the Marques del Carpio, one of whom was of a fair complexion (a rarity in this country), and the other had hair as black as jet, but both very handsome, though they were somewhat too lean, but this is looked upon as no disadvantage in Spain, where skin and bones satisfies them instead of flesh. For the rest, this lady wore a kind of black satin boddice, embroidered with gold, and buttoned with rubies of a great value, the boddice reaching from her neck down like a waistcoat, with straight sleeves, which had large wings about the shoulders, and other hanging sleeves fastened to the bottom of the gown with roses of diamonds. Her farthingale was so large that she could not sit, except upon the ground. She had about her neck a ruff, and divers rows of large pearls and diamonds. Her hair, which was quite grey, (she being seventy-five years of age,) was covered with a kind of a veil of black lace. She looked still very handsome, without the least wrinkle, *and her red and white paint did not ill become her.*”

This ancient lady of the “chiefest quality” discourseth anent divers matters, and relates some highly curious anecdotes of the “most famous” Queen Christina of Sweden, whom she had had opportunities of personally knowing. She asserted that Don Antonio Pimentel, being sent from Spain in the quality of ambassador to the court of Sweden, became such a favourite of the Queen, that he accompanied her to Flanders at her express desire, and that Christina, on leaving Sweden, would be only attended by men, saying, “*that she liked men, not as men, but because they were not women*, though, to speak the truth, she was guilty of some weaknesses even below the very meanest of women.” Her words and actions were sometimes indecorous, and, like our own great Queen Bess, she would often indulge in round oaths. The old Marchioness had a small stock of scandalous anecdotes concerning the sovereigns of her own country. King Philip the Second being jealous of the Count de Villa Medina, who was in love with the Queen, caused him to be shot in his coach. A more diverting story was that concerning Philip the Fourth. This King was in love with the Duchess of Albuquerque, and on one occasion ordered the Duke to take his place and play at cards for him, whilst he himself meanwhile went to visit the Duchess in disguise. But the Duke, suspecting the game his sovereign contemplated playing, quitted the cards, and going to his own residence, found the King in the courtyard, where he soundly beat him, pretending to think him a robber!

Our traveller, on arriving at Aranda de Duero, was informed by her landlord that there was no bread to be had, for the governor of the town had caused all the bread and meal to be put in a house in order to make an equal distribution to each family, as the river Douro was frozen, and therefore the mills could not grind, and a famine was apprehended. On

application, however, to the governor he supplied bread, and his son paid a visit of ceremony to the stranger. Byron said, or sung, that

“Cervantes laugh’d Spain’s chivalry away;”

but if that were really the case, a very tolerable imitation (so far as outward show went) of the haughty, magnificent cavaliers of Arragon and Castile survived in 1679, in the person of the young gallant above mentioned. Here is his life-like portrait :—

“His hair was parted on the crown of his head, tied behind with a blue ribbon of four inches broad, hanging down two full yards long; his breeches were of black velvet, buttoned close with five or six buttons down each knee; his vest reached scarce to his pockets, and his doublet was scalloped, with hanging sleeves of four fingers’ breadth of white satin embroidered; his cloak was of black bays, wrapped (as all the gallants do in Spain) about his arm, with a light buckler in his hand, having a steel point in the middle; his sword was near the length of a moderate half-pike, and the guard so large that the iron thereof would have furnished materials for a back and breast-plate. The scabbards of the swords have a spring, which opens them on the side with the least touch,—no man, except a giant, being able to draw them otherwise by reason of their excessive length. His poniard was fastened to his belt on his back, and his collar was so strait that it was impossible for him to move his head. He wore something about his neck which I can call neither ruff, band, nor cravat; and his hat was of a very large size, the hat-band being bigger than those we wear in our mourning; his shoes were of glove leather, slashed all over (though the weather was very cold), without heels, and so well closed as if they had been pasted to his feet. This modern piece of antiquity, all perfumed as he was, entered the room in an antic posture, making his reverence after the Spanish mode, his legs cross one another, and stooping low, as women do at their first salutes. He was very brisk, and did not neglect to let us know that he never missed venturing his person at the famous bull fights. The best was, his visit was short.”

As a pendant to this picture, we have a sketch of the Archbishop of Burgos, a grave yet graceful personage, who wore purple velvet clothes, a long cassock with sleeves ruffled up to his ears, and a pair of huge spectacles on his nose.

The nearer the traveller approached Madrid, the more she was astonished by the poverty and barrenness of the country; but this did not abate the “natural haughtiness” of the natives, for shoeless and stockingless peasants came into her room, as gravely inquisitive as old courtiers. One woman visited her with a baby having amulets round its neck to guard it from the Evil Eye, and narrated divers dismal stories of the effects produced by that diabolical gift. Within a few miles of the capital she was invited to a fine country house, the mistress of which was a beautiful young lady, recently married. She received her guest in her bedchamber, and the account of her appearance and mode of performing her toilet is too curious to be passed over. She wore a very fine and wide shift, “almost like a surplice,” buttoned at the wrists with diamond buttons, the neck and wristbands flowered with silk, and ruffles of white taffety. A number of small pillows trimmed with ribbons and broad lace lay upon the bed, and the bedstead

was of brass, gilt, with four rows of brass balusters at the head. When ready to put on her stockings and shoes, she ordered the door to be bolted—explaining that, as there were some Spanish gentlemen in the house, she would not for her life let them see her feet, which her French visitor admits were very small and handsome. The mysteries of her toilet are next revealed :—

“The first thing she did after rising was to have recourse to the *red pot*, out of which she laid it on very thick with a pencil, not only on her cheeks, chin, under the nose, above the eyebrows and edges of the ears, but also on the inside of her hands, her fingers, and shoulders; and this she said she practised every night and morning, going to and rising out of bed. She added, that it being so general a custom in Spain, everybody was obliged to follow it, without which their complexion would appear sickly in comparison of the rest. At the same time one of her women perfumed her with the smoke of very sweet-scented pastils [pastilles], whilst another took orange-flower-water in her mouth, and besprinkled her with it through her teeth, fancying this makes the water scent the sweeter, though, for my part, I can’t see what pleasure there can be in having an old hag, with rotten teeth, spurt water into one’s face.”

A very strange custom was observed at dinner in this house. It was served in a hall paved with white marble, having the walls covered with pictures in lieu of tapestries. One cloth was laid on a table for the gentlemen, and another on a carpet on the floor for the ladies! We learn that this custom was derived from the Moors. The French lady avers that “her legs ached ready to break her heart,” so that Don Fernand declared she should sit at table with him and his male friends, which she declined to do unless his wife, the lady of the house, was permitted to do the same. A gracious consent was given, but the fair young hostess confessed that she was not half so much at her ease as when sitting on a carpet, having never before sat in a chair.

On quitting this house our own Lady had not travelled far, ere she met with a couple of foreigners’ coaches, each drawn by six mules. One of them had six glasses for windows, was gilt outside, and had a great cornice inside. Their traces were of silk, of great length,—a space of three ells apart. Near Madrid she passed over a sandy plain, four leagues in length, and full of deep holes, the country all about so barren “that you scarce get sight of a tree in half-an-hour.” The houses of Madrid she describes as large and handsome, and that the “first story of any new-built house belongs to the king, so that the owners being obliged to purchase it, this produces a considerable revenue.” The families of persons of quality were exceedingly numerous, accounted for by the fact that an ordinary servant’s wages were only two reals, or sixpence a day, for both food and wages. Even a gentleman attached to the suite of a man of high rank had only fifteen crowns per month, out of which he must dress in silk in summer, and velvet in winter. Therefore, to barely live on such a pittance as remained, his food was “peas, onions, and such like ordinary food, which makes them as greedy as dogs when a good piece of meat comes in their way, so that they would snatch the victuals out of the dishes

as they are carrying it to table, unless special care be taken to prevent them."

Alas! and these are Spanish *gentlemen*! And our particularly outspoken Lady furthermore remarks that the vaunted temperance of the Spaniards is only owing to their covetous temper, for that they eat ravenously at other people's cost, and that she had seen persons of the first rank gorge at her table as though they had not seen any victuals for several days! But she admits that they really are very temperate in wine.

At the corner of every street in Madrid were cook-shops, the whole furniture and supply of food being only a kettle on a trivet, and beans, garlic, onions, leeks, peas, &c., and a little broth to steep the bread; yet gentlemen and waiting-women went there regularly for their meals, no food being prepared at their master's, except for himself, wife, and children.

Service was to a considerable extent hereditary, for, says our Lady,—

"It is a constant custom among persons of quality in Spain for the son to keep all the father's servants after his death, and the daughter or daughter-in-law to do the same in respect of the women-servants, which holds to the fourth generation. . . . The first time I came to pay a visit to the Duchess of Ossuna, I was surprised to see several rooms filled with women and chambermaids, and could not forbear asking how many she had? She answered, 'Only 300 now, but lately she had 500.' The provisions of the king's house are brought in and distributed every day, in proportion to the different qualities of the persons. They give them tame and wild fowl, fish, chocolate, fruit, ice, charcoal, wax candles, oil, bread, and all other necessities. The king's household is numerous in proportion to his greatness, and I was credibly informed that at Madrid only he pays allowances, or pensions, to above ten thousand persons every day."

However numerous a Spanish household might be, the master was not allowed to be attended out of doors by more than three men, doubtless a precaution against collisions and street-fights. These footmen are described as clownish, surly-looking fellows, their hair closely cropped, only one greasy lock being left. Their livery blue or green, but of poor quality, and a long sword suspended by a shoulder-belt, and a cloak over all. The pages wore damask or taffety habits, with a black cloak, and a poniard in lieu of a sword. The nobility were only allowed four mules to their coaches, in the city itself, the king alone having six. The Lady was informed that when the king has once ridden a horse, no one is permitted to mount it again.

Spanish ladies of quality took "great delight" in keeping hideous dwarfs of both sexes. Their general dress (1679) was a fardingale, or rather several, one above the other, adorned with ribbons. Our Lady expresses her astonishment that "such little lean creatures as the Spanish women are" should be able to bear such a burden of clothes. Their upper garment was of black taffety, or of a grey stuff made of goat's hair, and so long, that it dragged upon the ground. This was professedly done to cover the feet, which they jealously kept hid from all men's sight. Exceeding fine

and small are these dainty Spanish feet, enclosed in shoes without heels, "so that they rather slide than walk along, and that very nimbly." But we have not half described the dresses and adornments of great dames, and as the account is piquant and highly suggestive of peculiarities of Spanish character, we transcribe it at length :—

"Under this plain under garment they have a dozen of others of rich stuffs, trimmed with gold and silver laces, or galoons to the girdle; under all the rest they have a white garment, either of fine bone-lace or muslin, flowered with gold, of about four ells wide; some of these cost five or six hundred crowns. In their houses they wear neither fardingales nor pattins, the last being a kind of sandal of silk or velvet, fastened to plates of gold, which raise them half a foot from the ground, and make them walk awkwardly. They use not much whalebone in their stays, which are very high before, but behind scarce reach up to the middle of the back, which (considering their leanness and swarthinness) affords but an indifferent sight to strangers, though they would not be fat for anything in the world. As their shoulders are naked, so they participate of the red paint as well as the cheeks; they have a very good white paint, but few of them have the nice way of using it; however, some of them have naturally a good complexion, and generally their features are very exact. Want of breasts is so far from being a defect among the Spanish women, that they study all possible means to prevent their growth, by binding pieces of lead upon them, as close as we swaddle a child, which is the reason that you see not the least appearance of them, except the hollow-ness between, caused by their excessive leanness.

"Their hands are no less beautiful than their feet, little, white, and exactly shaped; and their sleeves, fastened at the bottom of their wrists, make them appear the less: these sleeves are commonly silk of several colours, like those of the Egyptians, with broad laced ruffles. People of quality wear very fine linen, but the rest little, and often none; for as it is very scarce and dear, so the Spaniards will rather go without any than wear it coarse, or have but one shirt, which they wash often, and for want of that, frequently dress themselves without any at all. . . . About their necks they wear bone lace, embroidered with red or green silk, or gold and silver. Instead of girdles they have a row of medals and relics, and perhaps a cord of some order, hanging down, and having many knots, and upon each knot is fastened a diamond, or other precious stone. . . . On the top of their stays the ladies of Spain constantly wear a breastplate of diamonds, from whence hangs a chain of pearl, or ten or twelve little knots of diamonds fastened at the other end to their sides. Necklaces are not in use among them, but bracelets, rings, and pendants in abundance. Unto the last they hang sometimes other ornaments, which, together with the weight of the pendants, draws their ears to a considerable length, for some are so extravagant as not only to hang on them whole locks of diamonds, but also good large watches, (!) nay, sometimes curious wrought English keys and bells. Their whole bodies are covered with little images and *Agnus Deis*, and their heads with small bodkins in the shape of flies or butterflies, in their natural colours, distinguished by a variety of precious stones."

Comment on the above is superfluous. The toilets of the Spanish ladies two centuries ago were, as Sir Walter Scott once said of French cookery, *impayable*.

(To be continued.)

PAXHILL.
From a Photograph by Sir T. Martyn Wilson Bart.

SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS^a.

Sussex is one of our counties that enjoys the advantage of a well-established and practical Archæological Society, which yearly publishes a valuable volume relating to the history and antiquities of the district. The eleventh of the series is now before us, and it contains much to interest the general reader, as well as those connected with the region which Messrs. Blencowe, Lower, Turner, Blaauw, and others have taken so much pains to illustrate.

The articles of the present volume are eight in number, beside a very useful section of "Notes and Queries," a feature that might be advantageously introduced in the publications of other Societies. The first article is one by the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Blencowe, on "Paxhill and its Neighbourhood, with Extracts from the Manuscripts of the Wilson Family." Paxhill is an Elizabethan mansion, near Lindfield and the Hayward's-heath railway station, the seat of the ancient family of Board, and now in the possession of their descendants by the female line. The engraving that we are permitted to transfer to our pages, will exhibit its general aspect, and will justify the remark of Mr. Blencowe :—

"Many of the finest houses in England bear the Tudor character, as it is called; and modern architects are well inclined to imitate them in many points: in their bold projections, giving full effect to light and shadow; in their clustered and richly moulded stacks of chimneys, their large and lofty halls, and their long galleries, with their deep bay windows. We have many such houses in Sussex, built about this period, of which we may be justly proud. Glynde, Danny, Street Place, Wiston, Parham, and Wakehurst, are all good, and some are fine specimens of that age; and, though Paxhill cannot compare in size and importance with those just mentioned, it has this peculiarity and advantage, that it stands upon an eminence, commanding a fine view, boldly fronting the west, defying the wind, which blows so strongly and frequently from that quarter. Such, it is well known, is not generally the case with our houses of that age: most of them lie immediately under the Downs, and look to the north and east."—(p. 2.)

Other picturesque houses in the neighbourhood of Paxhill are described, and figured, but we regret that we do not observe the ground-plan of any one of them. Ground-plans, we will concede, are not pretty pictures, but they appear to us indispensable to an intelligent apprehension of the houses of our ancestors. In the latest (we had almost said, our only) work on domestic architecture^b, ground-plans are nearly as numerous as views, and we trust that so good an example may be generally followed.

^a "Sussex Archæological Collections, relating to the History and Antiquities of the County. Published by the Sussex Archæological Society. Vol. XL 1859."

^b Some Account of Domestic Architecture in England. From the Conquest to Henry VIII. By the Editor of "The Glossary of Architecture."

The MSS. (the property of Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson) which Mr. Blencowe has laid under contribution detail the fortunes of various members of the Wilson family from the time that it became connected with Sussex (*temp.* Eliz.) The whole will well repay perusal, particularly the career of Francis Wilson (circa 1630—1658), who was at first a student of the Inner Temple, a dancer and gamester, and who was so “abused by time and misfortune” that he was obliged to abscond from his tailor; became a dependant on the earl of Kildare, and on that account obtained money and fine clothes from home; then, discovering the earl to be “no more judicious than he should be,” left him, and turned soldier of fortune. “His military career in the armies of the Dutch and Swedes, which lasted five years, and which partook very much of the Dugald Dalgetty character, was one continual course of hardship and disappointment.” At one time he was captured and stripped by an Ostend privateer; at another he was taken by the Imperialists, and was put on short allowance of bread and water to compel him to take service with them, and his father paid 100 guilders to ransom him. Returning to England, he apparently served in the royal army at Edgehill, and was committed to the Gatehouse, for “reporting the truth of the king’s success.” How he afterwards passed his time we are not told, but in 1653 he writes a most melancholy letter to his brother, mentioning that he had applied to him sometime before for £5, and expressing his doubts whether he shall live to receive it. He, however, survived till 1658, when, as we are told by his widow, “he died very penitent, and desired to be buried in the Rood Church [St. Margaret Patens, in Rood Lane], a place which he much honoured, for the sake of those worthy divines he often heard there.”

The elder brother of Francis, William Wilson, was the first baronet of the family, a staunch royalist, no doubt, but who is said to have owed his title almost as much to the fact of the delicate presents of wheatears that he sent to court, as to his sufferings under the Commonwealth. A son of his, Thomas Wilson, met with a mishap that was not perhaps very uncommon in the seventeenth century:—

“An unfortunate accident befel this gentleman, which, as it is very notable and extraordinary, it will not be impertinent to relate. When a young man, and in London, about the year 1675, he happened to be out one night very late in the streets, having been at a tavern near Temple Bar, and, being drunk, he lay down on a tradesman’s bulk in the street, and there fell asleep, and was seized upon by a gang of kidnappers; and in that dead sleep he was carried insensible on board of a ship in the Thames, which was soon to sayle for the West Indies; there they transported him, and sold him as a slave to a planter in Jamaica, in the northern and then most wild and uninhabited part of that island. The planter soon died, and left a widow, whom Mr. Wilson served so well, that she made him an overseer of a gang of Negroes, and her bayliff and steward; and he so far ingratiated himselfe, having good parts and an agreeable person, with a good education, that she became enamoured with him, and would have married him; and so warm was she, that he not affecting her, to avert her solicitations, had recourse to the expedient of telling her that he was married.

However, he continued a considerable time in this servitude, unknown to his family, who had deemed him lost; but he sent them notice as soon as he could, in the following letter:—

“ ‘ *Jamaica, 17th October, 1675.*

“ ‘ HON. SIR,—These may serve to advertise you of my condition, that I am a servant for four years. You are not ignorant of my imbecility to doe any laborious worke, especially in this hot country. I humbly crave your assistance in this my necessity; for unlesse you send me money by the first ship, to the value of £20 or upwards, the servitude that is laid upon me will quickly bring me to the grave; and therefore, as you desire to see me againe, pray fail not to comply with my desire. I am living at the little river in the north side.’

“ On the arrival from England of Captain Francis Scarlet, a native of Eastbourne, the son of one Mr. Benjamin Scarlet, of that parish, who had an estate in the island, he was engaged by Sir William to make himself fully acquainted with his son’s condition and circumstances, and to undertake a journey up into those unfrequented parts of the island, to the very plantation where he was. He soon espied him, and presently knew him; and upon conference with him, he speedily wayted on Sir Thomas Modyford, Bart., Governor under King Charles II., and was by him put into a method, and dispatched with money and other requisites for his redemption; which the Captain by his prudence effected, but not without difficulty. As soon as he had paid his ransom, he is said thus to have saluted him—‘ Sir, I congratulate you upon your freedom; Sir William, and the rest of your family, were all well when I left England.’ No sooner did the widow know that he was the son of a person of quality—discovering, too, that the story of his marriage was an artifice to deceive her—is said to have burst into a furious passion of rage and anger, swearing that, had she known as much before, no money should have bought him.

“ When, after recovering his liberty, he resided with the Governor, he does not appear to have been the most agreeable of inmates. To a grateful letter from his father, thanking him for all he had done for his son, the Governor thus replies:—

“ ‘ *Jamaica, Dec. 9th, 1677.*

“ ‘ Yours of the 13th of August found me on the 23rd of November; but your son had been on my plantation some months before, where, with the goodness of the air and better dyets, he soon recovered; but after that he fell sicke of the ague and feaver. I employed him as an overseer to a gang of blacks; but he grew careless, and did little, and I found him unfit for my service. I fitted him with all necessaries, as you will perceive by the enclosed account. . . . He was somewhat displeased with my steward for charging too much for the striped suites, which he told me lasted him not twenty days. On enquiring into the matter, I found that on his recovery he had taken too much ale with the servants, who fought him and tore his suit off his back. However, I wrote to Captain Scarlet, that if he resolved to go home, I would supply money for the passadge, and all other necessaryes; since which I have heard nothing from him. He seemed displeased with mee that I would not give up his indentures, and declare him a freeman. I told him, if he went off, it needed not; and if he stayed he could not runne into debt so long as I kept them, because all contracts with servants are, by a law of this country, void.

“ ‘ Your faithful friend and servant,

“ ‘ THOS. MODYFORD.’ ”

A paper on the “ Descent of the Manor of Hurst-Pierpoint, and of its Lords,” by W. S. Ellis, Esq., is illustrated by an excellent view of the old church of Hurst-Pierpoint, and other engravings. It contains many curious particulars, with pedigrees, and illustrates the ecclesiastical as well as the civil history of the place. Mr. Ellis traces the rise and fall of many old

Sussex families, and throws out a hint regarding a celebrated historical personage that it might be well to follow up :—

“The family of Wickham at one time occupied a good position among the yeomanry of the parish, and the name is still common. It is scarcely doubtful that they derived their name from the Wickham (now styled Clayton-Wickham and Hurst-Wickham) in Domesday Book, which was held under William de Warren, by the family of Wattville, from whom they may be descended ; and as the latter family bore two chevrons for their coat armour, which was the basis of that of William de Wykeham, it is not improbable that the ancestry of that celebrated personage might be found in the early Wickhams, a clue worthy the attention of genealogists in the elucidation of a much-controverted and obscure subject.”—(p. 79.)

Ecclesiastical antiquities of course are not forgotten, and the Rev. Edward Turner gives a detailed account of the priories of Pynham, Tortington, Hardham and Leveminster, all in the neighbourhood of Arundel, and all now reduced to the condition of farm-houses, or cottages. One of the latest priors of Hardham was a man of rather unclerical behaviour, according to his own confession at an episcopal visitation in 1524 :—

“Robert Pryklowe, prior, having in his examination reported the conduct of the fraternity over which he presided to be satisfactory, was then asked, whether, since he had held his present office, then three years, he had not, with a man named Jefford, entered the park of the Earl of Arundel at Bignor for unlawful purposes, and in a scuffle wounded a man named Bager? To which he replied that it was not so. He acknowledged, however, that Jefford had with another person at his request met him a few days before at a place called Waterlake, near Bignor Park, at about nine at night, and from thence proceeded to the park, when he, the prior, and two others, one a servant of the house, watched at the gate while Jefford and his companion entered the park for the purpose of hunting the deer, and that, after the absence of about an hour, they returned, and reported to him that they had killed two does, and wounded another ; and that whilst this conversation was going on, and they were delaying a little before they proceeded to secure their spoil, a keeper named Bager came suddenly and unexpectedly upon them, attended by other persons ; but that no scuffle ensued between Jefford and Bager ; for as soon as they saw Bager and his companions approaching them, they all fled to the priory ; nor before their flight were they ever nearer to each other than a furlong. The prior was then further asked, whether the Earl of Arundel had been made acquainted not only with this, but with a previous invasion of his park a short time before? To which he replied that he had ; and that he would accept of no pecuniary compensation for the damage done, but had freely forgiven them. Forty shillings, however, were afterwards demanded of them by Master Prestall, which they paid, but which the Earl refused to take. Dallaway, following the *Monasticon Anglicanum*, whose extract from the B'shop's Register, giving an account of this poaching transaction, is very incorrect, calls this Jefford a ‘monk,’ which I do not find elsewhere stated to be the case ; nor does his name occur among the canons of this, or any neighbouring priory at the time. Far more likely is it that he was an expert deer-stalker of the neighbourhood ; and as such occasionally employed by the Hardham prior in these marauding expeditions.”—(pp. 112, 113.)

The priory buildings had, as early as 1475, been reported in a ruinous state, and under such a superior as Robert no wonder it fell into utter decay :—

“The exact period of its dissolution is not known ; but it was certainly before the general dissolution of monasteries ; Sir William Goring, at its abandonment, taking

possession of the lands it then possessed as the heir-at-law of the founder. The site of the priory is now occupied as a farm-house; in which, and among the contiguous farm buildings, many interesting remains are still to be found. The outside walls of its small but very attractive chapel, with its arches and mullioned windows of the date of Edward I., or thereabouts, still stand, but are beginning to display manifest symptoms of decay.

“This chapel, of which two internal views are given, [see p. 120,] one taken from the west looking eastward, and the other from the east looking westward, possesses many features deserving the notice of archæologists. In strange contrast with its former use, this chapel is now made the receptacle of every kind of refuse and rubbish which the tenant of the farm desires to keep out of sight; its present contents appearing to be the aggregate accumulation of more than a quarter of a century. These, together with the dim, but not religious, light which its obstructed windows admit, make the obtaining a satisfactory view of its well-proportioned interior very difficult.

“The details of this chapel are very interesting. They consist, first, of the arrangement of the shaft-capitals, and the form of the arches which spring from them, at the south-east angle of the east end, with which those of the north-east angle correspond, the intermediate capitals being somewhat different; and, secondly, of the moulding of the eastern entrance; a small portion of which is seen in the engraving of the east end, in the angle of the centro arch, over the present low square entrance. This moulding is chiselled in the thickness of the doorway, and gives to it a light appearance and finish. These arches are also shewn in the external view of the west end of the chapel. They are in an excellent state of preservation. The capitals, too, from which they spring are deserving of notice. The moulding which runs round these arches gives them a finished and ornamental appearance at the top.

“The refectory crypt, supported by plain circular pillars, and slightly pointed arches, is the cellar of the present house, and runs under the whole of it. The arms of William Pricklowe, the last of the priors, still remains on a Sussex marble chimney-piece in one of its bedrooms.”—(pp. 114, 115.)

“Certain Plea Rolls of Edward II. relating to the Abbey of Bayham,” supplied by the Rev. Lambert B. Larking, though curious, need not detain us, as they have been already noticed in our account of the Society’s Meeting for 1858^c.

The Stane Street Causeway, in its Passage through West Sussex, is illustrated by P. J. Martin, Esq., who also points out several other Roman remains, particularly a supposed mausoleum of circular form, in the neighbourhood of Pulborough, and marks their exact positions on a good map. The course of the road is traced from Halnaker Down towards Billinghamurst, passing near the Roman villa at Bignor, and through the camp at Hardham. Several sepulchral vases that were found at Hardham in 1859 are figured, and details given of several “finds” of coins. The road is remarkable for a central mound, which rises about ten feet above the surface of the surrounding country, on which but two armed men could march abreast, and which is conceived to have served as a station for look-outs, to guard against surprise. In many places the way is “apparently almost as perfect as when turned out of the hands of the workmen,” and it is supposed by Mr. Martin to have been reserved for military purposes exclusively.

The invasion of England, so often threatened, but not performed, is still

^c See GENT. MAG., Sept. 1858, pp. 294—298.

a popular fancy with so many of our countrymen, that a very general interest may be reasonably expected to be excited by a paper by Mr. Blaauw, entitled "The Defence of Sussex and the South Coast of England from Invasion, considered by Queen Elizabeth's Privy Councillors, A.D. 1596." This is a summary of a rare tract in the British Museum, printed for the Government in 1798, when William Pitt, "the Pilot who weathered the storm," did not disdain to "apply the wise proceedings of our ancestors to the present crisis of public safety." The arrangements for defence from Cornwall to Kent against the Armada are here fully stated^d, and we have beside the opinions of Elizabeth's privy councillors on the occasion of a fresh alarm in the year 1596. In the autumn of that year a Spanish fleet was collected at the Groyne, and a series of eleven questions was drawn up by the earl of Essex, as to the probability of an attack on England, and the best means of meeting it. He himself, Lord Burleigh, Lord Willoughby, Lord Burrough, Lord North, Sir William Knollys, Sir Walter Raleigh, and Sir George Carew delivered written opinions on each point, which are abbreviated by Mr. Blaauw, but the very words used are in many parts preserved. There is some difference in opinion as to what fortifications should be erected, but all agree that no pitched battle should be fought. On this point even Essex and Raleigh concur. Essex says, supposing the enemy to have made good his landing,—

"7. We must impede him on his march, cut off all relief, make him spend his victuals, and so win time and waste his numbers, 'forcing him every day to stand in battle without engaging ourselves to fight, and let him go forward no faster than a snail.'

"8. As, by beating the Spaniards here, 'we can get but their cloaths and their skins, and, by being beaten, we should lose all,' we must avoid battle; for, 'to defeat an enemy without fight is the praise of our conduct.'"—(pp. 156, 157.)

And Raleigh's advice is substantially the same:—

"7. 'Hinder the enemy by taking away all victuals by carriage, or alive. It has been the manner to make head upon bridges, passages, and rivers, but it is not successful. The Swiss could not impeach Francis I., nor could the Spaniards the Constable of France, at Suze. The Duke of Guise passed Behamby, with Spaniards on the other bank; the Duke of Lancaster forced his passage upon the Dyrne, in spite of the Earl of Nemours; Duke of Bepont came over the Loire in my own time, in spite of the Duc d'Aumale; Charles V. on the Elbe, and many more.'

"8. To hazard a battle would be very dangerous. The invader can lose nothing but his men, but the defender may lose the kingdom.

"9. 'For my poor conceit, we have few places guardable, Portsmouth excepted. "*Celui qui ne donne point d'ordre à la munition des vivres, veult estre vaincu sans cousteau,*" as has been said by those who have writt of wars.'"—(p. 165.)

Some remarks by Lord Burleigh on the uselessness of rich men in the

^d The provision of guns would now appear ridiculously small; but thirty-six pieces in addition to those already there are called for, for the whole 300 miles of coast. The value of guns and stores is put down at only £2,636 11s. 6d., but a kind of forced contribution was imposed on each county, amounting in Sussex to £4,535, in Hampshire to £2,875, and in Kent to £5,025, beside a force of 800 men from each of the two former, and 1,500 from the latter county.

field, who have been used "to be daintily fed and warm lodged," are worth notice, if ever we should be called on to defend our soil against an invader.

A paper by Mr. Figg, on Sussex Tradesmen's Tokens in the Seventeenth Century, is of course of purely local interest, as is also, if of any interest at all, "Extracts from the Diary of a Sussex Tradesman," occupying forty pages. We may perhaps have been rendered fastidious by the really interesting Diaries given in former volumes, as that of Giles Moore, or Timothy Burrell, but we really have neither interest nor sympathy for Mr. Thomas Turner, "general shop-keeper" of East Hothley, who hardly ever chronicles anything more important than his quarrels with his wife, his own drinking bouts, his petty gambling^e, or his dinner. On one occasion he records, "We dined with my friend Tipper, on a leg of lamb boiled, a hot baked rice pudding, a gooseberry pye, a very fine lobster, green sallet, and fine white cabbage." He seems indeed to have fared better abroad than at home, for on another occasion he says, when on a journey, "My brother and self . . . dined on a shoulder of lamb roasted, with onion sauce—my family at home dining on a sheep's head, lights, &c., boiled. We came home about 10 P.M., but not sober." But perhaps the character of the man may be best shewn by this short entry:—

"*Monday, Dec. 25, [1758]. This being Christmas-day, myself and wife at church in the morning. We stayed the Communion; my wife gave 6d., but they not asking me, I gave nothing. Oh! may we increase in faith and good works, and maintain and keep up the good intentions that I hope we have this day taken up!*"

Among the Notes and Queries, is a proposal from Mr. Durrant Cooper, which we hope will be responded to. He writes:—

"Will our members, and particularly the clergy and their families, kindly copy, on sermon paper, the inscriptions (either with or without any poetical lines), as well in the churches as in the churchyards of our county? The latter are fast going to decay, and may soon be lost, especially where the churchyards are closed against future interments. If these copies are transmitted to me, I will most willingly arrange them for preservation in our library. Many of the inscriptions relate to persons of lowly origin, and yet may be most valuable. . . . I am aware that a proposal has been made by the Society of Antiquaries of London, to make a general collection for the whole of England; but the task is too heavy to be completed for many years; and it seems to me that the great zeal and antiquarian knowledge of our clerical and other members may be able, during the ensuing spring, to make a Sussex collection, and that, following our example, other county societies may be induced to complete their district." —(p. 229.)

In conclusion, we may remark that the illustrations of the volume are, as may be seen, of high character, and that the finances of the Society are in a very satisfactory condition.

^e He on one occasion greatly laments the loss of 3s. at brag: "I think almost to give over ever playing at cards again. If we reflect how much more service this 3s. would have done, had it been given to some necessitous and industrious poor, than fooled away in this manner—I was not a-doing right when I was a-losing it."

SOME ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY FROM THE RECORDS OF THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

(FIRST NOTICE.)

Few authentic records are altogether valueless to the antiquary: it is his peculiar province to ascertain the importance and illustrative utility of those minute and apparently insignificant facts which are often met with in a mass of uninteresting matter; and documents which to many would be useless and unattractive, afford, under his study, curious illustrations of the manners of the past, help to clear up obscure points in history, or throw new light upon the annals of literature and social progress. Without such patient research and garnering of details, history could never be written. The quarry must be worked before an harmonious superstructure can be reared.

The records from which the following facts have been gleaned are not so important as one might have expected from the wealth and political influence of the county to which they relate. Like all county records, they have been subjected to many vicissitudes, and are deficient in those documents which would have been especially interesting. Some few remarks on their history will serve to explain and account for this fact. During the reigns of Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth, the magistrates of Middlesex met at various taverns in the neighbourhood of Smithfield; generally at the "Windmill," or the "Castell in Jone Strete by Smythfelde barres;" but as population increased, the quietude of these suburban inns was so disturbed by the noisy mirth of yeomen cattle-dealers and rustic carriers from the northern parts, and the reverent and discreet discharge of magisterial duties so seriously interrupted, that the justices made humble supplication for a piece of ground situate in the middle of the widest part of John-street; which James I. by letters patent graciously bestowed, and upon which Sir Baptist Hickes, mercer to the King, and afterwards first Viscount Campden, at his "own proper charge," erected a fair and convenient Justice-hall. Previous to this the magistrates possessed no established place of meeting, nor any fixed repository for the records of their proceedings. It was the custom, as indeed it is still in many counties, for the Clerk of the Peace to keep the records in his own house. When he died or when he vacated his office, those of a purely official character—the filed records—were handed to his successor; but those documents on paper—his semi-official correspondence, orders from government, warrants, letters missive, and other State papers, being directed to him personally, and not being on parchment, were seldom regarded as records. Previous to the time of William and Mary but few miscellaneous documents on paper have been preserved.

It is probable that on the removal of the county business from the “Windmill” and the “Castle” only such records were retained as were deemed likely to be required for immediate reference; thus those of the time of Edward VI. and Philip and Mary are few, and in an incomplete and fragmentary condition, whilst the records of the reign of Elizabeth, which immediately preceded their removal, are almost continuous. The fate of the more ancient documents becomes now and then apparent, portions being used as wrappers for the records of a more recent date; nor can we be surprised that, in the utilitarian days of the sixteenth century, when bonfires were fed with classic lore, and whole ships full of MSS. were sold to the grocers or carried into foreign parts, so little care was bestowed upon documents which perhaps possessed no official value, and were only curious as the relics of another age. There are few counties that can boast of judicial records so ancient as those of Middlesex, and yet there is nothing among them of an older date than the reign of Edward VI.

That these records possess an interest independent of their official value, will be understood by those accustomed to antiquarian pursuits. The most important is a long series of indictments, recognizances, presentments, &c., from the 1st Edw. VI. to the present time, which, with an almost complete series of “Proces books” of Sessions from the 6th James I., afford some curious materials for our social history; illustrations of the habits and interests of society; of the state of morals; the phases of olden crime, and the modes of criminal punishment; of domestic manners, dress, trade usages and London localities; and here and there the record of little events, and scraps of news of a temporary interest,—subjects which formed the topics of their day, but which were lost in the stream of history. In stringing a few of these hints together, gleaned from the records during the rapid process of a first arrangement, the object has been more to shew their use as illustrations of county history, than with any pretence as to the importance of the selection. Few of such records have been explored by county historians, yet it is felt that the social condition and the local antiquities of each county in England might receive much elucidation from documents of this class. Who can say but from the archives of Warwickshire perhaps something might turn up about Shakespeare, and from those of Surrey something about the players at the “Globe?”

We find among the County Records many facts which help us to a better knowledge of the state of old London. In spite of frequent presentments and “oft repeated warnings,” the roads were in a most perilous condition. Various Acts of Parliament had been passed for paving the streets. A statute of the 24th Hen. VIII. c. 11, directed the paving of the highway between the Strand cross and Charing-cross, which was from Charing-cross to St. Clement Danes; it was at that period “very noisome and foul, and in many places thereof very jeopardous.” From St. Clement Danes to Temple Bar the road was already paved, after a fashion, and the

Act directs that all owners of land along the line of road who had not already done so, should at once pave before their respective tenements. Another Act was passed in the following year, (25 Hen. VIII. c. 8,) for repairing Holborn, which is described as being so "noysome and so full of sloughs and other incumbrances," that many riding through the street were in great jeopardy, and almost perished. But this, like other enactments of a similar nature, does not appear to have been regarded, for only seven years later, Holborn is described in another Act, (32 Hen. VIII. c. 17,) as being in a still more lamentable condition, to the sore peril of his Majesty's liege people. Thus although in the reign of Edward VI. the owners of houses in the principal streets were required by law to pave before their own premises, it is evident from the records that the statute was disregarded even by the wealthy, that Cheapside and the Strand were only partially paved, and Holborn was still almost impassable. Lord Montague, the Countess of Southampton, and others, were presented for not paving before their tenements in High Holborn. The Strand was encumbered with heaps of filth; the household refuse, the decaying and putrid matters of the slaughter-house or the stable, were thrown by the citizen on the dunghill, which occupied a portion of the highway opposite his door, a portion, too, which from ancient usage he regarded as his prescriptive right to occupy. His swine wandered in the street and fattened upon the garbage, and the King's highway served as a common sewer and dusthole. In the time of Edward VI., William Rawlins, of the Strand, was presented for "non-pavymment of three score yards by estymacon more or less, and for a laystall of a dunghill where the pavymment ought to be." Nor was it until a much later period that these offensive heaps disappeared from busy thoroughfares. The dunghills along St. Martin's-lane proved so offensive not only to ordinary passengers, but to the King himself, in his ride from Westminster, that many were indicted for a nuisance: and it is recorded in the Sessions Book of 1623, that

"Whereas the Lane leadinge from the Well at Clerkenwell to. y^e Kinges gate vnder the Mantles, is soe stopped with dunghills by y^e occupiers thereabout, who make use of that waie by layeing their dunge ther; that not only is y^e saide lane become very daungerouse and vnpassable, but alsoe is very noisome and offensive to his Majesty, his Nobility and their followers passyng by and throughe the said gate, for the prevention of his Highnes instant displeasure which the Justices of the County may runne into, if they doe not see a reformation of such the like offence, It is ordered that the constable of Clerkenwell cause a stoppe to be made by setting up a post to hinder occupiers from passing to and fro with their carts, until they have removed the cause of the present offence."

But the London wayfarer had to guard against still more serious perils. Numerous streams, ditches, and open sewers intersected the streets and suburban roads, were often choked up, frequently overflowed, and sometimes rendered the thoroughfare totally impassable. These minor sewers

GLEANINGS FROM WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

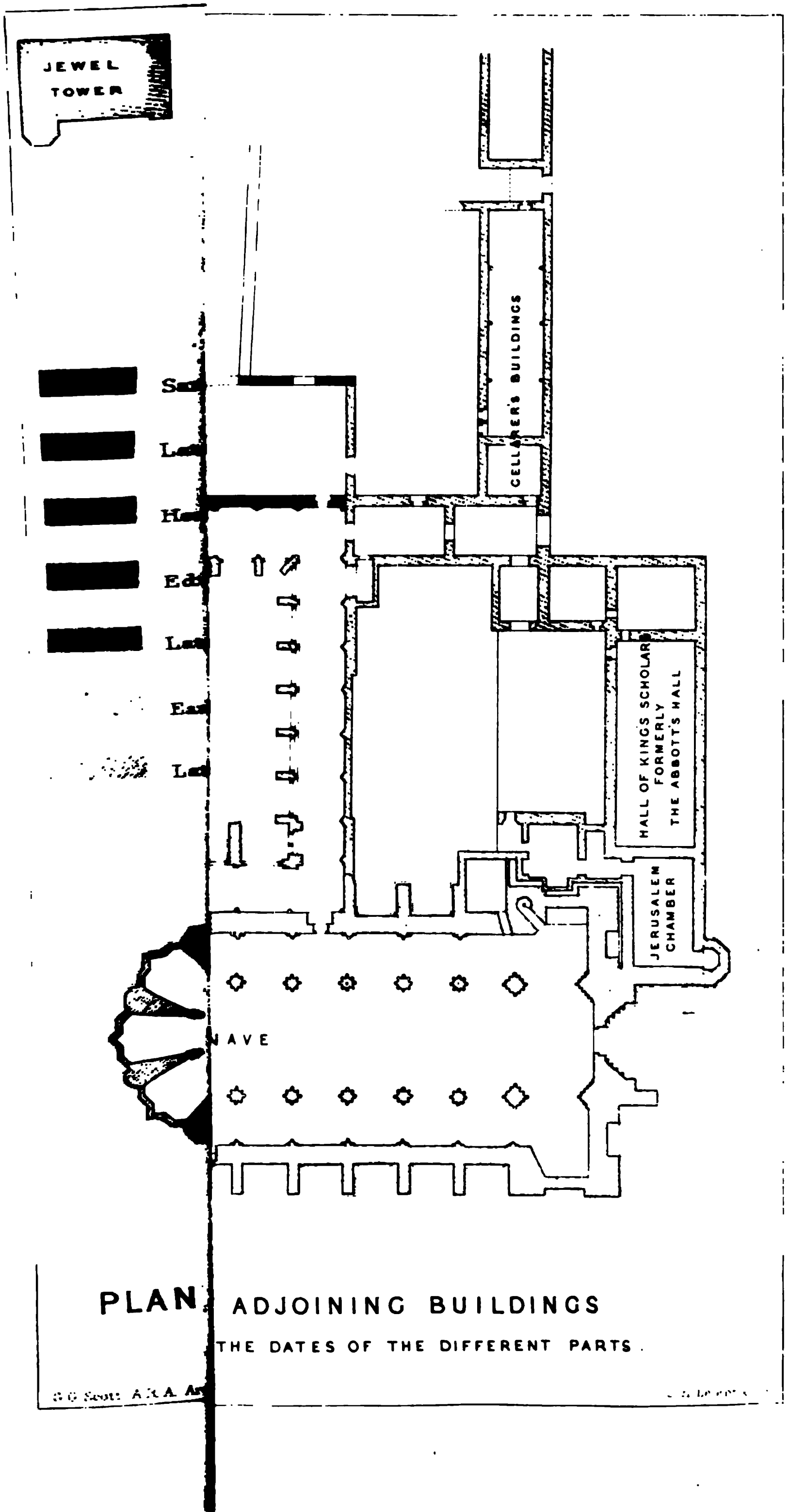
A LECTURE DELIVERED TO THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS,
BY GEORGE GILBERT SCOTT.

Archway in the Dark Cloister [Part of the Substructure of the Dormitory. A.D. 1060.]

ALL we know of the earliest history of the fabric is, that there existed a church here in the days of King Offa, and that this (or a successor of it) was rebuilt, and the Abbey refounded, by Edward the Confessor. One of the first thoughts which occur to us in considering the history of our Abbey is, then, the question as to what kind of church was that which preceded the present structure, and which we know to have been erected by this sainted monarch. As, for example, what was its size and form? Was it on the small scale which appears to have been common among Saxon buildings, or of the gigantic dimensions adopted by the Normans? And, again, was its architecture more on the Saxon or on the Norman type?

William of Malmesbury, writing in the following century, speaks of it as "that church which he, the first in England, had erected in that mode of composition which now nearly all emulate in its costly expenditure;" or, in other words, it was the earliest Norman church.

Matthew Paris, in the thirteenth century, merely adapts the same statement to his own times, saying that the Confessor "was buried in the church which he had constructed in that mode of composition from which many of those afterwards constructing churches, taking example, had emulated in its costly expenditure;" evidently considering its style the same as that of the Norman churches with which he was surrounded.



PLAN. ADJOINING BUILDINGS

THE DATES OF THE DIFFERENT PARTS.

Sir Christopher Wren gives us, as he says from an ancient manuscript, the following particulars :—

“The principal area or nave of the church, being raised high, and vaulted with square and uniform ribs, is turned circular to the east; this on each side is strongly fortified with a double vaulting of the aisles in two stories, with their pillars and arches: the cross building contrived to contain the choir in the middle, and the better to support the lofty tower, rose with a plainer and lower vaulting, which tower, then spreading with artificial winding stairs, was continued with plain walls to its timber roof, which was well covered with lead*.”

From the above, one would by no means infer that the church was of small dimensions, and I am very much disposed to think that it may have been nearly, or quite, as large in its elementary scale as the present structure. Edward the Confessor having spent so much of his early life

* Since reading my paper my attention has been called to the “Lives of Edward the Confessor” among the documents published under the direction of the Master of the Rolls. In one of these I find the original of the passage referred to by Sir Christopher Wren. It runs thus :—

“Principalis aræ domus altissimis erecta fornicibus quadrato opere parique commissa circumvolvitur; abitus autem ipsius ædis dupplici lapidum arcu ex utroque latere hinc et inde fortiter solidata operis compage clauditur. Porro crux templi quæ medium canentium Deo chorum ambiret, et sui gemina hinc et inde sustentatione mediæ turris celsum apicem fulciret, humili primum et robusta fornice simpliciter surgit, cocleis multipliciter ex arte ascendentibus plurimis tumescit, deinde vero simplici muro usque ad tectum ligneum plumbo diligenter tectum pervenit. Subter vero et supra disposite educuntur domicilia, memoriis apostolorum, martyrium, confessorum, ac virginum consecranda per sua altaria. Hæc autem multiplicitas tam vasti operis tanto spatio ab oriente ordita est veteris templi, ne scilicet interium inibi commorantes fratres vacarent a servitio Christi, ut etiam aliqua pars spatiosæ subiret interjaciendi vestibuli.”

I may mention that the document in which this occurs was written between the death of the Confessor and of Queen Edith (i.e. between 1065 and 1074). In the same volume occurs a description of the old monastery, written during the reign of Henry III. It is in Norman French verse, and the following is the translation given :—

“Now he laid the foundations of the church with large square blocks of grey stone; its foundations were deep, the front towards the east he makes round, the stones are very strong and hard, in the centre rises a tower, and two at the west front, and fine and large bells he hangs there. The pillars and entablature are rich without and within, at the bases and capitals the work rises grand and royal, sculptured are the stones and storied the windows; all are made with skill of a good and loyal workmanship; and when he finished the work, with lead the church completely he covers, he makes there a cloister, a chapter-house in front, towards the east, vaulted and round, Refectory and dormitory and the offices in the tower,” (*e les officines en tur.*)

From the first extract it is evident that the eastern portions of the Confessor's church were erected previously to the demolition of the old church, and so far to the eastward of it as to allow of a large portion of the nave being built between them, probably as an abutment to the central tower. From the second it will be seen that, when completed, there were two towers at the west end of the nave, but neither of them afford full evidence of the completion of the nave by the Confessor himself, though the use by the earlier writer of the words “*mediæ turris*” seems to imply either the existence or the intention of erecting others.—G. G. S.

in Normandy, it is unlikely that he should be content with the dimensions of a Saxon church; indeed, had he been so, he had one to his hand without building a new one; and as he was greatly enlarging the monastic establishment, it seems probable that in rebuilding the Abbey church he would adopt the scale which was becoming common in Normandy. Harold, we have every reason to believe, did the same in building his church at Waltham; for whatever may be the merits of the disputed question as to whether any part of his work yet remains, there can be no doubt that his choir, at least for a time, there co-existed with the present nave, and agreed with it in elementary scale. Again, we have no reason to believe that the choir of Westminster Abbey was rebuilt between the days of Edward the Confessor and those of Henry III., which would have been inevitably the case had its scale been diminutive; and, if it did exist through that interval, we have full proof that it was as long as the present eastern arm of the church; for the present position of the transept we know to be identical with that of the Confessor's church, from the fact of the remains of his dormitory abutting against it in the usual manner; while the eastward extent of the old church is defined almost with certainty by the fact that the Lady-chapel was erected against it in the early days of Henry III., some years before he commenced rebuilding the church itself. The dimensions of the ancient nave are less easy of conjecture. The width, I think it probable, would have agreed with the existing one; and if the Confessor adopted, as I imagine, the usual scale of the great churches of the Normans, there is no reason to suppose it to have been much shorter than at present,—an opinion which is to a certain extent corroborated by the size of the cloister court, the north and east sides of which would have been defined by the external walls of the nave and the dormitory, and its southern limits by the refectory, in which there exist early remnants sufficient to shew that it occupies its original site. The completion of the square thus marked out carries us to within three bays of the western towers; and as cloisters rarely reached the end of a nave, it leaves it as a probable inference that the old nave did not fall short of the length of that now existing.

At St. Alban's and Winchester, which were erected within the same century, the elementary scale, or width from centre to centre of the piers, is about the same, the length of nave considerably in excess, and the original length of the Norman choir also greater. The structural choir, or eastern arm, at Westminster, is in fact so short as to preclude the idea of its having been rebuilt during the later Norman period, being less than that of many early Norman choirs.

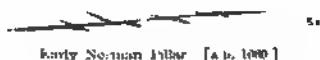
We now come, however, to surer ground: I mean the portions of the Confessor's work which still exist. These consist of the substructure of the dormitory, forming a long range of building running southwards from, and in a line with, the south transept, and passing under the library and

the great school-room, which now occupy the position of the ancient dormitory.

The substructure is vaulted in two spans, and is divided longitudinally by a range of massive round columns, the whole being seven and a half bays, or about 110 feet, in length from the vestibule of the chapter-house to the cross passage now leading into the little cloister, and formerly to the infirmary. This range was probably, in the first instance, continuous and open, like that at Fountain's Abbey^b, but was very early divided into separate compartments, as I shall presently shew. It is so seldom that we find constructive columns remaining in this country of a date earlier than the Norman Conquest, that it is an object of some interest to see what form they exhibit, though I admit that, date alone excepted, this can hardly be called a Saxon work, whilst its unimportant purpose forbids us to take it as a fair example of any style.

There are only one or two, I think, of these columns which retain their pristine form, the others having been altered at subsequent periods.

These consist of a cylindrical shaft, 3 ft. 6 in. in diameter, and 3 ft. 4 or 5 in. high. The capitals have a vast unmoulded abacus, seven or eight inches deep, supported by a moulding, if such it may be called, consisting of nothing but a frustrum of an inverted cone, the most pristine form, almost, to which a capital could be reduced, thoroughly efficient, but with the least possible amount of workmanship, not unlike what we may imagine may have been the first type of the Doric capital, and but one step removed from its apparent prototype among the tombs at Beni Hassan.



We must not, however, for a moment suppose that this rudely pristine

^b It is more probable that the partitions have been removed at Fountain's; these substructures were originally divided by partitions into different small cellars or store-rooms; the partitions have very commonly been removed, and the space thus thrown open is often erroneously called the ambulatory. Such substructures have been preserved in numerous instances, as at Chester, Llanercost, Sherborne, &c., &c.—ED.

form was that usual at the period, except in rough and unimportant situations. We know that in the contemporary work at Waltham the capitals were enriched with ornaments of brass, and that much earlier Saxon columns had enriched capitals^a. We must simply view it as a specimen of the honest simplicity with which they treated the less important portions of their structures. It is, in fact, only one step more plain than the capitals in the crypt at Winchester, which was constructed some twenty years later. The bases very closely resembled the capitals, but have, like them, generally been altered from their original form.

These columns carried plain groining^d, with square transverse ribs, partly constructed of tufa.

It is somewhat curious and interesting that during the Norman period the majority of the capitals have been altered and enriched in various ways. Being within reach, their massive plainness seems to have tempted the monks to try experiments upon them, and we accordingly find the original block cut into a great variety of forms, some of them of considerable richness. The state of the capitals shews that the building was already subdivided, as the alterations are often totally different on the two sides of the capital, leaving a narrow intervening frustrum of the original, representing the thickness of the partition. Some are roughly chopped into a form, preparatory to the enriching process, which has not been completed.

Early Norman Capitals, with later Norman Sculpture.

The accompanying woodcuts shew some of the altered forms which the capitals assume. The bases were also altered, and, in some instances at least, the floor so much lowered that the lower part of the columns had to be cased with new stone.

The first bay of this early work adjoins the outer vestibule of the chapter-

^a The existence of any Saxon capitals enriched with *sculpture in stone* remains to be proved.—ED.

^d Transverse rib-arches, but no groin-ribs; these were not introduced till a subsequent period; a vault groined without ribs is one of the marks of *early* Norman work.—ED.

house, and is imperfect, having been shortened by the later buildings which here abut against it. The capital of the column here visible is entirely altered to a round and slightly enriched form.

Next to this comes the celebrated chapel of the Pyx. This, as is well known, has long been held by the Government. It formerly, I believe, contained the records of the Treasury, but now contains only empty cases and chests, with one exception, in which the paraphernalia for the trial of the Pyx are contained. I have recently, through the kindness of the

Chapel of the Pyx in its present state 1861 [part of the substructure of A.D. 1500]

Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Secretary to the Treasury, visited, for the first time, its mysterious recesses: a formidable visit, requiring the presence of representatives of the Treasury and the Exchequer, with their attendants bearing boxes which contain six mighty keys.

It occupies two bays of the Confessor's work, a detached column standing in the centre. This column bears marks of a partition having at one time abutted against it, on one side of which the capital has been made round and slightly enriched, while on the other it has undergone no alteration but the rough canting off of its angles, as if preparatory to further alteration. The column which is partly built up in the north wall is on this side altered exactly as on the other, where it is seen in the adjoining chamber, shewing that there was no partition against it. That on the south side I was not able to examine, owing to the presses by which it is concealed. The portion of it which is visible on the other side of the wall is one of those in which I have found the capital unaltered, and I was curious to see if the opposite side was so too; but was disappointed. In

one of the eastern bays of the chapel the stone altar remains nearly entire. It is perfectly plain, and has in the middle of its top a large circular sinking, apparently for the reception of a portative altar-stone; though the form is, I believe, unusual. Adjoining the altar is a detached piscina, in the form of a column: it appears to be of the thirteenth century. The windows, which are very small, and probably of the same date, are doubly and very closely grated, and well they might be so, for we learn that during the reign of Edward I. the king's treasury here was robbed of £100,000, which he had laid up here for the Scotch wars, for which the abbot and forty monks were sent to the Tower on suspicion. I fancy that the chamber was brought to its present form and its security increased after that event. Of the contents of the Pyx Chapel I will speak presently.

The bays of the early work beyond the cross passage to the little cloister are simply waggon-vaulted, as is that passage itself, as well as that which is called the dark cloister, which I suppose to be of the same age. These waggon-vaults are formed of tufa laid in rubble-work, and still shewing the impressions of the boards of the centering on the mortar. Of the walls of the dormitory* itself considerable portions remain. Several of its walled-up windows are visible in the great school, and the

Window of the Dormitory [A.D. 1066.]

exterior of one remains little altered excepting by decay. It has a shaft in each jamb, and is like early Norman windows.

[At the extreme south end of the dormitory, towards Little Dean's Yard, there is an early wall, forming originally one angle of the court, though now hidden in the cellars of the canons' houses, which join on to the substructure of the dormitory before described. In the transverse wall is a doorway of the time of the Confessor, which, as might be expected, is quite plain, round-headed, and recessed, but square-edged, without any chamfer; this is the inner side; the outer side is quite plain, not recessed, nor chamfered, but with the jambs, or sides of the opening widely splayed, (see the woodcut opposite): it appears to have been a doorway from one apartment to another, and not an external doorway; this wall, probably, was under the extreme south end of the dormitory of the time of the Confessor.

* The dormitory was partially burnt in 1448.

The other wall forms an angle with this, which it joins close to the doorway and on the east side of it. In this second wall is a small loop window of very early character, with long-and-short-work in the jambs, and widely splayed within. The top of this window is cut off by the vault, which is a plain barrel-vault of Norman work; in the outer wall are the marks of a round-headed Norman window, bricked up. The thick, early wall has evidently been cut away in a semicircular form to receive the vault upon it, and about two feet from it on the inner side is a Norman flat arch rib, to carry the vault, shew-
Doorway in the Vault under the Dormitory. [a.s. 1066.]
 ing that it was intended originally to remove the old thick wall, but it was afterwards suffered to remain as a partition. This Norman vault added on to the Confessor's work shews an enlargement of the buildings in the twelfth century. The Norman barrel-shaped vault which runs across the south end of the substructure of the dormitory, extends far beyond it, being not less than fifty feet long by about seventeen wide,

Small Window (Exterior and Interior) in the Southern part of the Confessor's Work
under the Dormitory

and divided into two parts by the cloister wall before mentioned. The end next Little Dean's Yard has evidently been shortened, as the arch is walled up by a comparatively modern wall. There is the springing of a second vault still further to the south, cut off by the staircase to the school-room, which now occupies the southern part of the ancient dormitory: the northern end is occupied by the chapter library. The

earlier wall under this vault, with the window in it, is at present under the vestibule to the school-room and the school library; it probably formed a part of the offices of the Abbey in the time of the Confessor.—ED.]

The only other part which is at all likely to belong to the Confessor's buildings is a part of the south wall of the refectory, in which a round-arched wall-arcading is still to be traced. As the Confessor increased the number of monks to seventy, he would want *eating* as well as *sleeping* room in due proportion, and in the absence of opposing evidence, it is likely enough that this may be a portion of his refectory.

The next building which I will notice is the chapel of St. Catherine, a work of the succeeding century. It was the chapel of the infirmary, and occupies a position not dissimilar to the corresponding chapels at Canterbury, Ely, and Peterborough.

The usual form of infirmary of a monastery was very similar to that of a church, with this simple difference, that the quasi-nave was very long, and was divided at about one-third of its length from the east by a cross wall perforated only by a central doorway; the western portion forming the infirmary proper, the eastern portion being the nave of the chapel, and a chancel extending still to the eastward.

PLAN OF THE INFIRMARY CHAPEL

Part of the Norman Arcade of the Refectory to the Infirmary [c. 1100]

This arrangement allowed the sick monks to hear the services as they lay in their beds, while the convalescent could readily transfer themselves to the chapel. This may still be traced out at Canterbury, Ely, and Peterborough; and there is a nearly similar building still in use (though unconnected with the cathedral) at Chichester; as also (with more or less variation) at Bruges, at Lubeck, and, I dare say, many other places*. Now, I imagine it is possible that the Westminster infirmary may originally have been of the same description. The chapel, of which the remains are sufficient to shew its plan, agree with it precisely; but the infirmary proper is gone, and may, I fancy, have been destroyed when the small cloister was built. If so, it no doubt extended westward to the wall in the dormitory.

* As at Sherborne, Dorsetshire, and at Leicester.—ED.

This, however, is a mere suggestion, and would be disproved if the small cloister can be proved to be of earlier date, which I see that Widmore imagines it to be. In that case, I should suppose that the infirmary surrounded it.

I have recently discovered an old hall of the date of Abbot Litlington, who is known to have built a new house for the infirmarer. It abuts upon the south side of St. Catherine's Chapel, and has a doorway into the chapel. It was, no doubt, the hall of the infirmarer's house, and was probably used by the convalescent patients. The garden now called the College Garden was originally the infirmary garden.

The chapel consisted of a nave and aisles, of five bays long, with a chancel of which I cannot ascertain the length. It is of very good late Norman, and in its details much resembles that at Ely, even to the setting of the octagonal columns angle foremost; but it is less rich.

The west doorway is of Abbot Litlington's time, (*temp.* Edward III. and Richard II.) The pier of the chancel-arch was discovered last year, while making alterations in an adjoining building, but was unfortunately destroyed before I could see it.

The hall I have mentioned had a gallery extending over the aisle of the chapel, with a fireplace in it.

I have been able to preserve and expose to view the hall, with the exception of this gallery, which I was unable to save, though its fireplace still exists. The parts of the chapel which were formerly enclosed in the adjoining building are now exposed to view.

The only other Norman remains that I am aware of are some rather rich fragments, found under the nave floor, when the new stalls were being erected in 1848.

Original Documents.

THE Right Hon. the Master of the Rolls has been pleased to communicate to the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE the following very curious and important document, lately found among the Miscellaneous papers under his charge. It is a demand for help beyond the obligation of their feudal tenures, made in virtue of the prerogative, on the chief gentry of Hertfordshire (in common with other counties), in the beginning of the reign of Elizabeth, and may be of value to the topographer and genealogist. But the document is remarkable in a more general point of view. We see from it that the astute Cecil, and the other councillors of the Queen, held views with which those generally accepted at the present day may be described as identical; they saw imminent danger to England from the "great preparations the French have made and daily make to the wars," and though having "great desire on the one side to remain in peace," they were determined to take "no less care to defend our own." They sent "all manner of succours for the frontiers, and specially to the town of Berwick," for the French professed to be about to send troops into Scotland; and the Ministers did this "as well to defend the same if cause should require, as to minister to the French occasion to forbear such attempts, as otherwise weakness of our frontiers might provoke them unto."

This document is dated December 27, 1559, and the soldiers are ordered to be at Newcastle in a month. Early in the ensuing year the English fleet and army appeared in Scotland, Leith was besieged and taken, and a treaty was concluded in July by which it was agreed that all the French troops should leave Scotland, and that Queen Mary and her French husband should discontinue the use of the style and arms of sovereigns of England and Ireland. Mary refused to ratify the treaty, as it had been concluded without her authority, but it took full effect so far as the safety of England was concerned. The French troops left Scotland by virtue of the capitulation, and the union which Elizabeth entered into with the Huguenots gave them so much employment at home that the invasion of England ceased to be a probable event.

Another document, from a private source, will be of interest to the Sussex topographer and genealogist. It is a grant by one of the great family of Heringaud, who in the time of Henry II. were lessees of Stowting under the archbishops of Canterbury, were also benefactors to Horton Priory, and were beside landed proprietors in Romney marsh and the adjoining part of Sussex. The grantees were of the family of Finch, once evidently of only moderate position, but at the present day possessed of three earldoms, those of Winchelsea and Nottingham, and Aylesford.

DESIGNS OF FRANCE AGAINST ENGLAND.

BY THE QUENE.

ELIZABETH R.—Trusty and wellbilovid we grete you well. Although we think it is not vnknown vnto youe by divers meanes what great preparations the french have made and daily make to the warres, vnder pretence of their disorders in Scotlande which they seke to conquest, as a thing in dede easy for them to do, being of such force as they be, and having no warres in any other place; yet have we thought good tadvertise youe, that we have to many occasions gyven us tunderstand, that this our Realme of Englande is the principall marke wherunto they direct all their purposes and forces. And therefor, having as long as we might possibly differred either to spende our treaser or to trouble our subgettes for the making of the like preparations, we ar presently occasioned by the meanes of the hast, and the greatnes of the french preparations, farre excedyng all others sent in to Scotlande in the memory of man, wherof they have this last weke past sent no small nombres in fourty ships at one tyme in to Scotland, to see herunto, and not to differre any more tyme but to sende all maner of succoures for the frontiers, and specially to our toun of Berwik, aswell to defende the same if cause shuld require, as to minister to the french occacion to forbear such attempts, as other wise weaknes of our frontiers might prouoke them vnto. And for thies respects, having great desyre on thone syde to remayn in peax, and on the other syde no les care to defend our oune; we have alredy sent great store of vitail, munition, and artillerye by sea to our sayd town of Barwyke, and haue appointid our right trusty and right entierly bilouid cousyn the Duke of Norff. to be our Lieutenannt generall in the North. And furthermore besides certeyn nombres of fotemen alredy addressed towards our frontiers we do presently determyn to sende a nombre of horsmen, wherof part must be demilaunces, part furnishid with corslets and pistolets, and therfore to supplye the nombre, we have determynid in that our countye of Hertforde to have the nombre of xxviith horsmen with all spede put on aredynes to be sent to Newcastell. And bicaus the same shuld be both spedely effectually and scrvisably done, knowing your accustomed devotion to our service, and the naturall care ye have towards the surete of this your countrey, we have committed the care herof to you specially, and do at this present addresse vnto youe besides thies our lettres others also to certeyn gentlemen of the same countye, by which we do commande them to put in aredynis furthwith certeyn horsmen as by the cople of the same our lettres herewith addressed vnto youe may appere. And bicauce ye may more certainly procede we have thought meet to enlarge this our lettre with thies Instructiones folowing.

Furst ye shall vppon the recept of thies our lettres vse all the expedition that ye may possibly in sendyng to the partyes named in a Callender herewith sent vnto youe, and do that ye may, either by sendyng for them vnto you or otherwise, to cause hast to be made of the setting furth of the horsmen therin appointid, so as they may be at Newcastell before the xxviiith day of January.

Item if any appointid by vs shall at the tyme of our lettres cummyng vnto youe, not be lyving, or otherwise so decayd as ye shall perceve that they cannot anywise be able to furnishe as they be appointed, then you shall consyder how the sayd nombre so failing may be supplied by others in the same countye not mentioned in the Callender, being able therto and omittid by vs. And for that purpos we haue also sent to youe certeyn our lettres vnder our signet not directed, which we do authorize you to direct as ye shall see cause. Wherin you may haue good re-

membrance to charge such as by the statute made in the xxxiiith yere of our fathers tyme be chargid to fynde great horses either by the rate of their Landes or by appareilling their wiefes with frenchhooddes. And such as ye shall fynd chargeable by lawe and not willing therto ye shall immediatly certifie vs therof. But if any appointide by vs haue but removed his habitation out of that countye at the tyme of our lettres cummyng vnto youe, then our pleasuer is that ye shall cause the same to be sent either to himself if he be but in the next Shire, or to the Shirif of the Shire.

Item, if ye shall perceve that sum namid haue not sufficient horse for a demy-launce, and yet have a good strong gelding able to cary a man with a corslet, a borespere, or a javelyn with a pistolet, ye shall in that case make choise therof as ye think metest for our service.

Item, if sum of the persons appointed haue not in aredynes a corslet or a demilaunce harneys there in the countrey to be hastily sent awaye, then in that case, rather then to haue our service delayed ye shall send the men away with their horses to Newcastel, where they shall fynd armure for them vppon reasonable prices, that is to say, a demilaunce at liiis. iiid., a corslet at xxxs., a launce staff at iiis. iiid., and a pistolet complet at xvis. viiid. And in this behalf ye shall do well to gyve order to the parties appointed to delyver money for the same to their horsmen. And ye shall assure the partye, that we haue taken such order with our sayd cousyn of Norff., that there shalbe a speciall care hade that euery person sent furth shall haue his horse, his armurs, and weapon well preserved, and retourned if in service they be not lost, against which chaunce no remedy can be prouided.

Item, where we require to haue the nombre of xxviith horsmen out of that countye, as by the Callender appereth, vppon which nombre we haue made an accompt of service with our sayd cousyn of Norff., our earnest request is to youe that in no wise the nombre be made lesse, but rather aduanced, vsing our lettres being not indorsed for that purpos, and in any wise to have the third part to be furnishid with demilaunces as nigh as you maye and the rest to be meet to cary corslets and pistolets; And of your doings our pleasuer is ye shall advirtise both vs and our sayd cousyn of Norff., both that we may see the same how it is expeditid, and he also how he may direct his purposes thereafter. And therin vppon knowledge had from our sayd cousyn of tharryvall therof we shall accept your doinges in so good part as ye shall think the same well bestowed.

Finally, our pleasuer is that ye shall impert asmoche herof to the Shirif of the Shire as ye think meet, and in our name use the help of him and his bayllyves for the spedy delivery of our Lettres, or for any other message therto requisite. And thies our lettres shalbe your sufficient warrant in this behalf yeven vnder our signet at our Pallace at Westm. the xxviith of December the seconde yere of our reign. [1559.]

To our trusty and welbeloued Sir Raff. Rowlet and
Sir John Butler, Knightes, and to either of them.

COM. HERTFORD.

Tucke, esquier	1 launce	William Dodd, esquier	1 launce
Sir John Butler, knight	1 l.	Sir Robert Chester, knight	1 l.
Edmunde Twynyhoo, esquier	1 l.	Francis Southwell, esquier	1 l.
John Horniolde, esquier	1 l.	Elizabeth Butler, widowe	1 l.
Henry Hyckman and Walter Wythe	1 corselet	John Purvey, esquier	1 l.
Sir William Skipwithe	1 launce, 1 corselet	John Knighton, esquier	1 l.
		George Dacres, esquier	1 l.

John Harrington, esquier	. 1 launce	Edwarde Capell, esquier	. 1 launce
Edwarde Basshe, esquier	. 1 l.	Sir Richarde Lee, knight	. 1 l.
Thomas Burbage 1 l.	Sir Raffe Rowlett, knight	. 1 l.
Nicholas Aylewarde 1 l.	Richarde Raynshawe, esquier	1 l.
Sir Richarde Rede, knight	. 1 l.	Dorothie Skipwith, widowe	. 1 l.
Thomas Rolfe, gent. . .	. 1 l.	William Barlee, esquier	. 1 corselet
The Lady Elizabeth Pope	. 1 l.		

SIR THOMAS HERINGAUD, K^T., TO JOHN VINCH AND HIS
BROTHER VINCENT.—1350.

Grant of Lands in Icklesham, Sussex, with remainders over.

CESTE endenture tesmoyne qe Thomas Heringaud, chivaler, ad graunte et lesse a Johan Vinch, et Vincent frere mesme celi Johan, tostes les terres et tenemens queux Johane Pret, cosine et heir Johan Palmer de Wyncheles neageres de li tint en Icklesham, les queux en meyn du dit Thomas sunt seisis puis la mort lavaunt dite Johane, pur ceo qe nul heir en swist;—a tener as avaundis John Vinch et Vincent, et as heirs de lor corps issaunz, du dit Thom et de ces heirs, rendaut et fesaunt ausdit Thomas, et a ces heires, tostes les services sutis et custumes queux lavaunt dite Johane soleit fere et rendre,—et si les avaundis Johan Vinch et Vincent deviunt saunz heir de lur corps issaunt, le dit Thomas veut et graunte, qe audonkes les dites terres et tenemens remeyunt a Henri frere mesme ceux Johan et Vincent, et as heirs du corps le dit Henri issaunt, a tener du dit Thom, et de ces heirs, en la maner sudite;—et si le dit Henri devie saunz heir de son corps issaunt, a donkes les avaundis tres et tenemens remeyniunt a Nichol frere meme celi Henri, et as heirs du corps le dit Nichol issauntz, a tener du dit Thom et de ces heirs, en la manere sudite, et sil aviene, qe nul heir du dit Johane viene et les dites terres chalange, ou nul autre par nule taylor avant comence, au donkes facent les avaundis Johan Vinch et Vincent gree au dit chalanior en meilur manere qils pussent, sauvaunt le dit Thomas et ces heirs du damage de vers les dites chalanours si nul iviene; cestes covenans bien et lelment a tener les avaundis Johan Vinch & Vincent se obligount au dit Thomas par cestes endentures en vint liveres.

En tesmoynance de quele chose, a icestes endentures les parties entrechaungablement ount mis lur sceals. Presentes a la fesaunce de cestes endentures,—Hugh parsonne del eglise de Walderne;—Johan de Clauregge;—Robert de Routounne;—Wiliem Clerk, & John Portreve et plusuris autris.

Done a Icklesham, le quarte jour Daust, lan du regne le Roy Dengleterre Edward tierce apres la conquest vinte & quarte, & la sone Regne de ffrance unzime.

Seal—red wax—Semée of crosses pattée, six herrings haurient. Indorsed, in a hand of the sixteenth century—"Sir Wm. Fynche in Ickelsham."

Antiquarian and Literary Intelligencer.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Dec. 22. JOHN BRUCE, Esq., V.-P., in the Chair.

Presents of books were announced from the President, the Treasurer, the Director, and from Mr. J. H. Parker.

Mr. J. G. NICHOLS presented a Broadside issued on the death of Edward Jones, the famous Gazette printer of the Savoy in 1706.

The Rev. JOHN S. HILEY exhibited, through Mr. J. G. Nichols, a bronze celt and two large brass Roman coins, found in Charnwood forest, Leicestershire. One of these coins was of Marcus Aurelius, the other of Vespasian; the latter being countermarked with the numerals LXXXIII., was probably used as a military tessera.

Mr. CHARLES REED exhibited a certificate of the marriage of "John Cook of Halstead and Mary Bridge of Brantry, in the county of Essex," both "of the people of God called Quakers." This document is engrossed on vellum, signed by the friends present at the ceremony, and bears date the "twenty-fifth day of the first month in the year, according to English account, one thousand six hundred and ninety-seven." It bears a five-shilling stamp.

The SECRETARY also exhibited a similar, but more elaborate, document, the form being printed, and the words of the trothing inserted with the pen. The contracting parties are "Thomas Vickers, of the parish of Shadwell, in the county of Middlesex, shipwright, son of Thomas Vickers, of Rose Mary Lane, in the parish of White Chappell, &c., and Mary Beedle, daughter of William Beedle, of Paul's, Shadwell." This also bears a five-shilling stamp, and is dated Oct. 1, 1702.

Mr. B. WILMER, Local Secretary for Normandy, exhibited drawings by his own hand, through Mr. W. M. Wylie, of a small glass vase, taken from a Roman tomb at Trouville, near Lillebonne. This object is one of great interest, being a well-preserved example of an exceedingly rare effort of ancient art. Mr. Wilmer, at the request of the Abbé Cochet, communicated some remarks on the method adopted in forming vases of this description, namely, by casting them in a very deep mould, in order to give a greater relief to the subjects represented upon them.

Mr. J. J. HOWARD, by permission of Dr. Iliff, exhibited an ivory finger-ring bearing quarterly of 4:—1st, Talbot, [Gules], a lion rampant with a bordure engrailed [or]; 2nd, Strange, [Gules], two lions passant [argent]; 3rd, Neville, [Gules], a saltire [argent]; 4th, Verdon, [Or], a fret [gules].

The PRESIDENT, in a letter to the Director, communicated a transcript

of an original document without signature, addressed to John Stanhope, created Lord Stanhope of Harrington in 1605, relating to the dispersion of the Spanish Armada in 1588. In reference to this document, a letter was read from Mr. Robert Lemon, addressed to the Director, containing several unpublished particulars relating to that memorable expedition.

The Society then adjourned over the Christmas recess to January 12.

Jan. 12. JOHN BRUCE, Esq., V.-P., in the Chair.

Mr. Charles Spencer Percival, and the Rev. Robert William Eyton, author of the "History of Shropshire," were elected Fellows.

Mr. GODFREY exhibited a tilting helmet of the sixteenth century, recently brought from France.

Mr. THOMAS GODFREY FAUSSETT exhibited a mediæval gold signet-ring, set with a green stone, bearing *in intaglio* a cowed head looking to the right. On the metal surrounding the gem, which is a rare example of the fourteenth century, is the inscription s' CRISTINE ALMARICI. This ring was formerly the property of the exhibitor's grandfather, H. G. Faussett, of Heppington, son of the well-known collector of Saxon remains.

Mr. BENJAMIN WILLIAMS, in a letter to the Secretary, communicated some remarks on the "Stane" of the Saxon Chronicle, which was the subject of a paper by Mr. John Williams read before the Society in the last session. The writer's object was to suggest further inquiry as to the locality in question.

Sir WALTER C. TREVELYAN communicated copies of two sepulchral inscriptions in memory of members of Roman families. They are preserved on stones built into the gateway of the castle at Leiria in Portugal, and have been incorrectly given by Kinsey.

The DIRECTOR read a translation of a portion of a letter addressed by M. Troyon to Mr. W. M. Wylie, containing an account of the discovery of primitive antiquities in the beds of the Swiss lakes.

Mr. W. H. HART then read an account of "Expences of the Sheriff of Hampshire on the Trial of Sir Walter Raleigh, Lord Cobham, and the other Conspirators in the Arabella Stuart Plot, 1603."

Jan. 19. F. OUVRY, Esq., Treasurer, in the Chair.

Mr. B. B. WOODWARD exhibited, by permission of Frederic Spalding, Esq., a stone mell, found in a field at Denton, Norfolk. Mr. Woodward also exhibited a rubbing of a stone panel in the possession of the Master of St. Cross, Winchester, shewing the arms, Southampton impaling Courtney, within a garter.

Mr. W. DURRANT COOPER exhibited, by permission of Lord Amherst, a grant with a seal of Roger de Fraxeto, witnessed by John de Greenford, Dean of Chichester 1172, and others, of seven acres of land near the road leading from Blachington to Seaford.

The DIRECTOR exhibited a flint arrow-head, recently found in the Thames.

Mr. W. S. W. VAUX read a communication from himself, "On some Flint Weapons, and other Objects of Antiquity, recently discovered in Southern Babylonia."

Mr. JOHN EVANS read his remarks, "On some Flint Implements found in the Neighbourhood of Reigate, Surrey," illustrated by examples from the collection formed by Mr. Shelley.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION.

Nov. 26. At the fortnightly meeting of the Architectural Association, Mr. Herring, Hon. Sec., gave a short review of works connected with architecture and the fine arts, noticing amongst the works in progress—"The Art of Illuminating as practised in Europe from the Earliest Times, Illustrated by Initial Letters and Alphabets, selected from the British Museum, South Kensington Museum, and other valuable Collections, by W. R. Tymms, with an Essay on the Art, and Instructions as to its Practice in the present day, by Digby Wyatt, Architect;" and the "Architectural Publication Society's Dictionary," which would be, when complete, the only really comprehensive Dictionary of Architecture that we possessed. Among books recently published he mentioned Mr. Scott's well-known work on "Secular and Domestic Architecture;" "The History of Ancient Pottery: Egyptian, Assyrian, Greek, Etruscan, and Roman," by Samuel Birch, F.S.A.; the Second Edition of "Medieval and Modern Pottery and Porcelain," by Joseph Marryat; "The Arts of the Middle Ages and Renaissance, as applied to the Decoration of Furniture, Arms, Jewels, &c.," by M. Jules Labarte; Messrs. Parker's two new volumes of "Domestic Architecture," together with the "Facsimile of the Sketch-book of Wilars de Honecort," translated by the Rev. Robert Willis, M.A., F.R.S.; "The Grammar of Ornament," by Owen Jones; "Treasury of Ornamental Art," by F. Bedford, with Descriptions by J. C. Robinson, F.S.A.; "*Architectura Numismatica*, or Architectural Medals of Classic Antiquity," by T. L. Donaldson, Ph.D.;

"Architectural Sketches from the Continent—a series of Views and Details from France, Italy, and Germany," by Richard Norman Shaw, architect; and an intended companion book to Shaw's "Specimens of Medieval Architecture, from Sketches made in France and Italy," by W. Eden Nesfield, architect. Among French works he noticed Gailhabaud's *L'Architecture du Cinquième au Dix Septième Siècle*; Letaurolly's *Edifices de Rome Moderne*; and Viollet-le-Duc's *Dictionnaire Raisonné de l'Architecture Française*; and concluded with some remarks on a National Style of Architecture, which we reprint without comment.

"If the modification [of Gothic said to be necessary to meet modern requirements] will not extend to the removal of all internal columnar obstruction, which are the great charm of Gothic churches, I must say that it is not sufficient. My idea of what a place of worship ought to be is this: a large comfortable building, in which every one can see and hear without obstruction; and then this despoils Gothic of its chief interior effect, and necessitates a very great modification indeed of the remaining features, to get a good building. Look at the dissenting places of worship where they have tried to do Gothic without columns, and I do not believe you will find one that is a success. I believe, however, that it is possible to design a church so as to make a handsome building by ignoring all previous models, and by starting on this principle. Let your construction be real, and your decoration honest, and adapted to the material used. You will then make no

abortive attempts to cover a large span with a would-be-Gothic-if-it-could roof; you will then no longer plaster your walls, neither will your ornamental hinges be merely things stuck on to the doors without doing duty. These points, together with many others, are where the architects of dissenting places of worship have broken down; but if you work on the principle before mentioned, I believe you will make a fine building, suitable for the Church of England service. Doubtless we shall feel regret at dispensing with the clustered shafts and triple roof, but is it

not a matter of common sense? Would you like, the next time you visit the Opera, to find some huge obstruction intercepting your view and hearing? Certainly not; and there are many persons who feel just as uncomfortable when they take their seat behind a large column in church. I therefore question whether Gothic can be modified so as really to suit a modern church without losing its name of Gothic, although much of Gothic detail and feeling be introduced into your decoration."

ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Dec. 7, 1859. At a Committee Meeting, held at Arklow House, present,—Mr. Beresford-Hope, (the President,) in the Chair; Mr. Forbes, Rev. S. S. Greathead, Rev. T. Helmore, Rev. G. H. Hodson, Rev. H. L. Jenner, Mr. T. Gambier Parry, Rev. W. Scott, and Rev. B. Webb,—J. W. Hugall, Esq., of King William-street, W.C., and Francis G. Lee, Esq., of 3, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, E.C., were elected ordinary members.

The restoration of Newenden Church, Kent, by Mr. Hills, having been visited by several members of the Committee, was discussed, a letter having been written to the architect by the President on the occasion.

Mr. Burges met the Committee, and consulted it upon the arrangement of Brisbane Cathedral, for which he is preparing a design, to be built gradually. He also exhibited his drawings for the restoration of the fragment remaining of Waltham Abbey, and for a new parsonage at Bewholme, Yorkshire. He also consulted the Committee on the further retrenchment of the design for the Memorial Church at Constantinople.

Mr. J. L. Pearson, Mr. Street, Mr. G. G. Scott, Mr. Bodley, Mr. Clarke, Mr. S. S. Teulon, Mr. Slater, Messrs. Prichard and Seddon, Mr. Withers, and Mr. Jones, submitted designs for new churches or restorations in many parts of England

and some parts of Ireland, and Mr. F. C. Withers, of Newburgh, New York, offered a design for St. Michael's Church and parsonage, Germantown, Pennsylvania.

The Committee examined some alternative sketches, by Mr. Street, for a monument in Lichfield Cathedral, to the memory of Major Hodson, of Hodson's Horse. It is proposed to place this tomb next to the monument of his father, Archdeacon Hodson, in the south aisle of the choir; and a question has arisen as to the treatment of the arcade. It was unanimously agreed that it would be desirable to give a bas-relief of the capture of the King of Delhi, whose sword it is proposed to suspend as a trophy over the tomb.

Mr. Keith has executed a chalice from a most beautiful and original design by Mr. Street, for the Bishop of Brechin, and a set of altar-plate for the Bishop of Brisbane. He also exhibited a chalice from Mr. Butterfield's design for Balliol College Chapel.

The Committee adjudicated the Colour Prize offered by them at the Architectural Museum. Eight competitors presented themselves. The first prize, of £5, was adjudicated to J. Simkin, of 2, Palace-road, West Lambeth; and Mr. Beresford-Hope's supplemental prize, of £3, was adjudged to A. O. P. Harrison, of 337, Euston-road, who gained the Society's prize in 1858.

peared that Colonel Mercer was a son of the minister of Slains, and bore arms in the Parliamentary Army, although at the Restoration his loyalty became intense. He combined the character of soldier and author; and Mr. Laing gave some curious details of his history, both literary and domestic.

II. Notice of the Account Book of Andrew Halyburton, Conservator of the Privileges of the Scottish Nation in the Low Countries, A.D. 1498—1504. By Mr. Joseph Robertson, F.S.A., Scot.

From Mr. Robertson's paper it appeared that the Conservator of Scotch Privileges in the Netherlands, in the sixteenth century, was what now-a-days we should call Scotch Consul at Middleburg. With his office of Conservator, Halyburton united the business of a merchant on his own account. His dealings were chiefly or altogether on behalf of Scotsmen. He bought and sold on commission, charging a percentage for his brokerage, or, as he calls it, his service. His ledger shews very clearly what was the foreign trade of Scotland at the beginning of the sixteenth century. The exports were the raw produce of a rude country—wool, hides and skins, and fish. Occasionally a pack of cloth appears, and once there is mention of a bale of linen. Thirteen sorts of wool, and two sorts of hides and skins, are distinguished. The fish are salmon, with now and then a barrel of salmon trout, and salmon grisle, or "grysollis," as it is written. The imports are almost of every commodity which one can conceive to have been used in Scotland in that age: wheelbarrows for the builders of King's College, Aberdeen; salt to cure salmon; manufactures of silk, linen, and woollen; fruits, spices, and drugs; jewellery and plate; and wine, of which four sorts are named—claret, Gascony claret, Rhenish wine, and Malvoisie. John of Pennycuik imports an image of St. Thomas à Becket, bought from a painter in Antwerp. More than one tombstone is shipped from Middleburgh. There is a chest of books for an Aberdeen doctor, and a payment to a bookbinder in Bruges. Paper is often

named; and there is mention of pestles and mortars, basins of brass, chamber mats, many articles of church furniture, gold and silver foil, vermilion, red and white lead, beds of arras, down pillows, pins, apples, olives, oranges, figs, raisins, almonds, rice, loaf sugar, ginger, mace, pepper, and saffron. There is frequent mention of banks, but it need scarcely be added that no Scotch bank is named. Halyburton himself, however, performed many of the offices of a banker, such as advancing moneys, paying bills, and making remittances. These last are chiefly to Rome, on behalf of Churchmen, for the purchase of bulls and dispensations.

M. Le Blanc exhibited an interesting series of rubbings from brasses in various places in England, and illustrated the subject by some remarks on brasses; on which discussion ensued.

Mr. Cosmo Innes exhibited some specimens of illuminations, principally from thirteenth century MSS., executed by Mr. John J. Laing, late assistant to John Ruskin, Esq., M.A. These were exquisitely executed, and were greatly admired.

Among the donations to the museum were the following:—1. A large and valuable collection of Egyptian antiquities, chiefly dug from tombs at Thebes—by A. Henry Rhind, Esq., Hon. Mem. S.A., Scot. 2. Copper candlestick found in digging the foundation of the parish church of Kinnoul—by Robert Mercer, Esq. 3. Bust of Sir Isaac Newton—by William A. Lawrie, Esq., F.S.A., Scot. 4. Complete war dress, helmet, &c., of a Chinese mandarin—by Professor Simpson, V.-P., S.A., Scot. 5. Carpenter's stone adze, from the South Sea Islands, illustrating the method of fixing a stone celt in a wooden handle; barnacles in case, seals, cane heads, &c., &c.—by James Johnstone, Esq., Curator, S.A., Scot.

In proposing that thanks should be voted to the contributors, Lord Neaves drew attention to Mr. Rhind's valuable and extensive donation of Egyptian antiquities, which merited the warmest thanks of the Society.

YORKSHIRE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Jan. 8. At the monthly meeting, the Rev. W. V. Harcourt, F.R.S., in the Chair, a copy of the Cavaliere Vulpes' work, entitled *Illustrazione degli Strumenti Chirurgici, scavati in Ercolano e in Pompei*, was presented by the Rev. J. Kenrick, from the library of the late Rev. C. Well-beloved. It contains drawings of the most characteristic of the surgical instruments of the Greeks and Romans which have been found in Herculaneum and Pompeii, with learned illustrations derived from the works of Galen, Paulus Aegineta and Celsus. The Society's museum contains a considerable number of surgical instruments in bronze and iron, which were exhibited to the members for comparison with the work of the Cavaliere Vulpes.

W. Procter, Esq., V.P., read a paper on the Metallurgy of Lead among the Romans, especially in Britain. He considered it probable, notwithstanding the silence of Cæsar, that the lead mines of this country had been worked by the natives before the Roman conquest. Leland mentions a plate of lead found in Somersetshire, inscribed with the name of the Emperor Claudius, in the ninth year of his tribunitial power, i. e. A.D. 49, and as this was only five years after his arrival in the island, it is not probable that the Romans should in so short an interval have begun to work lead mines, if the art had been previously unknown in the island. The account of Leland is confirmed by the inscription T. CL. on a pig of lead found on Matlock Moor in 1787, which, according to the analogy of similar inscriptions, should be read Tiberius Claudius. The names of Britannicus, the son of Claudius, of Nero, Vespasian, Domitian, Hadrian, Antoninus and Verus, occur on other pigs of lead found in different parts of Britain. Pliny notices not only the abundance of lead in this country, but the facility of working it, from its coming to the surface, and contrasts the British lead mines in this respect with those of Spain and Gaul.

He observes, N. H., 34, 47, that there are two different sources of lead, it being procured either from its own native ore,

where it is produced without the intermixture of any foreign substance, or else from an ore which contains it in combination with silver, the two metals being found together. It is, in fact, exceedingly rare to find lead ore which is wholly free from an admixture of silver, but probably, from the imperfect knowledge of the ancients, they reckoned as non-argentiferous, those ores in which silver exists only in minute proportions. Such is the general character of the English ores, especially those of Derbyshire and Yorkshire, those of Devonshire and Cornwall being much richer. Pliny's account of the mode of obtaining lead from the ore contains some obscurities. He says (u. s.), "The metal which first becomes liquid in the furnace is called *stannum*; the next that melts is silver, and the metal which remains behind is *galena*, the third constituent part of the mineral. On this last being again submitted to fusion, lead (*plumbum nigrum*) is produced." The first product of this process would be a regulus of silver and lead which Pliny here calls *stannum*, his name for tin being invariably *plumbum nigrum*. Yet in the next sentence (34, 48) he says, "*Stannum illitum cæcis vasis saporem gratiorem facit, et compescit æruginis virus, mirumque, pondus non auget*," a description in which we seem to recognise tin, and not a regulus of silver and lead^a.

It is, however, clear that the Romans were in the habit of extracting silver from the native compounds of lead, by a process of cupellation, the silver being first separated, then litharge (semi-vitrified oxide of lead) being formed, and this subsequently reduced to the metallic state. By this process of cupellation, however, it could not have been profitable to extract silver from poor lead ores. It was not till Mr. Pattinson's process was introduced, that the poor ores of the north of England could be worked for silver with advantage.

^a Have any of the bronze vessels of the Romans been found coated with tin? None, according to Beckmann, have been found at Herculaneum. Those which were coated were so with silver.

On several of the pigs found in Britain, we read the words *EX · ARG.* or *EX · ARGN.*, which can scarcely be explained otherwise than as *Ex Argento* or *Ex Argentifodina*. Yet it seems extraordinary that the lead should be described as extracted from silver ore or a silver mine, when the silver is really quite an insignificant admixture with the lead.

The museum of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society contains several specimens

of Roman lead, which Mr. Procter has submitted to analysis with the following results.

A lead coffin	. 0.0066 of silver.
do.	. 0.0094
do.	. 0.0054

A leaden lamp-stand 0.0182

A lead pipe . 0.0087

Another lead pipe exhibited merely a trace of silver. The quantity analysed in each case was 500 gr.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Jan. 4. At the first meeting of the new year, at the Castle, William Kell, Esq., in the Chair, John Henry Hollis Atkinson, Esq., Angerton; Joseph Pease, Esq., Southend, Darlington; Rev. Dixon Brown, of Howick Grange and Unthank; and Henry Silvertop, Esq., of Minster-acres, were elected members.

Mr. Longstaffe exhibited a photogram of sundry relics found in the upper portion of the north wall of the chancel of Warkworth Church, which is now undergoing restoration. They were chiefly of Roman date; but among them was a small head-stone, with a cross and interlaced knob-work. This, Mr. Dunn (the vicar), who had kindly furnished the photogram, correctly assigned to the Saxon period; and it is interesting to find such a corroboration of Symeon, who, in mentioning the gift of Werceworde with its

appendages to the church of Lindisfarne by King Ceolwulf in 738, couples with them "the church he had built there."

Mr. Longstaffe also exhibited, by permission of Mr. William Wylam, a stone found on his estate of North Leam, near Gateshead, at about a field's distance from the Roman road called Leam Lane, or Wrekendike. It was some depth in what was old grass land sixty or seventy years ago, and had remained so ever since. The object presented a fragment of conventional foliage in low relief, resembling that used in late Roman and Saxon times.

Dr. Charlton read a very interesting paper on early German versions of the Bible, illustrating it by the exhibition of some MSS. and early printed Bibles, the woodcuts and ornamentation of which excited much attention.

KILKENNY AND SOUTH-EAST OF IRELAND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Jan. 4. At the annual meeting held at the Society's apartments, William-street, the Rev. James Mease, first, and P. Duffy, Esq., subsequently, in the Chair, the following new members were elected:—Mrs. M. E. Mackesy, the Rectory, Castle-town-kilpatrick, Navan; Mrs. Lennigan, Castle Fogarty, Thurles; Samuel Davis, Esq., Swerford-park, Enstone, Oxon.; the Rev. Richard H. Lowe, Kiltoon Glebe, Athlone; Maurice Lenihan, Esq., 2, Patrick-street, Limerick; the Very Rev. Robert Cusin, P.P., V.G., Bruff; Edward

Smyth, Esq., Knock-house, Gerah, Clonakilty, co. Cork; and William Sylvester, Esq., Parsonstown.

The report of the Committee for the past year was as follows:—

"The eleventh year of the Society's career having now closed, your Committee feel that they have little need to dwell on the merits of the association which is now so widely and so long known, and which can point to such a goodly rank of published volumes devoted to the elucidation of Ireland's history and antiquities. With

the year 1859 the fifth of the general series, and second volume of the new series, has been completed, and its index and its title-page will be issued with the November Part, to those members who are not in arrear. The first volume of the 'Annuary' will be completed shortly; the concluding fasciculus, embracing the presentments of Waterford, Tipperary, Cork, and Kildare, relating to the social grievances of the community during the sixteenth century, being now in the press.

"The Society has received an accession of forty-six new members during the year 1859, but in consequence of the stringency of the rules now adopted as to the payment of subscriptions, (all names in arrear on the 31st of December being temporarily removed from the list,) its roll presents a slight diminution as compared with previous years, when greater laxity was allowed. It may, however, be reasonably expected that many of the defaulters will cause their names to be restored by the payment of all arrears, as soon as their attention has been directed to the subject.

"Since the last annual meeting the important step of taking and fitting up permanent meeting apartments and a museum has been adopted, and the latter, as well as the library, has been arranged in its new locality. The Society therefore holds this its eleventh annual general meeting in its own rooms, and has thrown open the museum to all members and their friends on every Wednesday. The thanks of the Society are due to Mr. James G. Robertson, who has undertaken the duties of Honorary Curator of the museum and library."

Several presents of MSS., plans, coins, and other objects were announced, particularly a sculptured stone from the old church of Ballylarkin by the Rev. James Mease, and an encaustic tile, turned up in digging a grave by the sexton of St. Mary's, presented by the Rev. James Graves. It differed from the usual ecclesiastical encaustic tiles, as being coloured like delph on the surface, and was probably of Dutch manufacture and of the fifteenth century.

A similar fragment had been found some years since in St. Canice's Cathedral. Mr. Graves also exhibited an original letter of Owen Roe O'Neill, from the Ormonde Evidence Chamber.

Mr. W. R. Blackett communicated a discovery which he had made of a hitherto unnoticed Ogham monument at the ancient Church of Templeanoach, co. Waterford, not far from the already noticed Ogham stone at Ballyquin.

The Rev. J. H. Scott, Seirkyran, sent a copy of the inscription on the monument of the O'Brien family at Holy Island, in Lough Derg, on the Shannon, to the memory of "Teague M'Brien, baronet, who died 3d March, 1626, and his lady, daughter of Walter, Earl of Ormonde, who died 10th February, 1625."

Mr. Prim laid before the meeting several original letters of Dr. St. George Ashe, intrusted to him for the purpose by Howard St. George, Esq., Kilrush House, who had found them among the family papers. Dr. St. George Ashe, who was appointed Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, in the year 1692, Bishop of Cloyne in 1695, Bishop of Clogher in 1697, and Bishop of Derry in 1716, was at the time the letters were written, (1690-91,) Secretary to the British Legation at the Court of Austria. They were very curious and interesting as illustrating social life in Austria at the end of the seventeenth century; and it was resolved that a selection from them should be published in the Society's Proceedings.

The other papers submitted to the meeting were a continuation of the History of Irishtown, by the Rev. James Graves, (comprising early charters); and a treatise on the Irish "Money of Necessity" of the seventeenth century, by Dr. Aquila Smith, of Dublin.

A vote of thanks having been passed to the various donors and exhibitors, especially to the Rev. J. Mease, for the curious grotesque carving from Ballylarkin, the Society adjourned to the first Wednesday in March.

MISCELLANEA.

DISCOVERY OF A SEPULCHRAL CHAMBER AT BEKEBOURNE.—Last autumn the workmen of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, in making the cutting at Bekebourne, near Canterbury, laid open a very remarkable sepulchral deposit, all knowledge of which would have been lost but for the promptitude of J. Brent, jun., Esq., of Canterbury, the active Hon. Local Secretary of the Kent Archaeological Society. It was a quadrangular well, planked with strong wooden beams or logs well mortised and substantially constructed. Within this tenement were deposited funeral urns. The railway makers, as was to be expected, paid but little attention to this interesting fabric, which at once began to decay on exposure to the air, but Mr. Brent made a careful drawing of it within twenty-four hours of the discovery, and also had a photograph taken of it; it was well that he did so, for the structure was demolished on the following day by the workmen, notwithstanding his earnest remonstrances. The urns have been temporarily placed in the Canterbury Museum, and Mr. Brent is preparing an elaborate and well-illustrated paper on the subject for the forthcoming volume of the *Archæologia Cantiana*.

EXCAVATIONS AT CILERNUM AND AMBOGLANNA.—Mr. Clayton, who for some time has been making excavations in the park at Chesters, has now succeeded in laying open the northern and eastern gateways of the Roman station (*Cilernum*), of which not a trace was previously discernible. Excavations have also been made, during the past autumn, in the interior of the station *Amboglanna* (Birdswald), which have disclosed some massive masonry, some bronze statuettes, and several large imperial brass coins in good preservation.

VENETIAN versus GENUINE GOTHIC.—The design for a Metropolitan Hotel which won the Royal Academy gold medal

for 1859; has been published in the "Illustrated London News" of January 7. It is certainly a very picturesque-looking building, and a vast improvement on the ordinary run of London hotels, but we cannot consider it as at all satisfactory: the influence of the Ruskin school and the Venetian style are too evident for our English taste. This school, which rants so much against *shams*, makes more free use of them than any other. The strong horizontal streaks of colour are surely inconsistent with the vertical principle of Gothic, and would be denounced in the strongest terms by Mr. Ruskin himself on account of this inconsistency of principle, did they not happen to occur in his idolized Venice. The coloured stones at intervals round the arches in imitation of crockets are palpable shams, but these also are strongly patronised by Mr. Ruskin, who has succeeded in getting them introduced into the Oxford Museum, with other Venetian innovations, which formed no part of the original design, and, to our mind, have greatly spoiled the effect of it. In its original simplicity it was pure Gothic and thoroughly English, it has now become one of the mongrels of the day. In like manner we dislike the high pyramidal roofs with the points cut off to introduce ornamental iron-work; it is a bastard feature of the French and German chateaux of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. There is nothing like it to be found in any pure Gothic buildings, but the general ignorance of the public tolerates it, and the architect is not to blame for following the fashion of the day. The open arcade, and the balcony over the entrance archways, are simply transplanted from Venice; but so long as it is the fashion to follow Mr. Ruskin in his admiration for Venetian Gothic, which is really the most debased and the worst Gothic in Europe, the very opposite of true Gothic in all its principles, we suppose we must submit to it.

Correspondence of Sylvanus Urban.

[Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable, for publication, but in order that a copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.]

RIFLES TO THE VAN!

WE have before this expressed our firm belief that our country would not make shipwreck of herself, "even in this commercial, peace-at-any-price nineteenth century." The all-but universal formation of Volunteer Rifle Corps in answer to Gallic vapourings is a proof that we were in the right; and it is no slight gratification to us, to see that the same spirit animates our countrymen wherever they may be. Therefore, though we do not often open our pages to those who perpetrate "the sweet sin of rhyme," we make an exception in favour of an effusion by a valued correspondent, who has not let distance chill his interest in the land of his birth.

I.

Ye men of merry England,
Proud sea-kings, hearts of oak,
Whose cliffs defy the wave-rush,
Whose right mocks wrongful yoke:—
Rifles to the van!

II.

Ye boys of bonny Scotia,
Both Lowlander and Gael,
Brave feres of Burns and Wallace,
Whom kemp-play ne'er did quail:—
Rifles to the van!

III.

Ye gallants of green Erin,
Famed lords of lay and lance,
Where Oisin and his champions
Round Patrick's shamrock dance:—
Rifles to the van!

IV.

Our children, kin chivalric,
In Indies East and West,
In giant-limb'd Australia,
In Canada the blest:—
Rifles to the van!

V.

Our brothers, in Columbia,
In Cape-land, each far shore,
Here preaching Christ the Comforter,
There gathering golden ore:—
Rifles to the van!

VI.

Bold Britons, each and every!
Now stand ye firm and free;
Think of your homeland's glories,
Your matchless ancestry!
Rifles to the van!

VII.

Though some may worship Mammon,
And cry, "Peace at any price!"
Bold hearts in thousands muster
Where'er our old flag flies.
Rifles to the van!

VIII.

Bold Britons, each and every,
Stand now, and ever, free!
Think of your hearths, your heroes,—
And ne'er to foe bow knee!
Rifles to the van!

GEORGE STEPHENS.

Cheapinghaven, Denmark.

WALTHAM ABBEY CHURCH.

WE perfectly agree with Mr. Freeman that it is time for this controversy to be brought to an end, and we should even be disposed to let it close with his letter, were it not for the importance of the question involved, which is no less than whether the received dates of half the Norman churches in England are to be relied on, or are to be put back fully half a century in accordance with Mr. Freeman's theory. If the existing church at Waltham is of the date of 1060, then hundreds of other churches, which are of precisely the same character, must also belong to the eleventh century. For the sake of truth, then, and in order to vindicate the received history of architecture, we avail ourselves of the privilege of rejoinder which Mr. Freeman courteously accords to us. Much as we admire the ability, the learning, and the ingenuity which he has brought to bear upon the question, we are not in the slightest degree convinced by his arguments. The existing building is still, to our eyes, distinctly a church of the twelfth century, and the more carefully it is examined the later, rather than the earlier, does it appear to be. At first we concluded, from Mr. Freeman's knowledge of the subject, that the work must be *early* Norman, or he could not have supposed it to be Harold's work; but on examination it turns out not to be *early* Norman at all, rather late than otherwise, if there is any distinction to be drawn between early and late Norman work, which is the real point in dispute. If the work was of the time of Harold, it would correspond with the work of the Confessor at Westminster, which has recently been so carefully examined by Mr. Scott, and specimens of which we give in our present number. The difference of situation is by no means sufficient to account for such difference of masonry and of sculpture as we find between these two pieces of work. The substructure of the dormitory of a Norman abbey happens to be one of the parts most commonly preserved; it is erroneously called the ambulatory in most cases, the original partitions having been removed by ignorant persons under the idea of making a great improvement. Such substructures remain at Fountain's, at Chester, at Sherborne, and very many other places,—in no single instance is there any such early character in them as at Westminster.

The work of these substructures is good Norman work, similar to that of the crypt of a church of the same period, and a chronological series of Norman crypts presents just the same succession of details, and the same improvement in the masonry and sculpture, as a similar series of the superstructures. The masonry of the middle of the eleventh century is rude, clumsy, massive, shewing a great waste of material, and want of confidence in the skill of the workmen; the joints in the masonry are very

Jan. 4 May. Feb. 1860

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WALTHAM ABBEY,
SOUTH SIDE OF NAVE

wide, the thickness of mortar is often sufficient to lay two fingers in; the capitals are merely cubes with the corners rounded off, forming a sort of rude cushion; whatever sculpture there is requires little skill, and is extremely shallow. In proportion as the work gets later, all these characteristics are gradually changed: the masons acquire more confidence, less material is wasted, the joints are finer, more ornament is used, and that ornament is better and more deeply cut.

From the substructure at Westminster, A.D. 1060, where the pillars are of about the same diameter as they are high, to the Galilee at Durham, A.D. 1180, where they are almost as light as in the Early English style, there is gradual steady progress, the work becoming step by step lighter and better in every way. Between these two extremes there are many successive changes and gradations; but an experienced eye can detect the difference between early and late Norman work almost as readily as between late Norman and Early English. The work at Waltham is about midway between the two extremes. Such a tower-arch as that which remains at Waltham, and is part of the original design, was never built in the eleventh century either in England or Normandy. It is almost as rich as Iffley in the time of Henry II., and is considerably more lofty, lighter, and of bolder proportions than Winchester, as rebuilt after the fall in 1107. This arch being the whole height of the church, and part of the original work, proves that the pier-arches, the triforium, and the clerestory all belong to the same design, though one may have been executed a few years before the other, as is probable. Mr. Freeman has made the most of an accidental mistake in our engravings of the windows^a, but we do not see that his argument is strengthened by it in the least. In the third variety, the only difference is that it has a single octagonal shaft in the jamb instead of the quadruple one; we cannot perceive that there is twenty years' difference in character between any of them. If Mr. Freeman and Mr. Scott are correct in supposing that the one variety is of the time of Henry II., then the whole church is later than we had supposed. On comparing any of these clerestory windows with those of Christ Church, Oxford, consecrated A.D. 1180, it appears to us that, although the general form is the same, the details and mouldings are not so late.

In saying that "we have no hesitation in giving the preference to the architectural evidence over the documentary," we rather expected Mr. Freeman to twit us for making use of the truism than to cavil at the truism itself. This appears to us to be much the same thing as to say

^a With regard to the variations in the clerestory windows, a word or two of explanation seems to be called for. We have a photograph of the exterior of the two windows on the north side, of which we gave a woodcut. We requested Mr. Burges to make sketches for us of the same windows from the interior, and supposed he had done so when we published the woodcuts from his sketches. It appears that he did not clearly understand which were the two we asked for, and has drawn two others.

that we prefer the evidence of twenty witnesses to one, and that one, in this instance, a very doubtful one. Of course all architectural evidence of date is originally drawn from documents, but its value must be determined by the comparison of the history of many buildings of about the same period one with the other. In no case has *clear* documentary evidence failed to shew a gradual and slow development in the architecture of this country, and therefore we are not bound, we think, on the very *doubtful* (and, after all, only negative) evidence which the documentary history of Waltham affords, to set aside a law which has been fairly established.

What reason is there to suppose that Harold's work at Waltham was so much better than Lanfranc's work at Canterbury? Yet Lanfranc's choir was entirely rebuilt in the next generation, within less than half a century, because it was too small and too plain, and *too low*, according to their enlarged ideas. Let Mr. Freeman go to Caen by all means, as he proposes, and spend a week there as we did twenty years ago, and he will be well repaid. Let him carefully examine the church of St. Stephen in the Abbaie aux Hommes, *founded* by the Conqueror; let him notice particularly the lower part of the west front and the lower part of the north transept, and we are much mistaken if he does not see that the work is so different from all the rest of the church, that it is evident the church has been raised several feet, and a vault put over the central compartment, in place of the flat wooden roof. This great change appears to have been made about a century after the church was built. Most of the ornamentation belongs to the later work. To investigate exactly where the junction of the work takes place, where old materials have been used again, more or less altered, and where it is entirely new, would be a most interesting labour, but would take more time than we have ever been able to give to it. If Mr. Freeman will undertake to do this in the same admirable manner in which Professor Willis has done it for Canterbury, he will render good service to the study of archæology. The same process requires to be gone through for many other large and important churches, both in England and France, and in other countries also. We remember noticing a striking instance of a similar change in a church at Sion in Switzerland.

We wish to avoid the tediousness of going over the same ground again, and therefore decline to follow Mr. Freeman through all his interesting but lengthy arguments. The worthlessness of the documents on which he relies becomes only more apparent the more they are examined. It appears that the earliest of them was written more than a century after the death of Harold, a mere legend which, although useful and trustworthy as to what it accidentally describes, cannot be relied upon as evidence that events which it omits did not happen, especially when those events have nothing to do with the purpose of the writer. The description of Harold's building on which Mr. Freeman lays so much stress may very possibly have been

written from the existing building, in ignorance that it had been rebuilt, or in entire disregard of it, as a matter of no importance in the eyes of the writer. The only passage which really throws any light on the question at issue is the one which Mr. Freeman refuses to receive in its obvious and natural sense: availing himself with wonderful ingenuity of the accidental errors of the scribes and the printers, he ignores the plain meaning of the passage, which three scholars, each thoroughly conversant with the Latin of the twelfth century, stated separately and without cognizance of the interpretation of the others, to mean that the writer was present at the translation of the body of Harold and at the building of the church: as the tract was written about 1170, and the writer was evidently an old man recording events which he remembered in his youth, it brings them to about 1120, which agrees perfectly with the architectural character of the work. There is nothing unusual in the silence of a chronicle respecting the rebuilding of a church; the same thing occurs in hundreds of other instances. The best chronicles of the twelfth century only mention such matters incidentally and by mere accident, yet it is certain that the work of rebuilding was going on in all directions, but being done by the regular staff of the establishment quietly and gradually, year by year, it excited no attention and was considered a matter of course.

Mr. Freeman's ingenuity in applying the case of the Hospital at Angers compared with the eastern part of Canterbury, to that between the existing work at Waltham and any work of the time of Harold, will not serve his turn. In the one case there is not ten years' difference in the character of the work, in the other there is at least fifty years' difference.

The Norman style prevailed in England and Normandy for about a century and a-half, but it may fairly be divided into three portions, early, middle, and late, each lasting, in a rough way of reckoning, about half a century. The existing work at Waltham belongs to the second of these two divisions; such remarkable features as we shewed to be almost identical at Norwich, Durham, St. Bartholomew's, and Waltham, did not remain in fashion for more than half a century, if so long; we doubt much if there is twenty years' difference between any of those examples. Mr. Freeman cites the nave of Leominster as an instance of plain Norman work, but he does not say whether he considers it as earlier or later than Waltham; it was founded A.D. 1123 by Henry I., as a cell to Reading Abbey, and was consecrated in 1130. The character of the work appears to us quite as early as that of Waltham. Plainness or richness is not in itself any proof of an earlier or later date, but the manner in which the ornament is executed is very important evidence: if the ornament is deeply cut it is certainly not early; and inasmuch as ornament was more difficult to execute by the unskilled workmen of the early period, there is *usually* much less of it. Skill in carving stone requires practice, like other things, and the enormous number of buildings erected in the twelfth century gave the opportunity for this

practice, of which the workmen fully availed themselves. In the time of Harold there had been very little opportunity for such practice, either in England or in Normandy. Accordingly we find, as a matter of fact, that the ornament worked on early Norman buildings has generally been worked at a later date, as at Westminster and in the crypt of Canterbury, the transept of Winchester, and very many other instances. We recommend Mr. Freeman to look again at the chapel in the White Tower of the Royal Palace in London, of the time of William Rufus, and see whether the ornaments on the capitals have not been worked afterwards. The rest of the work is remarkably plain, not exactly rude, but the jointing of the masonry is wide, and the general look of the work is much earlier than Waltham. The engraving of one side of the church of Waltham, which we have given in a previous number from Britton, is rather too small to shew the details with sufficient clearness; we now give one bay separately from Rickman, drawn by Mackenzie and engraved by Le Keux, two artists who have never been surpassed for work of this description, and we beg all those who have any doubt upon the subject to compare the details of the work as shewn in this plate with those of the work at Westminster given also in our present number.

COWLING CASTLE.

MR. URBAN,—In the notice which you take, in your September number, of the visit of the Kent Archæological Society to Cowling Castle, you speak of some “singular documents which were exhibited *professing* to be copies of the workmen’s accounts who were employed in building the castle,” and you throw out some insinuations against their genuineness.

Permit me to set this question at rest.

Among these “singular documents” was a copy of the licence to crenellate Cowling Castle, transcribed from the Patent Rolls, (4 Ric II. 1381). It is as follows:—

“De manso Kernellando — Cobeham. Sciatis quod de gracia nostra speciali concessimus et licenciam dedimus, pro nobis et heredibus nostris, quantum in nobis est, dilecto et fideli nostro Johanni de Cobeham quod ipse mansum manerii sui de Cowlyng in Comitatu Kancie, muro de petra et calce fortificare firmare et Kernellare, et mansum illud sic fortificatum firmatum et Kirnellatum tenere possit, sibi et heredibus suis in perpetuum, sine occasione et impedimento nostri vel heredum nostrorum

Justiciorum Eschætorum, Vicecomitum, aut aliorum ballivorum seu ministrorum nostrorum quorumcunque.

“In cujus rei, &c. Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium 10 die Februarii—per breve de privato sigillo.”

The other “singular documents” were transcripts made by myself from the original builder’s and workmen’s receipts, preserved in the Surrenden collection, dating from 1381 to 1385.

I subjoin a copy of one of these:—

“Noverint universi per presentes me Thomam Crompe—masonn recepisse die confeccionis presencium, de domino Johanne de Cobeham, domino de Cobeham sex libras tresdecim solidos et quatuor denarios sterlingorum in partem solucionis operis mei apud Castrum de Coulyng de quibus vero sex libris tresdecim solidis et quatuor denariis, in partem solucionis, ut premittitur, michi solutis, fateor me solutum prefatumque dominum de Cobeham, heredes et executores, inde esse quietos per presentes sigillo meo signatos. Datum in festo sancti Michaelis anno regni Regis Anglie Ricardi secundi post conquestum nono.”

The others are most of them in Norman-French, entering into the details of work and measurement of the walls and gates, &c. These also should be at your service, but as I have presented them for publication in the volume of *Archæologia Cantiana*, now at press, I cannot, in strict propriety, anticipate that publication. The

above document will be sufficient to evidence the genuineness of the "singular documents," and will serve to date with precision the period at which Cowling Castle was crenellated.

LAMBERT B. LARKING.

Ryarrsh Vicarage, Dec. 12, 1859.

RICHARD, KING OF THE ROMANS.

MR. URBAN,—The interesting article on "Richard, King of the Romans," in your January number, reminded me of a *châsse*, or chest for relics, which I saw some years ago in the church at Huy, in Belgium, and which I think must probably have been a gift from Richard. It was of the usual form, oblong, with a roof gabled at each end. At the ends and along the sides were niches, in which were figures of metal gilt, probably either *repoussé*, or formed by fixing thin plates upon a wooden core. The figures along the sides were those of military saints, as St. Eustace and the like. At one end was a figure of Christ, and at the other a mailed figure wearing a surcoat and holding a shield; upon the surcoat were three lions and on the shield a double-headed eagle. The character, as well of the architectural ornaments as of the armour and costume,

corresponded well with the period of Richard.

The figures, as well as I remember, were fifteen to eighteen inches high, the execution extremely good.

I did not learn anything as to the history of the chest, but it appears to me that there is much ground for supposing that it may have been one of those donations of which Richard was so lavish, made either to the church of Huy or to some neighbouring convent.

I am induced to request the publication of this note, by the hope that some traveller may be led to bring to England a photograph or a drawing of this object, at once beautiful in itself, and, if I am right in connecting it with Richard of Cornwall, historically interesting.

I am, &c. A. N.

Jan. 7.

ROBERTSON'S BECKET.

MR. URBAN,—In your number for this month (p. 34) it is conjectured that the publication of my *Life of Becket* may probably have been occasioned by "the appearance of Mr. Morris as a biographer."

Allow me to assure you that this is a mistake. My manuscript was in substance completed more than a year ago, and the

book was announced as forthcoming in the "Quarterly Review" of April, 1859, some weeks before I was made aware by advertisements that Mr. Morris had been engaged on the same subject.

I am, &c.

J. C. ROBERTSON.

Precincts, Canterbury, Jan. 1860.

RELICS OF THE STUARTS.

MR. URBAN,—I am much obliged to you for giving in your last Magazine my notice of the Tomb of Prince Charles Edward Stuart, and I now send you the following account of various relics of the Stuarts, which I hope may also find a place in your pages.

A collection of antique jewels and arms, interesting from their intrinsic value and artistic merit, but still more from the circumstance of their having belonged at different periods to various members of the royal house of Stuart, was in 1856 purchased in Rome for Lord John Scott,

from the late Cardinal York's *gentiluomo*, to which officer of his household his Eminence bequeathed these family relics. The collection, for which the purchaser paid about £600, comprises the ring worn by James III. on his marriage (by Pope Clement XI. in 1719 in the Palace of the Vatican) with the Princess Clementina Sobieski, and the marriage-ring of Prince Charles Edward, enclosing a beautiful little miniature; a gold ring with a white rose in enamel, worn by King James II. and James III.; a ring with a cameo portrait in ivory of James II.; a ring with a miniature portrait of Henry Stuart, Cardinal Duke of York, when young; a ring with a cameo portrait, by the celebrated engraver Pickler, of James Sobieski, great uncle of the wife of James III.; a ring with a cameo portrait, by the same artist, of the wife of Prince Charles Edward; a ring with a cameo portrait of Prince Charles Edward; a ring with a cameo portrait of the Duchess of Albany; a ring containing a lock of hair of the Duchess of Albany; an antique emerald seal formerly belonging to James III.; a chalcodony seal with the emblem of St. Andrew; Prince Charles Edward Stuart's watch seal, with the motto "*Chacun à son tour*;" Cardinal York's seal, with the royal arms; an enamelled medallion of the Order of St. George, formerly worn by King Charles I.; the blade of John Sobieski's sword; a jasper-handled dagger, taken by John Sobieski, King of Poland, from the tent of a Turkish bey at the siege of Vienna; a pair of richly ornamented pistols belonging to the Sobieski family; a portrait of the Duchess of Albany's mother; a dial and compass mounted in silver, formerly belonging to Prince Charles Edward Stuart.

Six portraits belonging to the Stuart family arrived in Rome about November, 1856, from Civita la Penna, near Naples, having been purchased for Lady Seafield

from the proprietor, Baron Forcella. The portraits represent James III., and his Queen Maria Clementina, well painted in oil; Prince Charles Edward and the Duchess of Albany, the latter a beautiful performance, by G. Hamilton, in pastille; and two likenesses of the Cardinal York. The Casa Bonaventura, Urbino, retained, until 1847, two interesting pictures, one representing James III.'s marriage, the other his eldest son's christening; both full of portraits in the gorgeous court dresses of the day. These are now the property of the Earl of Northesk. In Lockhart's "*Life of Sir Walter Scott*," (Edinburgh, 1852, 8vo. edit., p. 746,) mention is made of a visit paid by the author and Sir Walter to a villa where many mementoes of the Stuarts were to be seen. "*The Villa Muti*," says Mr. Lockhart, "which belonged to the late Cardinal York, has since his death fallen into the hands of several proprietors; it yet retains, however, some relics of its former owner. There is a portrait of Charles I., a bust of the Cardinal, and another of the Chevalier de St. George. But, above all, a picture of the fête given on the promotion of the Cardinal, in the Piazza de SS. Apostoli, (where the palace in which the Stuarts resided still bears the name of the Palazzo del Pretendente,) occupied Sir Walter's attention. In the picture he discovered, or fancied he did, the portraits of several of the distinguished followers of the exiled family. One he pointed out as resembling a picture he had seen of Cameron of Lochiel, whom he described as a dark, hard-featured man; he spoke with admiration of his devoted loyalty to the Stuarts. I also shewed him an ivory head of Charles I., which had served as the top of Cardinal York's walking-stick. He did not fail to look at it with a lively interest."

I am, &c.

W. H. CLARKE.

York, Dec. 14, 1859.

CLASSICAL OR GOTHIC?

SYLVANUS URBAN has been requested by several correspondents to reprint from the "Times" newspaper two letters which appeared in the course of last year on the subject of Gothic Architecture, and which are thought too valuable and important to be confined to the pages of a daily paper. By reprinting them here, they are preserved for reference at any future time; and they have already had so much influence by their unanswerable reasoning, that they may fairly be considered a part of the history of the year, and especially interesting to archæologists.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

SIR,—“Why, this must mean the Broad Phylactery,” I cried out, as I read Lord Palmerston’s speech against Mr. Scott’s new Foreign-office. “Buildings should be gay and cheerful outside, and light and airy inside. . . . I would only ask hon. gentlemen to go behind Westminster Abbey, and see that odious structure of brick which has been erected there—I believe by Mr. Scott, in the Gothic style—a building which would really excite one’s horror if one could imagine that any large portion of London would be covered with such edifices.” These are rather hard words, all the harder if they happen to be untrue. First of all, we fancied we lived at the west front of the Abbey,—not at the back; but let that pass; next we thought our houses were stone, but now the noble Viscount tells us they are of brick. We never thought them “odious;” much less do they “excite” our “horror;” some of us at least think them “gay and cheerful outside,” though, as such a great judge has mistaken the very material out of which they are built, we may be mistaken on this point without our knowing it. “Light and airy” they certainly are inside, in spite of all that can be said against them. After living in one for three years, I am bound to say that they possess all the comforts and conveniences of any house in London. Why? Their accommodation satisfies servants, who find what the artistic member for Brighton calls the “roof,” but what ordinary mortals term the attics, so superior to those of your regular ninety-nine years’ London box of bricks, that they openly express their admiration for them.

As for light and air, the windows in these houses contain more superficial feet of glass than any others of the same dimensions. When I add that they are built to last as long as ever they can, being the property of the Dean and Chapter, that the walls are thick, that there is no perceptible settlement though the foundation is none of the best, that we are warm in winter and cool in summer, and that our chimneys do not smoke, I do not know what more could be said of their internal comfort.

Ah! but Grecian or Roman buildings, something in the Templo-columnar style, are far more comfortable. Yes, for Athens or Rome. When we see the noble Viscount, unclad as to his nether man, and with sandled feet, coming down to the house in chiton or toga, or when we see him in the same garb taking sweet converse with Sir G. C. Lewis as to the state of the national finances under the portico of a new Treasury, built in the Grecian or Roman style,—why, then we shall come to the conclusion either that the English climate has very much changed, perhaps owing to a sudden vagary of the Gulf Stream, or that both these great statesmen have lost their wits and their nether garments together.

But until all the country have lost their wits too, I don’t think public opinion will ever sanction a style of architecture admirable for countries where business is transacted out of doors, but quite unfit for dear, windy, foggy, drizzly England.

But how silly I am—how forgetful! Why, we have such a Grecian temple—at least the shell of one—in the very heart of

London. Cockneys call it the Exchange. Here we have a portico, and over that portico a text—"The earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof." Very pious and proper, no doubt, but, for all that, the Exchange is "Mr. Tite's and the emptiness thereof." Here we have your true Grecian Temple; here we have your portico, where nothing but an Insurance-office has the face to stand; here we have your open air interior; hypæthral, as architectural cant calls it, where daily the great merchants of the richest city in the world are compelled to congregate and catch cold because it is so classic. This is that interior about which so many appeals have been made, under the husky influence of that eminent firm of General Practitioners, Diphtherite, Quinsy, and Co., to the Gresham Committee to be pleased to have it covered in.

Ah! but Gothic is a barbarous style. Well, if comfort is concerned, I had sooner be a live Barbarian than a dead Greek.

If I am always to be sneezing, I had sooner be warm and happy with Wykeham or Wainfleet, who built a few snug castles and colleges in their day, than have to drink gruel every night with Vitruvius just because he is so classical. I wonder how many additional years' purchase the Insurance-offices round the Royal Exchange, the men *ad medium Janum sedentes*, would give on the lives of the whole body of London merchants if they were to meet in such a comfortable and appropriate building as Westminster Hall, Norman in origin, and still fretted with the badges of Richard II., instead of shivering under umbrellas or dodging the east wind behind pillars every other day in the year, in the hypæthral structure of the hon. member who sits so appropriately for Bath and its hot water.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
HABITANS IN SICCO.

Broad Phylactery, Feb. 19, 1859.

GOTHIC OR CLASSIC?—A PLAIN STATEMENT OF THE QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

SIR,—There is a great controversy as to the proper style of architecture for the new Foreign-office. Shall it be Gothic, or shall it be Classic? In this controversy many things are said which are very misleading; it may not be amiss to put together a few plain facts in a plain way.

The question really involves two—a practical one, and one that is rather artistic or historical than practical. The two are constantly jumbled together, but they are really very different. If one style is really and necessarily better for practical purposes than the other, that is quite enough. If the two are equal in this respect, then the questions of artistic beauty and historical association will step in to decide.

We assume that some Foreign-office must be built, and that it ought to be a handsome building. Some people may perhaps think that the country would be happier without any Foreign-office at all. That is not our question. It is also possible—though by no means certain—that

a plain brick, factory-looking Foreign-office would be cheaper and more convenient than either a Gothic or a Classic one. That is not our question either. We assume that the building is to be built, and to be built handsomely. Which, then, ought it to be,—a handsome Gothic building, or a handsome Classic building? Is a handsome Gothic building necessarily either dearer or less convenient than a Classic building equally good in its own kind?

Mr. Scott, and others who ought to know, deny that Gothic is either dearer or less convenient; and on many points our own eyes and our own wits tell us that they are right. It seems at the first glance that Gothic ought to be cheaper, for a very obvious reason. Gothic may be as rich as you please or as plain as you please. Italian cannot. Mr. Scott designs a highly ornamented building. Of course such a highly ornamented building is best, but you may cut out every bit of ornament and still leave it perfectly good. In Gothic you want nothing but a good out-

line, pointed arches, and chamfered jambs. Rich mouldings, capitals, foliage, crockets, pinnacles, &c., are all so much the better if you can get them, but you can do perfectly well without them. Keep Mr. Scott's outline, and strike out every inch of ornament, and you still have a handsome Gothic building. You cannot do this with a Classic design. There you must have pillars, capitals, friezes, cornices, door-cases, window-cases. Cut them out, and you have no design, no architecture left at all. A Gothic building may venture to be far plainer than an Italian one can, and yet be quite pure and good Gothic. Therefore surely Gothic architecture is the cheaper of the two.

As for convenience, every good architect takes care that his building, whatever its style may be, answers its purpose. Make as many rooms as are wanted, and make them of the size and shape that they are wanted, whether your style be Gothic or Classic. Surely either style, in the hands of a good architect, admits of this. If any architect sacrifices the real object of his building to a display of detail of either style, he is so far not a good architect. If it can be shewn that Mr. Scott's design would in any respect not practically answer its purpose, Mr. Scott can doubtless alter it in that respect, and leave it as good Gothic as it was before. If it cannot, both he and Gothic architecture have got a higher character than they deserve, and that among those who know them best.

The only objection with the shadow of a reason in it is the common objection that Gothic buildings are dark. But this is really the merest fallacy. Some Gothic buildings are dark. Some, on the other hand, are almost painfully light. It is one of the many merits of Gothic that it allows windows of every sort and size. You may have mere loopholes, if you like; you may have more glass than stone in your wall if you like that better. Let Lord Palmerston only mention the exact quantity of light he wishes to have thrown upon Foreign affairs, and Mr. Scott will easily give him that exact quantity, neither more nor less.

Let us assume, then, that Gothic and Classic are, in a purely practical point of view, equally convenient, but that Gothic is the cheaper. This is really the common-sense view, but it is obstructed by two or three fallacies.

First of all, there are some Gothic buildings which are neither cheap nor convenient, and, chiefest of them all, the new Houses of Parliament. Therefore it is inferred that all Gothic buildings must be dearer and less convenient than Classic ones. This is really no logic at all. Some Gothic buildings are dear and inconvenient; so are some Classic ones. Either style is liable to such accidents when worked by an architect who does not enter into its spirit. The Houses of Parliament were designed twenty years ago by an architect whose real bent was towards Classic architecture. The Houses of Parliament are not a good Gothic building, but it speaks very much for Sir Charles Barry's ability that at such a time and under such circumstances they were not a great deal worse. Probably, at that time, no better design could be had. Now Gothic architecture is far better understood, and a class of architects have arisen who are able to do it full justice. At their head stands Mr. Scott. Because Sir Charles Barry failed it does not follow that Mr. Scott will fail.

Secondly, though Gothic is essentially cheaper, it does not follow that every Gothic design as sent in by the architect will be cheaper than every Classic design. The fact is, that Gothic architecture is wonderfully flexible. A Gothic building is very handsome when stark naked; it is very handsome when decked out in full dress. A Classic one—as we build Classic in England—cannot go stark naked; on the other hand, it cannot bear quite so elaborate a full dress,—that is to say, Gothic may be either plainer or richer than Classic. Therefore, a Gothic design might possibly be richer, and therefore dearer than the Classic ones. But the Gothic ones may be made plainer, and therefore cheaper, without hurting them, which the Italian ones cannot. Now, let us go a little further on from the prac-

tical and economical view to the historical, and what people call the æsthetical view. What are Gothic and Classic? The names are deceptive. To people who have not studied either architecture or history very attentively, they often give very false impressions. People think the Classic is the style of those great and civilized people, the old Greeks and Romans; and the Gothic the style, perhaps, of those savage and barbarous people, the Goths and Vandals. Both these notions are historical errors. What we call Classic is not the style of the old Greeks and Romans. The old Grecian style is absolutely perfect for its own purposes. Gothic and Grecian are just equal, they sit side by side as pure and perfect styles. But pure Grecian is utterly unsuited to our climate and our purposes. We must admire it without imitating it. The old Romans were about the best builders in the world and about the worst architects. No people built their bridges or their aqueducts half so well. But their ornamental architecture was simply Grecian spoiled. What we call Classic is neither the one nor the other. St. Paul's Cathedral has very little indeed in common with either the Parthenon or the Coliseum. What we call "Classic" architecture is not the architecture of old Rome, still less of old Greece, but the architecture of modern Italy. It began there in the fifteenth century, and first appeared here in the sixteenth, though it was not fully developed till the seventeenth. It is a modern intruder. Let us call it by its real name, not Classic, but modern Italian.

What, then, is Gothic? It has nothing in the world to do with Goths or Vandals. Not that it would be any great harm if it had. It is a great mistake to suppose that the Goths were destroyers. The Gothic Kings in Italy preserved the ancient buildings which the later Roman emperors had let go to decay. The real destroyers were the Italian popes, cardinals, and barons of much later times. But never mind, Gothic architecture has nothing on earth to do with Ostrogoths or Visigoths. The name was given in contempt and ignorance; but it is a thoroughly good name,

if we understand "Gothic" in the wider sense of "Teutonic," just as we often talk of "Gothic languages" and "Gothic mythology." Gothic architecture is the national architecture of England, France, and Germany in the only ages in which those countries had any national architecture at all. It arose in all three countries about the same time; the style is essentially the same in all three, while each has its own local peculiarities. It lasted from the thirteenth century to the sixteenth. Up to the thirteenth, English, French, and German architects still built more or less in imitation of old Roman models; after the sixteenth they began to build in imitation of modern Italian models. It is, therefore, emphatically the national style of our own country, and of the countries most closely connected with it. The Gothic architecture of our day is a revived and not an original style; but the Italian of our day is just as little original, and it is foreign into the bargain.

Many people have a notion that Gothic is in some special way an ecclesiastical style. This notion has been spread abroad both by friends and enemies. But it is simply a gross mistake as to facts, from which both friends and enemies have made equally foolish deductions. In the days when Gothic architecture was prevalent it was universal. Men built their churches in it, just as they did their castles, houses, and town-halls. So when Gothic went out of fashion it went out of fashion for everything—for churches no less than for domestic and civil buildings. William of Wykeham built Windsor Castle and Winchester Cathedral in the same style. Sir Christopher Wren did just the same. Neither thought of one style for a church, and another for a secular building. Gothic is not exclusively ecclesiastical; it is not even exclusively Christian. Jews in the middle ages built Gothic synagogues, much as some modern dissenters have had the sense to build Gothic chapels, and the Free Kirk in Scotland has followed their example. The notion that Gothic is specially ecclesiastical is grounded simply on the accident that Gothic churches are much more common in England than

other Gothic buildings, which again arises simply from the fact that the other buildings have been much more extensively destroyed. Hence people became familiar with Gothic as an ecclesiastical style, but not as a secular style; hence, also, the revival of Gothic naturally began in ecclesiastical buildings. In truth, the same general principles apply to both purposes alike, and a style which is good for one is good for the other. Not, of course, that the purpose of a building does not modify its style: Westminster-hall is very different from Westminster Abbey, but both are equally Gothic.

The further notion that Gothic is the badge of some particular ecclesiastical party is more ludicrous still. What can architectural forms have to do with dogmas and ceremonies? If Gothic architecture is "Popish," what, then, is the architecture of St. Peter's at Rome? Surely, if a style can be of any particular religion, modern Italian is "Popish" above all others. And it should not be forgotten that the extreme Roman Catholic party have no more love for Gothic than Lord Palmerston himself.

Gothic architecture is pre-eminently national. It arose among us by native growth, not by foreign importation. It never took firm root save in our own and kindred countries. In Italy it never flourished; in Rome it is unknown. It comes from that century which is the turning-point of our history. In the thirteenth century our national architecture took its definite shape, alongside of our laws, language, and political institutions. It comes to us from the age which gave us the Great Charter and founded the House of Commons. It is the native growth of that free Plantagenet England which produced the germs of everything which we prize most dearly. It reminds us of the heroes of our infant liberty, the Langtons, Grossetestes, and De Montforts, who bridled the tyranny of king and pope alike. Italian architecture, instead of

some of the greatest associations of our own land, gives us only some of the worst associations of another. Instead of English freedom, it tells of Italian slavery, of fallen commonwealths, of usurping tyrants of the Court and the Church of Rome at their vilest epoch. Instead of the style of Langton and De Montfort, it is the style of a Borgia and a Medici. Its introduction into our own land dates from the days of Tudor and Stuart despotism. Its advocacy sounds especially strange in the mouths of statesmen, who can hardly help knowing that Gothic is our true national English style, contemporary with those national English institutions which all parties wish to preserve in substance and differ only as to the reformation of particular details.

What style is the more beautiful must always be, to a great extent, a matter of taste; but no one can deny that Gothic is the more real, the more constructively true. Gothic and old Grecian enrich their actual construction—modern Italian constantly does not so.

The special arguments or jests of Lord Palmerston and others sometimes shew gross ignorance of the subject, sometimes are totally inconsistent with one another. When a man calls Gothic "monotonous," one sees that he is merely talking at random, without knowing what he is talking about. The common objection to Gothic used to be the opposite one of the irregular.

Gothic, then, is national; it is constructively real; it is equally adapted to all sorts of buildings; it is convenient; it is cheap. In none of these respects does Italian surpass it; in most of them it is very inferior to it. If, then, Gothic is less adapted to a foreign-office than Italian, the fault clearly lies with foreign-offices and not with Gothic architecture.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

E. A. F.

Oct. 19, 1859.

HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

Antiquarian Communications: being Papers presented at the Meetings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society. Vol. I. 8vo., viii. and 378 pp. (Cambridge: Deighton, Bell, and Co.; Macmillan and Co.)—Much credit is due to the Cambridge Antiquarian Society for the quiet, steady, unpretending way in which they have done their work for many years past, never aiming at display or at making a temporary noise in the world, but endeavouring to make themselves really useful to the cause of archæological science. The results of their labours are now before the world, and this volume will take a permanent place in the library of every real antiquary. Many Societies which have made more noise in the world for a time, have far less result to shew. We are particularly struck with the concise, business-like manner in which these Papers are presented to us. There is none of the usual verbiage, but laborious research and careful investigation. This volume, of less than 400 pages, contains no less than forty-three Papers, several of which are of real value. Yet these are the minor Papers only, the more important ones have either been published separately, of which four have appeared in 8vo., or have formed part of the quarto series, of which there have been fifteen. A mere catalogue of the latter of these Papers would occupy more space than we can afford, we must be content to mention the names of a few of the authors, who would do honour to any society:—Professor Willis, Mr. Albert Way, Mr. A. W. Franks, Mr. Babington, Mr. Goodwin, Dr. Corrie, Mr. Mayor, Mr. Cooper, Mr. G. Williams. We mean no disrespect to those gentlemen whose names we omit, but have selected such as are most familiar to our readers.

The subjects are as various as the authors; some rather recondite, others of local interest only; but among them are several of general interest and value. The state of England in the fourteenth century, of which Cambridgeshire is a fair sample, is well drawn out from the “*Nonæ Rolls*”

by Mr. Venables. The burdensome and injudicious taxation, both of the State and of the Church, had so oppressed the people, that a large proportion of the land was thrown out of cultivation. Mr. Babington’s Catalogue of the Cambridgeshire Tokens is singularly complete, or at least contains a remarkable number, sixty-six for the city, and sixty-seven for the county. Mr. Williams’s notice of the Manumission of Serfs in the latter part of the fifteenth century, extracted from the records of King’s College, affords us another link in the chain of evidence on this important historical subject. These are mere jottings, taken almost hap-hazard; the whole volume deserves careful study.

Boyle Abbey, and the Architecture of the Cistercian Abbeys in Ireland. With a Sketch of the Works of the other Monastic Orders. By GORDON M. HILLS, Esq., Architect. Reprinted from “*The Ecclesiologist*.” 8vo., 16 pp. and four Plates. (Masters.)—We rejoice to see that the attention of the English archæological world is being gradually awakened to the very remarkable architecture of Ireland, and we are much indebted to Mr. Gordon Hills for his interesting essay on the subject, in which he shews himself thoroughly at home. He has given us an excellent sketch of the history of the different monastic orders in Ireland, and chiefly the Cistercian as the most important. The long list of dated examples, or at least of foundations, is, we presume, taken from Ware; or if there are any other authorities, they might easily have been added in foot-notes. A subject of this kind requires references, and Mr. Hills appears to have overlooked them altogether. We trust, however, that this sketch is merely an outline of the larger work which Mr. Hills has commenced, and with which we hope he will be encouraged to proceed. The only work he has mentioned is St. Bernard’s Life of St. Malachy, and of this it would appear that he has read only the extract given by Dr. Petrie, and which

that learned gentleman has so ingeniously endeavoured to explain away. If Mr. Hills had read for himself the whole of St. Bernard's Life, and considered the picture of the state of Ireland in the twelfth century there represented, the repeated mention of the customs of the Irish people to build in wood, and wattled walls, he could hardly come to the conclusion, as he does in p. 2, that Cormac's Chapel on the rock of Cashel was "one of the latest efforts of the native style." To our eyes, on the contrary, it is distinctly a Norman building, and we should be glad of further information respecting the other buildings of the "native style" which Mr. Hills mentions. The circumstance of this rock being called the rock of Cashel, which in the Irish tongue signifies a stone wall, as Mr. Hills informs us, appears to us a strong confirmation of the idea that this was the first stone building or wall of cut stone erected in Ireland. We hope that when Mr. Hills prepares his large work, he will not make it too professional, and will avoid technicalities and measurements (except in the plans) as far as he can; the present sketch is rather too much encumbered with such details.

The Peerage and Baronetage of the British Empire as at present existing, arranged and printed from the Personal Communications of the Nobility. By EDMUND LODGE, Esq. The Twenty-ninth Edition. (Hurst and Blackett.)—A work that has reached its twenty-ninth edition may certainly be regarded as too firmly established in public estimation to stand in need of our good word. Yet it is only justice to point out that the Misses Innes who now edit it, are as painstaking as the original compiler Norroy himself, and as they continue to receive their facts from the nobility, their work is of necessity *the* Peerage. Other books on the same subject, of less price, are doubtless useful in their way, that is, when we are seeking for matters in relation to the aristocracy that occurred a year or two before their publication, but if we want the very latest information, we must turn to Lodge, and we shall not be disappointed; the deaths

of the Earl of Camperdown, and Lord Hastings, and Lord Macaulay, on the 22nd, 27th, and 28th of December, and the summons to the House of Peers of Viscount Ebrington as Baron Fortescue, on the 5th of the same month, are all duly given. When to this we add that the arms of every peer are accurately engraved, and that the printing and getting up of the crimson and gold volume are all that can be desired in the way of clearness and good taste, we have said enough to induce all who have occasion to consult a Peerage to resort to this, the standard work on the subject.

Guide to the Civil Service; containing Examination Papers, Lists of Public Offices, Qualifications, Salaries, and all necessary Information for those seeking Government Appointments. By HENRY WHITE, B.A., Trin. Coll., Camb. (London: King. Parliament-street.)—This is the third edition of a very useful little work, which gives such copious information, and such a judicious selection of examination papers for every department, that the friends of any young man may readily ascertain for themselves the fitness (or otherwise) of their protégé for the public service, and either put him forward with reasonable hope of success, or dedicate him to some other line of life; thus in either case avoiding the risk of swelling the ranks of the disappointed. Such an investigation it appears to us an absolute duty for parents or guardians to undertake, and Mr. White's book is well calculated to lesson its difficulties.

The Shipping Question: W. S. Lindsay Answered. By GEORGE SEYMOUR. (Seymour, Peacock and Co.)—Mr. Seymour, who is largely interested in British shipping and actively engaged in commercial pursuits, objects to Mr. W. S. Lindsay being considered the representative of the sentiments of British shipowners. Several of that gentleman's statements at a meeting at the London Tavern, on the 29th of November last, are rather sharply remarked on, and the writer makes it abundantly evident that the repeal of the

Navigation Laws has given many advantages to foreign States at the expense of one of the most important of our national interests.

Parker's Church Calendar and General Almanack for the year of our Lord 1860 (Oxford and London: J. H. and Jas. Parker), beside all the customary contents of an almanack, gives many valuable statistics. Other almanacks often give only the English and Irish bishops as representing their respective churches, and omit all mention of the episcopacy which is now happily spreading so widely in our colonies. These omissions are here remedied. Every grade of dignitary is mentioned, and we learn that whereas fifty years ago there were but two colonial dioceses, there are now nine and thirty.

This Calendar, we may observe, is adopted as Part I. of special *Calendars* for the dioceses of *Canterbury, Chester, Lichfield, Manchester, Norwich, and Oxford*, which give full particulars of the parishes, clergy, and church accommodation, the missionary, educational and benevolent institutions, the ordinations, confirmations, church building or restorations, &c., in each. They all appear to be got up very carefully, and to contain a variety of information which is not readily to be found elsewhere. They also are all well illustrated, but we must especially mention, a view of Canterbury Cathedral, and two views of the restoration of the choir of Lichfield, as proposed by Mr. G. G. Scott.

THE Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge has produced its *Churchman's Almanack* and its *Children's Almanack*, in the usual variety of broadsheet, book, and very little book. The former has a good view and description of the Cathedral of St. Asaph, and the latter is attractively set out with floral emblems at the head of each page, and pleasing verses at the foot.

Rees's Improved Diary and Almanack for 1860. (Llandoverry: Rees)—We do not often notice little books like the present,

but as a copy has been sent to us from South Wales, we feel bound to say a word about it. The Diary, beside the ordinary contents of an almanack, has each of the calendar pages filled up with useful scraps of information, — directions for garden operations, matters to be attended to under the Reform and Municipal Corporations Acts, abstract of the Census, &c., and is, on the whole, worth its moderate price of sixpence.

Encyclopædia Britannica. Vol. XIX. (Edinburgh: A. & C. Black.)—This volume, which makes its appearance somewhat behind the usual time, is not distinguished, like some of its predecessors, by any articles from the pen of the late Lord Macaulay; but the list of writers is a good one nevertheless. Among those items which stand out most prominently, is Professor Spalding's article on Rhetoric, though he is not very happy in his definition of perspicuity:—

“Language is said to be perspicuous, or adequate for communicating cognition or thought, when it is free from each of three faults. It must not be obscure, that is, convey no meaning clearly; it must not be ambiguous, that is, convey more meanings than one; it must not be unintelligible, that is, convey no meaning at all. But language has not the degree of perspicuity it ought to have, unless it conveys its one meaning readily as well as clearly.”

The old article on Romance, by Professor Moir, has a continuation by the present Professor Aytoun. Roman History is from the pen of Mr. Merivale. Mr. Arthur Ashpitel contributes the only architectural article, Roof. There is a capital paper on Russian Statistics by Mr. Bishop of St. Petersburg, another on Sanitary Science from the joint pens of Dr. Lankester and Mr. Letheby. Dr. Lacaiata's article on Sardinia is well written and particularly valuable just now, and the volume concludes with an interesting contribution on Sculpture, from the pen of Mr. Westmacott.

Blackie's Comprehensive History of England, Parts XXV. and XXVI., tell

the whole course of the American war, from the early disturbances in 1768 to the conclusion of peace in 1783. The whole is well illustrated with views of the chief seats of the contest, and of many of the noteworthy men of the time, including of course, beside less known names, Lords Chatham, North and Shelburn, Charles James Fox, Admirals Rodney and Hood, on the one side, and Washington, Franklin and Benedict Arnold on the other.

Monthly Gleanings from the Field and Garden. Edited by the Rev. C. A. JOHNS, Author of "Botanical Rambles," &c. (Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.)—The well practised author of "Forest Trees," "Flowers of the Field," "Gardening for Children," and other attractive works, has thrown the essence of them all into the pretty volume called "Monthly Gleanings," which in handsomely coloured plates shews us the chief wild flowers and garden flowers of each month in the year, gives hints for their cultivation, and employs both prose and verse to draw useful lessons from them. These lessons are in a cheerful tone, which many well-meaning writers are but too apt to neglect. How pleasantly the following passage reads, so pleasantly indeed as to make us half impatient of the months that must elapse before we can realise it:—

"September being the month when all who are able make for the sea-side, let us join the holiday throng, if we have been so industrious as to deserve relaxation, and refresh ourselves with the idle occupations of the sea-shore. Simply to saunter along the sands, and to glance, now at the playful waves rolling in at our feet, now at the distant horizon, and now at the numberless curiosities which lie scattered around us—which, quaint, curious or beautiful as they all are, are but the refuse from the unexplored and mysterious museum of the sea,—simply to idle thus along the beach, is among the most perfect of relaxations to the weary, whether of study or labour. But since September at the sea-side is associated also with bathing, boating, fishing, collecting seaweeds and shells, hunting up the treasures of pools, and, if we are not very, very old

indeed, building castles of sand with younger children than ourselves, such a holiday seems not dearly purchased by the labour of a whole year."

The Difficulties of Church Extension in the Diocese of London, considered in a Letter addressed, by permission, to the Right Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London. By a Lay Member of the Committee of the London Diocesan Church Building Society. (London: Rivingtons.)—The well-known author of "Remarks on the Present State of the Metropolis Churches Fund, 1853," conclusively shews in this pamphlet that, both as to material wealth and spiritual destitution, the London diocese is far in advance of all others: the rental is seventeen millions,—the church (and chapel) accommodation provides for one-sixth of the population. The writer has little faith in the voluntary system to redress this deplorable state of things; he urges instead, the restoration of Church funds now kept in the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commission, and quarterly offertory collections, under the authority of the diocesan, when contribution shall be urged as a matter of plain duty and manifest obligation.

BOOKHAWKING.—We are glad to call attention to two Papers on this subject, lately published (2d. each) by the Church of England Bookhawking Union, (depôt, Aylott and Sons, 8, Paternoster-row,) one by the Rev. H. G. de Bunsen, Vicar of Lilleshall, and the other by the Rev. Nicholas J. Ridley, perpetual curate of Woolton-hill, Hants. Great success is shewn to have attended this most praiseworthy effort to substitute pure literature for the abominable trash which still forms too large a portion of the reading, not only of the labouring classes, but of others who might reasonably be expected to evince better taste. The number of local societies composing the Union is nearly seventy, and their success may be judged from the fact that one of them, which in its first year sold books to the amount of

£114 3s. 8d., has in 1859 done business to the extent of £504 9s.; and from no district is there any mention of a falling off.

One advantage, and that not a small one, of these societies is, that they tend to raise up a body of well-conducted, intelligent men, who may and do penetrate into wild districts, as the Sussex downs, the Yorkshire moors, and the Durham collieries, which seldom receive the visits of persons of a higher class.

"In this way," says Mr. de Bunsen, "our work is gradually assuming the character of a Home Mission, and our Bookhawkers are becoming insensibly Home Missionaries. Take the Hawker as now sent forth on his mission. Imagine him rising in the morning early, as inmate of one of the cottages in the parish, in which he has for the time being taken up his abode. He has arrived late, it may be, the night before, and has only had time to turn into his bed. Now his rising, dressing, and 'cleaning' in the morning should in itself be a lesson to the other inmates of the cottage. Possibly as he reads his 'good book' before breakfast, or directly after, he may invite the mother or other members of the family to take part in his reading. A prayer (read out of one of the Penny or Twopenny Family Prayer-books, which he hawks about,) would form the natural conclusion to his morning's reading. If still too early to commence his work in the village, or during his breakfast, he may get the children in the cottage to repeat to him some of their school tasks, or some of the hymns they have learnt on the Sunday. The very use of his Family Prayer-book may induce the mother or wife to purchase a copy, and this purchase again may in good time lead to the adoption of family-prayers in that self-same cottage. Thus, were his work to end here, he would not go without having left a blessing behind him. At about seven or eight o'clock he leaves his lodgings, and starts on his round. His first call will naturally be at the clergyman's house. Possibly notice has already been sent to that clergyman of the coming of the Hawker. Anyhow, he finds the clergyman at home, and asks for leave to sell books in his parish. In most cases that leave will not be withheld. But . . . indifference to the work is a frequent damper which the Hawker meets with on his first morning's call."—(pp. 6, 7.)

We earnestly trust that this indiffer-

ence will rapidly give way, agreeing, as we do, with the writer's conclusion, that "there can be no longer a question whether the work which our bookhawking societies are carrying on is a good one or a necessary one. The facts adduced speak for themselves, and clearly prove it to be both the one and the other."

Shakespeare's Household Words. A Selection from the Wise Saws of the Immortal Bard. Illuminated by SAMUEL STANESBY. (London: Griffith and Farran.)—In this charming little volume, the "wise saws" have been selected with so much good taste, that open the book where you will, something well worth remembering at once meets the eye. Shakespeare charms even in the most homely dress, but if it were otherwise, and the wit and wisdom of "Warwickshire Will" really needed recommendation, Mr. Stanesby's presentment of him would be enough to gain him a host of admirers. We admire his initial letters, his scrolls and borders, with their tasteful blending of gold and colour; but we are most charmed with the frontispiece, which gives a photographic portrait from the Bard's monument at Stratford-on-Avon. Few books could be more acceptable than this, to those who would gratify the eye and cultivate the mind, by contemplating alike the genius and the lineaments of one, "who was not for an age, but for all time."

The Reliques of Father Prout, late P. P. of Watergrasshill, in the County of Cork, Ireland. Collected and arranged by OLIVER YORKE, Esq. (Rev. Francis Mahony). Illustrated by ALFRED CROQUIS, Esq. (D. Mac-lise, R.A.) New Edition, revised and largely augmented. With twenty-one spirited Etchings. (H. G. Bohn.)—A quarter of a century ago, when Regina, as her worthy projector delighted to call her, was in the heyday of youth, and in general character very unlike the matronly *Fraser's Magazine* of the present day, the Prout Papers formed one of her chief attractions, set off as they were by the spirited etch-

ings of a young artist, who hid his since famous name of Maclise under the sobriquet of Alfred Croquis. Some of these inimitable pieces of wit were collected together and published in two small volumes, at, if our memory serves us aright, the price of a guinea or more, but now Mr. Bohn has added to them almost as many more, and given us the whole in a double volume of his Illustrated Library.

In this edition the author comes forward *in propria persona*, and announces that he has not only augmented, but revised the work; and we see in glancing over it, that he has expunged or softened a passage here and there, which to his now cooler judgment no doubt seemed rather too severe. "Stinkomalee" no longer finds a place, Lord Brougham is treated with an approach to fairness, Dionysius Lardner is let down easily, and only Daniel O'Connell, Spring Rice, and Lord Limerick still retain "the dying curse imposed on their heads, individually and collectively, by the simple-minded incumbent of Watergrasshill."

Among the Papers now first collected are five Decades on the Songs of Horace, containing spirited translations of many of the Odes, as well as two or three Prou-to-Horatian ones, which celebrate Judy Callaghan and the hard-hearted Molly Carew, and, with even more gusto, the joys of rum punch. A single stanza of one of these will suffice for a sample:—

THE SABINE FARMER'S SERENADE.

"Erat turbida nox
 Horâ secundâ mané;
 Quando proruit vox
 Carmen in hoc inane;
 Viri misera mens
 Meditabatur hymen,
 Hinc puellæ flens
 Stabat obsidens limen;
 Semel tantum dic
 Eris nostra LALAGE;
 Ne recuses sic,
 Dulcis Julia CALLAGE'.

"'Twas on a windy night,
 At two o'clock in the morning,
 An Irish lad so tight,
 All wind and weather scorning,
 At Judy Callaghan's door,
 Sitting upon the palings,
 His love-tale he did pour,
 And this was part of his wallings:—

Only say
 You'll be Mrs. Brallaghan;
 Don't say nay,
 Charming Judy Callaghan."

Another series is devoted to modern Latin poets; from this we borrow part of the translation of a sprightly poem by Beza:—

LINES BY BEZA,

SUGGESTED BY A MOTH-EATEN BOOK.

"The soldier soothes in his behalf
 Bellona, with a victim calf;
 The farmer's fold victims exhaust—
 Ceres must have her holocaust:
 And shall the bard alone refuse
 A votive offering to his muse,
 Proving the only uncompliant,
 Unmindful, and ungrateful client?"

"What gift, what sacrifice select,
 May best betoken his respect?
 Stay, let me think...O happy notion!
 What can denote more true devotion,
 What victim gave more pleasing odour,
 Than yon small grub, yon wee corroder,
 Of sluggish gait, of shape uncouth,
 With Jacobin destructive tooth?"

"Ho, creeper! thy last hour is come;
 Be thou the Muses' hecatomb!
 With whining tricks think not to gull us:
 Have I not caught thee in Catullus,
 Converting into thy vile marrow
 His matchless ditty on 'the Sparrow?'"

We have no space for further extract, but those who like these specimens will do well to turn to the book itself. They will find in it, "laughter for a week, argument for a month, and a good jest for ever."

Lily Leaves. By ROWLAND BROWN, Author of "Songs of Early Spring," &c., &c. (Longmans.)—This we learn is the "second venture" of a modest poet, a young gentleman, who professes to believe that he has been much better treated than he deserves "by the public and by the press, not only in his own country, but in Australia and America." The steep of Parnassus, it seems, is beset by extraordinary difficulties to him, for "business inexorably demands his almost daily attention," yet "he lates no jot of heart or hope," but trusts, "before he has hailed the morning of the summer of life, to have completed something more worthy of the kindness he has invariably received:" we hope that he may, though

this his latest production has been rather a tax on our patience.

As a fair sample of the book we quote one quarter of a poem entitled "Little Kate," esteeming them as pretty namby-pamby verses as we have met with for some time:—

"There's a sweet little countenance haunting me yet,
Whose innocent smiling I cannot forget;
For the touch of her own little hand, soft and white,
Thrill'd my heart with sensations of hallow'd delight;
And gazing upon her warm lips and bright eyes,
I felt from my soul this thanksgiving arise,—
'O blessed be God, who such gems can create,
As the bonnie blue eyes of my sweet little Kate.'"

The versification is generally in this monotonous strain, and has little of the sweet irregularity in which young poets often indulge. In a piece styled "The Vulture's Nest," six following lines jingle to the tune of "nest," "guest," "rest," "blest," "caress'd," and "breast;" but to make amends for this, the rhyming of the last two lines in the book is rather peculiar:—

"When I have look'd my last on loving faces,
Oh! lay me down beneath my native daisies."

Mr. Brown really must explain in his next edition how this couplet is to pass muster either for rhyme or reason.

Morphy's Games of Chess; being the best Games played by the distinguished Champion in Europe and America, with analytical and critical Notes. By J. LOWENTHAL, President of the St. James's Chess Club. (H. G. Bohn).—This, almost the last published chess-book, will be a treasure to those who have mastered Staunton's able works on the same subject, put forth by Mr. Bohn some time since. Herr Lowenthal, who edits the chess columns of the "Era" and other journals, has analyzed the games, in several of which his own defeat by the young American appears, and supplied all needful helps to their comprehension. He has also furnished a memoir of his hero, (accompanied by portrait and autograph,) for whom he evidently entertains profound admiration, and for whom he foretells "a career of

more than national usefulness,"—not, however, as a chess champion, but as a lawyer.

The World of Ice, or Adventures in the Polar Regions. By ROBERT MICHAEL BALLANTYNE. With Illustrations. (T. Nelson and Sons.)—A boy's book, by a writer who has already depicted the frozen North in more than one work, and who here mixes up a variety of adventures, whaling, sporting, love and war with the Esquimaux, in all of which Fred, the boy hero, plays a conspicuous part. He goes on a searching expedition after his father, a whaling captain, and, more fortunate than our recent navigators, brings him back in safety.

JEWELLERY AND METAL-WORK OF THE MIDDLE AGES.

Manuel des Œuvres de Bronze et d'Orfèvrerie du Moyen Age. Par DIDRON AÎNÉ. 4to., 221 pp., avec Gravures nombreuses. (Paris: Didron. 1859. 18s.)—Many of our readers are probably already familiar with this work, which has been published by instalments in the *Annales Archéologiques*, and is now collected into a handsome 4to. volume, which appears to us rather large for a *manual*, but it is not the less a valuable library book. We regret that M. Didron did not think it worth while to reprint the work in the 8vo. form, as the woodcuts are all very small, and there is a prejudice in this country against quartos, as unwieldly and inconvenient volumes. In the *Annales* themselves there is an obvious reason for this form on account of the Plates, which are beautifully engraved, and are often of too large a size for octavo; but where the woodcuts are all small, this reason does not hold, and the overrunning the type into octavo would have added very little to the cost, and would have produced a far more convenient volume. The name of M. Didron, the value of his works, and the beauty of his engravings, are so well known, that it is not necessary for us to add our testimony to them. We merely wish to call the attention of our readers to the completion of the volume, in order

that those who are not subscribers to the *Annales*, and are interested in the subject, may lose no time in procuring it.

Annales Archéologiques. Publiées par DIDRON AÎNÉ. Tome XIX. livraison 5. 4to. (Paris: Didron. Septembre et Octobre, 1859. 25s. per annum.)—This new part of the *Annales* well sustains the established character of the work, and has more variety in it than has been the case in recent numbers. We observe that the work on the "Jewellery and Metal-work of the Middle Ages," which has so long occupied a large proportion of the *Annales*, is not yet completed, although a volume has been published, as mentioned above, and we can now see why that volume is in the quarto size; the continuation in the present number has the Plates of the full size; one, of a reliquary of the thirteenth century, at Trèves, is beautifully engraved. The second paper is a continuation and conclusion of the series on the Frescoes at Subiaco, by M. Barbier de Montault. The third is on the Iconography of Padua and its neighbourhood, by our well-known and able English antiquary and architect, Mr. W. Burges. Iconography is a subject little understood in England in consequence of the general destruction of the ancient images, and for this reason it excites little interest, so that Mr. Burges has done wisely in selecting a French periodical for his communications on this subject. The fourth is a very valuable and interesting paper by M. Guilhermy, one of the best French antiquaries of the day, and the author of the very excellent *Guide Archéologique de Paris*: the paper is on *Archéologie laïque*; it is grounded upon, and forms a sort of analytical review of, the excellent work of MM. Verdier and Catton, *Sur l'Architecture Civile et Domestique*. It is an excellent paper, full of information on the civic and domestic buildings of the middle ages in France. The concluding paper is, as usual, a collection of short notices of miscellanea and novelties; under this head we have another engraving of an Italian thurible of the fifteenth century. M. Didron is very wisely and judiciously calling attention to those branches of the work of the middle ages

which have hitherto received less attention from antiquaries than they deserve. He generally understands the public taste in France, and it is probable that England also will soon follow the example.

Du Sens Partatif dans les Langues Romanes, comparées avec l'Allemand et l'Anglais. Dissertation Académique. Par JACQUES THEODORE HAGBERG. 8vo. 77 pp. (Lund, Sweden.)—Comparative philology is so little pursued among the literati of Scandinavia, that any effort in this direction is worthy of our notice. We therefore hastened to peruse the "Academical Dissertation" lately published by Professor Hagberg, in the hope that it would be a worthy contribution to this branch of science. And we have not been disappointed. It is carefully written, contains a mass of useful material derived from the best sources, and is by far the best and fullest treatise on the subject which has fallen under our notice. We heartily recommend it to the philological student.

Unfortunately, Professor Hagberg has confined his labour, apart from the Romance tongues, to the Gothic, the German, and the English. It would have been a great satisfaction and highly interesting, if he had also included the Saxon and Flemish, but particularly the dialects of Scandinavia, which offer many curious phenomena in this direction. The scientific syntax of Scandinavia has been grievously neglected. But perhaps the learned author will be able to add these sections in a second edition, when we should be glad to see a copious Index.

In this case we would also beg that the barbarous and misleading *dh* (in the Old-English examples), instead of the Runic *þ* and *ð*, may be dispensed with. The types surely must exist in Lund, for they are common to all the Old-Northern dialects; but, if not, they could be obtained from Denmark, or might be cut at a very small expense.

Some inadvertencies have struck us, and some (very few) errors of the press; but the work, as a whole, deserves, and will doubtless obtain, a most friendly and favourable reception.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

Nov. 11. Sir Arthur Chas. Magenis, K.C.B., to be Ambassador, Lisbon; Hon. G. S. Stafford Jerningham, Ambassador, Stockholm; Geo. John Robert Gordon, esq., Ambassador, Wurtemberg; Henry Francis Howard, esq., Ambassador, Hanover.

Nov. 18. Maj.-Gen. Sir Henry John William Bentinck, to be one of H.M.'s Grooms-in-Waiting.

Nov. 19. Robert Laurie, esq., Norroy King of

Arms, to be Clarenceux King of Arms, and Principal Herald of the South-east and West Parts of England.

Lieut.-Col. Jas. F. D. C. Stuart, to be Lord Lieut. of Bute.

Dec. 14. Sir Henry Singer Keating, to be one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas.

Dec. 16. Wm. Atherton, esq., to be Solicitor-General.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 30. At Ahmedabad, Bombay, the wife of Robert C. Thorp, esq., M.D., a son.

Nov. 7. At Calcutta, the wife of Lewin B. Bowring, esq., P.C.S., private secretary to the Viceroy of India, a dau.

Nov. 11. At the Friars, Hereford, the wife of Frederick Whitfield, esq., a son.

Nov. 13. At Westbourne-terrace, the wife of Francis Morgan Nichols, esq., a son.

Nov. 14. At Bromley, the wife of Samuel John Wilde, esq., barrister-at-law, a son.

Nov. 16. At Cortachy-castle, the Countess of Airlie, a dau.

At Gilling Parsonage, Richmond, Yorkshire, the wife of the Rev. S. L. Astley Cooper, a son.

Nov. 20. At Wilford-house, Nottingham, the wife of the Rev. Henry Wright, a dau.

Nov. 22. At Saltmarshe, the wife of Philip Saltmarshe, esq., a son.

Nov. 24. In Spanish-place, the Hon. Mrs. Leveson Randolph, a son.

At Seamore-place, Mayfair, the wife of J. G. Dodson, esq., M.P., a dau.

At Ainslie-place, Edinburgh, the wife of Walter Selby, esq., of Biddleston, a son.

At Belmont-villas, Lewisham, the wife of Wm. Norton Lawson, esq., barrister-at-law, a dau.

Nov. 25. At Belgrave, Leicestershire, the wife of Major Chester, a son.

At Westbrook, Tamerton Folliott, the wife of Henry Prideaux, esq., a son.

At West Denton-house, Mrs. George Angus, a dau.

Nov. 26. At Somerford-park, Cheshire, the wife of Sir Chas. Watkin Shakerley, a son and heir.

In Dawson-st., the Hon. Mrs. Handcock, a son.

At St. Maur, Newton Abbot, the wife of John Pidsley, esq., a son.

At Littlecote, the wife of Francis Leyborne Popham, esq., a dau.

Nov. 27. At Chester-sq., the Hon. Mrs. Chetwynd, a son.

In Charles-st., Perkeley-sq., the Hon. Mrs.

Curzon, a son, which survived its birth a short time only.

At Arno's Grove, Southgate, the wife of the Rev. Stanhope Rashleigh, Vicar of St. Wenn, Cornwall, a son.

At Burton Joyce Vicarage, the wife of Major C. C. Rolleston, 84th Regt., a son.

Nov. 28. At Boreatton-park, Shropshire, the wife of Rowland Hunt, esq., a son.

Nov. 29. At Caen, the Lady Audley, a dau.

At Poltimore-park, the Lady Poltimore, a son and heir.

At Ruddington-manor, near Nottingham, the wife of Sir Thomas Parkyns, a son.

Nov. 30. At the Manor-house, Little Marlow, the wife of G. Jackson, esq., a dau.

At the Rectory, Bishopstone, the wife of the Rev. Francis Lear, a dau.

The wife of T. Yelverton, esq., of Ven Ottery-house, a dau.

At South-parade, Bath, the wife of H. Daubeny, esq., of York-place, Portman-sq., London, a son.

At St. John's Parsonage, Brixton, the wife of the Rev. Matthew Vaughan, a son.

Latelly. At Rackheath-hall, near Norwich, the Hon. Mrs. Milles, a dau.

Dec. 1. The Countess of Courtown, 16, Grafton-st., a son.

The Hon. Mrs. J. Drummond, a dau.

At Marlborough-villa, Richmond-hill, the wife of Capt. Spurway, a dau.

At Field-house, Belper, the wife of C. W. Wilkinson, esq., a dau.

Dec. 2. The wife of Rear-Admiral Hathorn, Boulogne-sur-Mer, a dau.

At her mother's residence, Cumberland-st., Hyde-park, the wife of C. F. D. Caillard, esq., of Wingfield, Wilts, a dau.

At Norton-house, Aldingbourne, the wife of C. B. Buckle, esq., a dau.

The wife of Major-Gen. T. C. Parr, a son.

The wife of H. M. Stockdale, esq., Mears Ashby-hall, Northamptonshire, a dau.

At Droitwich, the wife of Dr. Roden, a son.

Dec. 3. At the Rectory, Sudbury, Derbyshire, the Hon. Mrs. Frederick Anson, a son.

At Withington-hall, Cheshire, the Viscountess St. Vincent, a son.

At Woodesley-house, Staffordshire, the wife of W. J. Hodgeths, esq., a son.

Dec. 4. At Cranmer-hall, Norfolk, the wife of Sir Willoughby Jones, bart., a dau.

At Etchingham-lodge, Sussex, the wife of Hen. E. S. Rudyerd, esq., a son.

Dec. 5. The wife of Lieut.-Col. Wale, Shelford, a dau.

Dec. 6. Lady Louisa Dillon, Upper Seymour-st., a son.

At East-cliff, Dover, the Viscountess Hawarden, prematurely, a son.

At Weybridge, Surrey, the wife of Thos. Eyre Foskes, esq., of the Middle Temple, a dau.

Dec. 7. At The Norest, near Malvern, the Hon. Mrs. Norbury, a dau.

At Old Charlton, Kent, the wife of Geo. Collier, esq., barrister-at-law, a son.

Dec. 9. At Kilvington, Lady Cecilia Twithe, a son.

In Piccadilly, the wife of Wm. Miller, esq., M.P., a dau.

At Holme-pk., Devonshire, the Hon. Mrs. H. Wrey, a dau.

At Longfleet, Poole, the wife of W. L. C. Adey, esq., a dau.

Dec. 10. The wife of the Rev. G. D. Wheeler, Wolford Vicarage, Warwickshire, a son.

At Collon-house, Louth, the wife of Captain Wynne, a dau.

Dec. 11. The wife of Lieut.-Gen. Cannon, K.C.O.T., Kensington-gardens-terr., a son.

In Green-street, Park-lane, the wife of W. T. Hustler, esq., of Acklam-hall, Yorksh., a dau.

Dec. 12. At Pentlow-hall, Sudbury, Suffolk, the Lady Florence Barnardiston, a dau.

At Cupola-house, Folkestone, the wife of J. F. Thurgood, esq., a son.

At Wambrook Rectory, Dorsetshire, the wife of the Rev. Hely H. A. Smith, a dau.

At Marlborough, the wife of Capt. Manders, a son.

Dec. 13. At Becca-hall, Yorksh., Mrs. Markham, a son and heir.

Dec. 14. In Albion-st., Hyde-park, the wife of Col. Fordyce Buchan, a son.

At Hollington-house, East Woodhay, the wife of the Rev. Nicholas J. Ridley, a son.

At New-hall, Warwickshire, the wife of John De Heley Mavesyn Chadwick, esq., a son and heir.

Dec. 15. The wife of the Rev. G. L. Coles, Biddestone Rectory, Chippenham, a son.

Dec. 16. At Surbiton, Surrey, the wife of Col. Harington, 5th Bengal Cavalry, a dau.

The wife of the Rev. W. B. Marriott Eton, a dau.

Dec. 17. At Barbican-terr., Barnstaple, the wife of Richard W. Cotton, esq., a dau.

At Woodfield-terr., Harrow-rd., the wife of George Frederick Cooke, esq., a son.

Dec. 18. At Inverness-terrace, Kensington-gardens, the Hon. Mrs. Robert A. J. Drummond, a dau.

Dec. 19. At Stourton-castle, Staffordshire, the wife of W. O. Foster, esq., M.P., a dau.

At Stapleton, the wife of Chas. E. Ward, esq., a dau.

Dec. 20. At Farway Rectory, the wife of the Rev. Henry B. Burlton, a dau.

At Fairfield, Addlestone, the wife of William Busby, esq., of Cupilis, New South Wales, a son.

At Cornwallis-crescent, Clifton, the wife of the Rev. J. H. Crowder, a son.

At Chevet-park, Lady M. Swinnerton Pilkington, a dau.

At the Old Park-house, the Lady Anna Chandos-Pole, a son.

At Newtown-park, Boldre, Hants., Madame Duplessis, a son and heir.

Dec. 21. At Coul-house, N.B., the Hon. Mrs. Greville Vernon, a son.

At Ashburnham-pl., the Countess of Ashburnham, a dau.

Dec. 22. At Llanvorda, Salop, the wife of H. B. W. Williams Wynn, esq., a dau.

Dec. 23. At Thornton-le-Street, the Countess Cathcart, a son.

The wife of the Rev. Wm. Pridden, Rector of West Stow-cum-Wardwell, a son.

Dec. 24. At St. Audries, Lady Acland Hood, a son.

At Newent, Gloucestershire, the wife of W. D. Cattle, esq., a dau.

The wife of Capt. C. C. G. Cowper, Ramsgate, a son.

Dec. 25. The Hon. Mrs. Hedworth Jolliffe, Norfolk-terr., Brighton, a dau. stillborn.

At Brussels, the Countess de Lalaing, a dau.

At Bensham-hall, Gateshead, the wife of E. Crawshay, esq., a son and heir.

At Brighton, the wife of Capt. C. Cedrington Forsyth, R.N., a dau.

Dec. 26. The wife of George Long, esq., of Lincoln's-inn, a dau.

The wife of Lieut.-Col. Haygarth, Scots Fusilier Guards, South-st., Grosvenor-sq., prematurely, a son.

The wife of the Rev. W. G. Humphry, the Vicarage, St. Martin's-in-the Fields, a dau.

Dec. 27. At Eggesford-house, North Devon, the Countess of Portsmouth, a son.

At Hollybrook, Skibbereen, Ireland, the Lady Emily Becher, a son.

At Browsholme-hall, Yorkshire, the wife of Thos. Goulburne Parker, esq., a son.

The wife of Sir Godfrey J. Thomas, bart., a dau.

Dec. 28. Mrs. E. G. Arnold, Stapleford Rectory, a son.

In Albany-st., Edinburgh, the wife of the Rev. F. E. Belcombe, Rector of Whitley, Cheshire, a son.

At Madeira, the Viscountess Ebrington, a son.

Dec. 29. At St. Andrew's, Fife, N.B., the wife of Sir C. M. Ochterlony, a son and dau., who survived their birth but a few hours.

At Upper Tooting, the wife of Alderman Rose, a dau.

Dec. 31. At Eton College, the wife of the Rev. C. K. Paul, a dau.

At Methley, Yorkshire, the Hon. Mrs. Philip Savile, a son.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 24. At Santa Clara, Alfred Boyce, son of T. Tomkin, esq., M.D., of Witham, Essex, to Martha Frances, only dau. of J. A. Forbes, esq., of Santa Clara, Upper California.

Sept. 28. At Tuticorin, Madras Presidency, Christopher Jolliffe Barter, second surviving son of the late Thomas Barter, esq., of Poole, Dorset, to Margaret Madeira, eldest dau. of the late William Robertson, esq., of Berwick-on-Tweed.

Oct. 4. At Grahamstown, Cape of Good Hope, Thomas Tyler Gould, Lieut. 13th Light Infantry, and Garrison Adjutant, to Harriet Alicia, eldest dau. of the late F. A. Alcock, esq., Uitenhage.

Oct. 12. At Sydney, New South Wales, the Hon. Louis Hope, son of John, fourth Earl of Hopetoun, to Susan Frances Sophia, eldest dau. of William John Dumaresq, esq., and granddau. of the late Alexander MacLeay, esq., for many years Colonial Secretary of New South Wales.

Oct. 20. At Belasium, Maitland, W. B. Sabine Pasley, esq., Lieut. in H.M.'s Bombay Artillery, third son of Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Sabine Pasley, bart., to Kate Henson, youngest dau. of Major Grehan, late 78th Highlanders.

Nov. 9. At Toronto, Canada West, John F. J. Harris, eldest son of John Harris, esq., late of the Royal Navy, to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Loring, of her Majesty's Service.

Nov. 15. At New York, Thos. Chas. Baring, esq., M.A., Fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford, eldest son of the Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, to Susan Carter, eldest dau. of Robert Bowne Minturn, esq., of New York.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Finch Hill, esq., of St. Swithin's-lane, City, and Barnsbury-pk., Islington, to Emily Hannah Kexia, youngest dau. of the late Thos. Harding Bilham, esq., of Barnsbury.

At Hoddesdon, the Rev. R. W. Morice, M.A., Incumbent of Hoddesdon, to Frances, widow of Samuel Bradly Bridge, esq., and dau. of the late Gen. Elwes.

At All Saints', Knightsbridge, Adolph Page, esq., 2nd (Queen's Royals), youngest son of the late Samuel Page, esq., of Hadley-house, Middlesex, to Mary Louisa, eldest dau. of George A. Anstey, esq., of Anstey-Barton, Tasmania, and Princes-terrace, Hyde-park.

At Dublin, Julius A. R. Raines, C.B., 95th Regt., only son of Col. Raines, late Comdt. British Swiss Legion, to Catherine Elizabeth, eldest dau. of John N. Wrixon, esq., of Upper Baggot-st., and late of Killetra, Mallow.

At Hemel Hempstead, George Staunton, esq., Lieutenant-Colonel Cape Mounted Rifles, to Henrietta, youngest dau. of the late Bransby Blake Cooper, F.R.S.

Nov. 17. At Kenwyn, Truro, George, second son of Edward Cayley, esq., of Stamford, to Margaret, eldest dau. of the Ven. Archdeacon Paul, of Nelson, New Zealand.

At Hayes, Henry James Shirley, esq., of Ripley,

Surrey, to Elizabeth, third dau. of Cornelius Moginie, esq., of Hayes, Middlesex.

Nov. 21. At Omagh, Ireland, Montague Browne, esq., Capt. 24th regt., to Meta Elizabeth, only dau. of the late Charles Maurice Stack, esq., of Dublin.

Nov. 22. At Stillorgan, near Dublin, G. H. Wale, esq., Commander R.N., son of the late Gen. Sir C. Wale, K.C.S., of Shelford, Cambs., to Blanche, youngest dau. of his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Dublin.

At Fremington, North Devon, George Whitlock, esq., Capt. 84th Regt., eldest son of Major-Gen. Sir Cornish Whitlock, K.C.B., Commanding Saugor Field Division, India, to Laura, youngest dau. of the late J. Vellacott, esq., of Ashford, North Devon.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., the Earl of Dalkeith, M.P., son of the Duke of Buccleuch, to Lady Louisa Hamilton, third dau. of the Marquis of Abercorn.

At the Oratory, and also at Trinity Church, South Kennington, William Metcalfe, esq., of the Inner Temple, and of St. John's College, Cambridge, M.A., to Agnes, widow of Major Newall, and dau. of T. Vaughan, esq., co. Galway.

At Ilminster, George Morgan, eldest son of George Mitchell White, Esq., of Warminster, Wilts, to Susan, dau. of the late John Bennett, esq., of the Priory, Ebbesbourne, Wilts.

At Weld Chapel, Southgate, the Rev. James Baird, Incumbent of Southgate, to Anna Maria, second dau. of the late Isaac Walker, esq., of Arno's-grove, Southgate.

At Prestbury, Cheltenham, the Rev. Charles John Kenward Shaw, M.A., son of the late Capt. Charles Shaw, R.N., to Julia Elizabeth, third dau. of Capt. J. H. Boteler, R.N.

At Carrington, the Rev. A. H. Ward, B.A., of Pembroke College, Cambridge, Warden of St. Raphael's, Bristol, to Sarah Elizabeth Studdy, eldest dau. of W. P. Owen, esq., of Sherwood, Notts.

Nov. 23. At Leamington, Arthur Robert Naghten, esq., Capt. Hampshire Artillery, youngest son of the late Thomas Naghten, esq., of Crofton House, Hampshire, to Dora, dau. of St. John C. Charlton, esq., of Apsley-castle, Shropshire.

At Abbotsbury, Dorset, Martin Shelton Coucher, esq., M.D., eldest son of the late Martin Coucher, esq., of Woodmanton, Worcester, to Mary Jane, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Charles Clifton, of Tymawr, and Rector of Llanfrynach and Llanfygan, Breconshire.

At Royal-terrace, Edinburgh, Henry J. Wilson, eldest son of William Wilson, esq., of Sherwood-hall, Notts, to Charlotte, dau. of Charles Cowan, esq., of Valleyfield, Edinburgh.

At Salthouse, Walter Sumpter, M.D., of Cley-next-the-Sea, to Esther, second dau. of the late John Francis Johnson, esq., of Salthouse.

Nov. 24. At Alderley, Thomas Henry Sherwood, of the 21st Royal North British Fusiliers, only son of the Rev. Thomas Moulden Sherwood, late Incumbent of Hucclecote, to Anne, eldest dau. of Robert Blagden Hale, esq., and late M.P. for the Western Division of the county of Gloucester.

At Gateshead, James Croudace, esq., of Blue-house, Washington, to Isabella, third dau. of Jas. Laing, esq., of John's-pl., Gateshead, and grand-dau. of the late Sir C. Heron, bart.

At Kensington, Major E. J. Carthew, R.A., third son of the late Admiral Carthew, to Emily, fourth dau. of the late Mathias Dennis, esq.

At Rugby, Warwickshire, the Rev. Walter Tait, minister of St. Madoes, Perthshire, to Jane Eliza, eldest dau. of James Archibald Campbell, esq., of Inveraw, Argyllshire.

At Hempstead, R. H. Kidd, esq., of Christ's College, Cambridge, only surviving child of R. B. P. Kidd, M.A., Vicar of Potter Heigham, to Mary Maria, only child of Clement Postle Pilgrim, esq., of Hempstead, Stalham.

Nov. 26. At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq., Adam Schoales, esq., of Southampton, to Mary Emily, widow of T. F. Cox, esq., of Sandford-park, Oxfordshire, (Captain of the 1st Life Guards,) and third dau. of the late Rev. Sir Robert Sheffield, bart.

Nov. 29. At Awre, Gloucestersh., Thos. John Dennis, esq., of Bradford-villa, near Barnstaple, to Agnes, fourth dau. of Henry Crawshay, esq., of Oaklands-park, and granddau. of William Crawshay, esq., of Caversham-park.

At Highweek, Devon, W. Langworthy Baker, esq., Assistant-Surgeon 2nd Battalion 10th Regt. of Foot, to Bessie Heaward, younger dau. of Walter Yarde Bond, esq., of Brunswick-place, Highweek.

At St. Finn Barra, Cork, Albert St. Paul, esq., B.A., eldest son of the late Charles Paul, esq., of Redland, Bristol, to Lucy, only child of T. Bennett O'Callaghan, esq., J.P. co. Cork.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Sir Benjamin C. C. Pine, Lieut.-Governor of St. Kitt's, to Margaretta Anne, only dau. of the late Col. John Simpson, of the Bengal Army.

At St. Dunstan's, Stepney, Chas. Beard Izard, esq., barrister-at-law, of Lincoln's-inn, to Mary Ann, youngest dau. of the late Samuel Hayward, esq., of Clapton, Middlesex, and stepdau. of W. J. Tilley, esq., of Burwash, Sussex.

At St. Paul's, Harbour Grace, Newfoundland, the Rev. Chas. Walsh, to Eliza, youngest dau. of the late James Ludgater, esq., Lee, Kent.

At Leicester, John T. Wells, esq., R.N., Paymaster of H.M.S. "Amphion," to Jane Brunton, third dau. of Capt. Jackson, Adjutant Leicestershire Yeomanry Cavalry.

At Kirkby-on-Bain, Lincolnshire, Major-Gen. Prior, of H.M.'s Indian Army, and of Tuttington-hall, Norfolk, to Emily Anne, eldest dau. of the Rev. C. F. R. Baylay, Rector of Kirkby.

Nov. 30. At Hove, Brighton, Capt. W. S. Row, H.M.'s Bengal Army, to Frederica Esther Emma, second dau. of Joseph Amesbury, esq., of Cliftonville, Brighton.

At St. Mewan, James Scott, esq., Comptroller

H.M.'s Customs, Fowey, to Ann, dau. of the late T. Stephens, esq., of Nansladron-house, St. Austell, and widow of Henry S. Hooper, esq., R.N.

At Eversholt, Beds, Edward Castel Sherard, of Oundle, to Frances Lingard, eldest dau. of John Green, esq., of Woburn, Bedfordshire.

Dec. 1. At Holton, Suffolk, Miles MacInnes, esq., of Carlisle, to Euphemia, eldest dau. of Andrew Johnston, esq., of Holton-hall.

At Fulford, the Rev. W. Stephenson Preston, of Warcop-hall, Westmoreland, to Dorothy, second dau. of the late T. W. Wilson, esq., of Fulford.

At Ratcliffe-on-Trent, Notts, the Rev. Thomas Hassell, M.A., Rector of Rearsby, to Sarah, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Marriott, esq., of Lamcote-house, Notts.

At Oxted, Frederick James, second son of Richd. Till, esq., of Clapham-common, to Louisa, second dau. of the late James G. L. Trimbey, esq., of Binfield-lodge, Berks.

At Frindsbury, Frederick James Brown, M.D., of St. Margaret's Banks, Rochester, to Harriet Landels, youngest dau. of John Shepherd, esq., Deputy Storekeeper, Military Store Department, Upnor Castle.

At Westbourne-terr., Lieut.-Col. Wm. Albert Stratton, 6th Royal Regt., second son of Robert Stratton, esq., of Dibden-lodge, Hants, to Louisa Mary, eldest dau. of John Kingston, esq., of Gloucester-gardens, Hyde-park.

At Newbold Verdon, Leicestershire, the Rev. Wm. Whitmore Greenway, Rector of Newbold Verdon, to Jane Beaver, relict of the Rev. Herbert Beaver, Military Chaplain of Fort Hare, South Africa.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, John, eldest son of S. W. Savill, esq., of Boleyns, Braintree, Essex, to Sophia Julia, eldest dau. of Richard Marriott, esq., of Abbots-hall, Essex.

At St. Luke's, Chelsea, Francis Wm. Newdigate, esq., late Coldstream Guards, to Charlotte Elizabeth, dau. of Gen. Sir Alexander Woodford.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, John George C. L. Newnham, esq., H.B.M. Consul at Amsterdam, to Louise Cornelia, dau. of the Rev. Hen. Dudley Ryder, Canon of Lichfield.

At Hougham, near Dover, Thomas Lake, esq., of Milton Chapel, near Canterbury, to Mary, only surviving dau. of the late Thomas Roper Wildash, esq., of Oundle, Northamptonshire.

At Geldestone, Edward Bacon, esq., of London, and Stockwell-park, Clapham, second son of R. Bacon, esq., of Norwich, to Hannah Caroline, second dau. of the late John Harvey Denny, esq., of Mendham-hall, Suffolk.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, J. Alexander Drake, esq., B.A., 7th Dragoon Guards, to Louisa Creery, eldest dau. of Robert Furley, esq., solicitor, Ashford.

Dec. 3. At Wells, Somerset, John Sullivan, esq., of Lower Wookey, to Emma, eldest dau. of Henry Coles, esq., of the Henleys, near Wells.

At Bishop's Stortford, Herts, Lewis Smythe, esq., M.D., of Lewes, to Miss Cordelia Breeds.

Dec. 6. At Twickenham, the Rev. Chas. Edw. Partington, M.A., Vicar of Stoke-Mandeville, Bucks, to Myfanroy Jane, youngest dau. of John

James Kerr, esq., and grandda. of the late Gen. Manners Kerr, of Maesmor, N.W.

At St. Matthew, Denmark-hill, the Rev. Hugh Hulcatt, Chaplain of H.M. Forces, to Cornelia Sophia, youngest dau. of the late Chas. F. Bousfield, esq., Camberwell.

At Toronto, the Rev. S. B. Ardagh, M.A., Rector of Barrie, to Helena, fourth dau. of W. Durie, esq., K.H., late Inspector of Hospitals, Ordnance Medical Department.

At Antigua, the Hon. B. E. Jarvis, of Mount Joshua, Member of Council, to Martha Elliott, third dau. of the late L. Oliver, esq., of Bristol.

At Rockbarton, co. Limerick, the seat of Viscount Guillamore, Sir J. R. Wolseley, bart., of Mount Wolseley, co. Carlow, to Frances Annabella, youngest dau. of the late A. Blennerhassett, esq., M.P., of Ballyseedy, co. Kerry.

At Hackney, Charles Dudley Kingsford, esq., M.D., of Upper Clapton, to Blanche Frances, eldest dau. of the Rev. T. O. Goodchild, Rector of the parish.

At Fewstone, Henry James Newstead, solicitor, of Otley, to Isabel Adolphine, second surviving dau. of the Rev. John Gwyther, Vicar of Fewstone.

At Brighton, Chas. Henry Chatfield, only son of Charles Chatfield, esq., of Broad-green-house, Croydon, to Caroline Emma, only dau. of the late Edmund Fuller, esq., of Hastings.

At Hove, Elphinstone Chardin Campbell, esq., Madras Civil Service, youngest son of the late A. D. Campbell, esq., M.C.S., to Maria, youngest dau. of the late Col. John Hunter, of the Bengal Army.

At Bathwick, R. Granville Charlton, esq., Capt. of the 81st Regt., to Alice, eldest surviving dau. of W. S. Coke, esq., of Pulteney-street, and of Langton-hall, Derbyshire.

At Hampstead, John Reynolds MacInnes, esq., younger son of the late Gen. MacInnes, to Anna Maria, eldest dau. of John Gurney Hoare, esq., of Hampstead.

Dec. 7. At Bow Brickhill, Bucks, Hugh John Jackson, esq., of Denbigh-hall, eldest son of the Rev. Marshall Jackson, Rector of Bow Brickhill, to Julia Helen Bedford, youngest surviving dau. of the late Rev. Bedford Kenyon, of Stoke Climsland, Cornwall, and grandda. of the late Rev. Thos. Bedford, Rector of Philleigh, Cornwall.

At Brignorth, Wm. Hulbert, eldest son of Hulbert Wathen, esq., of Beckenham-lodge, Kent, to Katherine Cadogan, fourth dau. of the Rev. Wm. Knox Marshall, B.D., Prebendary of Hereford, and Incumbent of St. Mary's, Brignorth.

At Torquay, Charles Cramond Dick, esq., formerly of the 25th K. O. Borderers and 43rd Light Infantry, and late Capt. Turkish Contingent, to Fanny Inglis, eldest dau. of E. W. H. Schenley, esq., and grandda. of the late Sir William de la Pole, bart., of Shute, Devon.

At Caistor, Lincolnshire, Marmaduke Dixon, esq., of Canterbury, New Zealand, son of Jas. G. Dixon, esq., of Caistor, to Eliza Agnes, dau. of the late Rev. James Suttell Wood, of Woodhall, Wensleydale, Yorkshire.

At Morton, the Rev. H. Cooper, M.A., incumbent of Embsay, to Margaret, eldest dau. of J. B. Sidgwick, esq., of Riddlesden-hall, near Keighley.

At Bayswater, Robert Dunlop Buchanan, esq., Manager (in London) of the Commercial Bank of India, to Harriet Louisa, dau. of Chas. Maynard, esq., of Cleveland-sq., Hyde-park.

Dec. 8. At Brighton, Capt. C. Gorton, Suffolk Artillery, second son of the Rev. Robt. Gorton, Rector of Badingham, Suffolk, to Louisa, sixth dau. of the Rev. Thomas Taylor, of Whitlinge, Hartlebury, Worcestershire.

At Bolton Percy, Yorkshire, Egerton Vernon Harcourt, esq., to Laura Milner, youngest dau. of the late Sir Wm. Milner, bt., of Nun Appleton.

At Bexley, Kent, Captain Henry Hird Hay, 5th Dragoon Guards, third son of the late Col. Patrick Hay, of the Bengal Army, to Isabella Maria, only dau. of Wm. Ricketts Parker, esq., of the Manor-house, Bexley.

At Kingston, Rich. Stephens, esq., late Capt. H.M.'s 21st Fusiliers, and 60th Rifles, to Bessie, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Fred. Urquhart, Rector of West Knighton with Broadmayne, Dorset.

At Bath, William Horton, esq., Commander R.N., to Anna Maria, widow of Capt. Charles Acton Broke, R.E.

At Leamington Priors, the Rev. G. H. Dixon, Vicar of St. Paul's, Wolverhampton, to Eleanor Jane, dau. of the late S. Percival, esq., of Abington-house, Northampton.

At Monkstown, Dublin, the Rev. C. H. Tandy, of Harrow, Middlesex, to Elizabeth Isabella, eldest dau. of T. J. Morris, esq., of Dalkey.

Dec. 9. At Clifton, Edward Hutchins, esq., solicitor, of Bath, to Isabel, youngest dau. of the late W. Lane, esq., of Weston-lodge, near Bath.

Dec. 10. At Christchurch, near Newport, Monmouthshire, Henry John, third son of Robert Cullum, esq., collector of H.M.'s Customs, Newport, to Elizabeth Mary Grove, second dau. of the late Thos. Beckingham, esq., of Monmouth.

At Hampstead, Thos. Platt, esq., of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, to Emily Ann, eldest dau. of the late Chas. Phillips, esq., one of H.M.'s Commissioners for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors.

At Ashford Bowdler, Thomas Dunne, esq., of Birches-hall, Herefordshire, to Harriet Frances, second dau. of the late Gen. Russel, of Ashford-hall, Salop.

Dec. 11. At Widcombe, Isaac Williams, esq., of Bath, to Clara Maria, dau. of Henry Bridges Smith, esq., of Upland-house, Bathwick.

Dec. 13. At Wimpole, Cambridgeshire, Henry William, only son of Henry Currie, esq., of West Horsley-place, to Flora Caroline, eldest dau. of the Hon. and Ven. Archdeacon Yorke.

At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, the Rev. Charles W. C. Bentinck, eldest son of the late Lord Chas. Bentinck, to Caroline Louisa, eldest dau. of Edw. Burnaby, esq., of Baggrave-hall, Leicestershire.

At Newton Solney, Derbyshire, Thomas Millgress Mills, M.A., of Brasenose College, Oxford, younger son of Richard Mills, esq., of Eltham, Kent, to Elizabeth, younger dau. of the late Henry Worthington, esq.

At the residence of the bride's mother, Prospect-hall, near Dublin, Geo. Henry Haigh, esq., of Grainsby-hall, Lincolnshire, to Emma Jane

Adelaide, youngest dau. of the late Sir Robert Way Harty, bart.

At Mortlake, John L. Stothert, esq., son of Henry Stothert, esq., Perrymead, near Bath, to Lucy, second dau. of Henry Kendall, esq., Peruvian Consul, the Limes, Mortlake.

At Maidstone, the Rev. Abraham Peat, to Ann, eldest dau. of the late William Bryant, esq., of Chatham.

Dec. 14. At Alrewas, Edw. Hemings Snoad, esq., Yoxall, eldest son of the late Rev. Ephraim Hemings Snoad, M.A., Ashford, Kent, to Frances, youngest dau. of the late Francis Bond, esq., of the former place.

At Creagh, co. Cork, M. Yeats, esq., of Kilnemora, co. Kildare, to Ann Grace Maria, fifth dau. of the Ven. J. M. Trew, D.D., Rector of Creagh, and late Archdeacon of the Bahamas.

At Curzon Chapel, Curzon-st., Mayfair, the Right Hon. George John Warren, Lord Vernon, to Frances Maria Emma Boothby, only dau. of the late Rev. B. Boothby and the Hon. Mrs. Boothby.

At Cheltenham, Philip Reginald, second son of the late Hon. Philip James Cocks, of Stepplehall, Salop, to Camilla, only dau. of the late Rev. Wm. Newton, Vicar of Old Cleeve, Somerset.

At Paddington, Edwin, second son of the late Thos. Martin, esq., of Hextle-house, East Peckham, Kent, to Martha, fourth dau. of Edward Hales, esq., of North Frith, Hadlow, Kent.

At Preston, the Rev. Walter Lowe Clay, M.A., Curate of Kenilworth, to Elizabeth Jane Gorst, eldest dau. of the late E. C. Lowndes, esq., of West Cliff, Preston, and Eaton-place, London.

Dec. 15. At Etwell, William Sherwood, esq., of Ryseholme Garth, Yorkshire, to Mary Ann Charlotte, eldest dau. of the late Sir Henry Boynton, bart.

At Torquay, Capt. Sir Henry Vere Huntley, R.N., to Caroline, dau. of the late Rev. Henry Drury, of Harrow, and Rector of Fingest, Bucks.

At Antony, Cornwall, G. S. Symons, esq., of Chaddlewood, Devon, to the Hon. Adèle Isabella, second dau. of Lord and Lady Graves.

At Dorchester, Henry Harrison Bartlett, esq., H.M.'s 69th Regt. son of the Rev. T. Bartlett, Rector of Burton Latimer, Northamptonshire, to Emma Maria, only dau. of W. D. Tapp, esq., Dorchester.

At Walcot Church, Bath, the Rev. Joseph Abbot, Vicar of Corsham, Wilts, to Selina Matilda Caroline, dau. of the late Sir John E. Eardley Wilmot, bart., and widow of Wade Browne, esq., of Monckton Farleigh-house, Wilts.

At Kelso, James Edwards, esq., of Benarth, near Conway, Deputy Lieut. and late High Sheriff of Carnarvon, to Harriet, youngest dau. of the late George Main, esq., and niece of Robt. Main, esq., of Ravensbourne-park, Lewisham, Kent.

At Sheffield, George Brady, esq., of Winchelsea-lodge, Essex, to Elizabeth, only surviving dau. of the late Henry Benson, esq., of Sandtoft, near Thorne.

At South Cave, Godfrey Binns, jun., esq., of Newhouse-hall, Huddersfield, to Ellen Holdgate, third dau. of John Scholfield, esq., of Faxfleet-hall, Yorkshire.

At All Saints', St. John's-wood, the Rev. G. R. Port, Rector of Grafton Flyford, Worcester, to Frances Elizabeth Ann, youngest dau. of the late G. Syers, esq., of Boughton-ho., Cheshire.

Dec. 17. At Upper Clapton, Col. Henry Chas. Barnston Daubeney, C.B., late of the 55th Foot, to Henrietta Anne, only dau. of Chas. Jacomb, esq., of Upper Clapton, Middlesex.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Francis Benthall, esq., of Lincoln's-inn-fields, to Susanna, widow of D. N. Bates, esq., of Sudbury, Suffolk.

At All Saints', Knightsbridge, O. W. Hambrough, esq., of Pipewall-hall, Northamptonshire, to the Hon. Caroline Mary Hood, only dau. of the late Right Hon. Samuel Tibbits, third Viscount Hood.

At Clapham, Samuel Cook Frankish, esq., of New Palace-yard, Westminster, and Larkhall-lane, Clapham, to Sarah Milanie Pauline, eldest dau. of the late James Creed, esq., of Segrave-place, Pitville, Cheltenham.

At Hingham, Norfolk, the Rev. Edmund Green, youngest son of Alexander Green, esq., of Chipping-hill, Witham, Essex, and Curate of Great Bedwyn, Wilts, to Flora, youngest dau. of the late Major-Gen. Christopher Hodgson, of the Bombay Artillery.

Dec. 20. At Leigh, Worcestershire, James Stewart, esq., of the Stock Exchange, London, fourth son of Duncan Stewart, esq., Attorney-General of Bermuda, to Julia Bramson, eldest surviving dau. of the late Geo. P. Reinagle, esq.

At Winkfield, Thomas Henry, younger son of the late Matthew Babington, esq., of Rothley, Leicestershire, to Clara, fourth surviving dau. of the late John K. Gilliat, esq., of Fern-hill, Berks.

At Kensington, Michael, eldest son of the late Michael Hughes, esq., of Sherdley-hall, Lancashire, to Ellinor Mary, only dau. of the late Rear-Adm. Colin Campbell, of Ardpatrik, Argyleshire, N.B.

At St. James's, Paddington, Frederick, son of the Rev. Edward B. Bagshawe, Rector of Eyam, Derbyshire, to Frances Elizabeth, dau. of the late Capt. J. Geo. Boss, R.N., M.P., of Otterington-hall, Yorkshire.

Dec. 22. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Wm. Daniels Hay, esq., R.N., H.M.S. "Britannia," to Emma Louisa Inglis, second dau. of Edwin Augustus Seagrove, of the Hard, Portsea.

At Marylebone, George Willea, esq., of Hungerford-park, Berks, and Chippenham-house, Bucks, to Helena, third dau. of F. H. Mitchell, esq., of Upper Wimpole-st.

At St. Mary's Maulden, the Rev. John Stone, B.A., youngest son of the late Major Stone, Russell-place, and grandson of the Right Hon. Baron Metge, formerly of Dublin, to Emily Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Capt. Charles Moore, R.N., Maulden-cottage, Deputy-Lieut., Bedford.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Capt. Francis J. Tyssen Amiel, late 73rd Regt., son of W. E. Amiel, esq., R.N., to Isabel, relict of J. M. Colston, esq., and only child of the late Rev. George Preston, Rector of Lexden, near Colchester.

At Elgin, Scotland, George Wilson, esq., Royal Monmouthshire Light Infantry, to Maria Mul-

grave, youngest dau. of the Hon. John Salmon, President of the Legislative Council of Jamaica.

At St. Stephen's, Dublin, John Digby, esq., of the Middle Temple, second son of Benj. Digby, esq., of Balincurra, co. Westmeath, to Henrietta Florence, second dau. of the late Richard Sharp, esq., of Appscourt, Surrey.

At St. Pancras, the Rev. F. R. Pentreath, Second Master of the Royal Medical College, to Dorcas, youngest dau. of the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, of Regent's-park.

Dec. 23. At Stapleton, near Bristol, William Kortright, eldest son of James Brock, esq., of the Island of Guernsey, and Stapleton, to Arabella, eldest dau. of S. A. G. Young, esq., late of the H.E.I.C. Service, of Alma-vale, Clifton.

Dec. 26. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, Norman Burnand, esq., Coldstream Guards, third son of Geo. Burnand, esq., of Sussex-sq., Hyde-park, to Cora, only child of Edward Sivewright, esq., late Capt. 12th Royal Lancers.

Dec. 27. At Paddington, Fred. Geo. Chaplin, son of the late Joseph Chaplin, esq., of Marylebone, to Mary Ann Jewell, youngest dau. of the late William Jewell, esq., of Winchester.

At Eastbourne, Charles Brodie Lock, esq., barrister-at-law, Lincoln's-inn, eldest son of Sir Charles Locock, bart., to Fanny Bird, second dau. of the Rev. Thomas Pitman, Vicar of Eastbourne, and Prebendary of Chichester.

At Shen'ey, Herts, the Rev. Alfred Child, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxon., eldest surviving son of S. P. Child, esq., of Wood-hall, Shenley, to Louisa Charlotte, third dau. of Lieut.-Col. Dashwood, of the Grange, Shenley.

At Langton, St. Andrew's, Horncastle, George Storer, esq., of Thoroton-hall, Nottinghamshire, to Harriette Anne, widow of Dr. Manson, of Spynie, N.B., and eldest dau. of Moffat Palmer, esq., of Horncastle.

At St. George's, Camberwell, the Rev. H. C. Day, son of T. H. Day, esq., of Frindsbury, Kent, to Mary Catherine, eldest dau. of the late Rev. G. Perry, Vicar of Shudy Camps, Cambridgeshire.

At Hampton, the Rev. W. G. G. Austin, M.A., eldest son of the Bishop of Guiana, to Mary Emily Gray, dau. of the late W. T. Smyth, esq., formerly of H.M.'s 87th Regt.

At Edinburgh, W. C. Sterling, esq., of Edinbarnet, Dumbartonshire, to Catherine Caroline, eldest dau. of Major-Gen. D. Macleod.

At Hove, Charles Swaby Smith, esq., surgeon, Burbage, Wilts, eldest son of the late John Whitaker Smith, esq., surgeon, of Finsbury-sq., London, to Margaret Tyssen, youngest dau. of the Rev. Francis Tebbutt, of St. Catherine-terrace, Hove, Brighton.

At Broxbourne, Herts, George W. M. Harmer, Lieut. 81st Regt., son of the late Comm. Harmer, R.N., to Cecilia, youngest dau. of the late Wm. Horley, esq., of Hoddesdon, Herts.

At Tunbridge Wells, William Alder, esq., of Wells, Somerset, to Emily Jane, only dau. of H. Lindeell Sopswith, esq., of Tunbridge Wells.

At Whitby, the Rev. Ralph Proud, Incumbent

of Ingleby Greenhow, near Stokesley, to Ann Wilson, youngest dau. of the late Mr. Stephen Nesfield, shipowner, of Whitby.

Dec. 28. At Rugby, the Rev. Raymond H. Smythies, M.A., of Emmanuel Coll., Cambridge, to Isabella Jane, dau. of the Rev. Charles Alleyne Anstey, of Rugby.

At North Weald, Hugh Dawson Raincock, esq., of Great Woodcote, Beddington, Surrey, to Mary, eldest dau. of the late Thos. Hart, esq., of North Weald-pl., Epping, Essex.

At Onchan, Isle of Man, the Rev. Joshua Jones, M.A., Vice-Principal of the Training College, York, to Mary Helena, only child of the late John Yates, esq., of Lima, South America.

At York, the Rev. T. H. Stokoe, M.A., of Lincoln College, Oxford, to Sarah Emily, dau. of R. Spofforth, esq., of Millfield, York.

Dec. 29. At Chester, George Crowdy, esq., of the India-office, to Anne Dutton, eldest dau. of the Rev. E. F. Whitehouse, Incumbent of Saltney-cum-Lache, Cheshire.

At Bridgenorth, William Joseph, youngest son of the late Thos. Kingsbury, esq., to Caroline Louisa Sophia Georgiana, eldest dau. of the Hon. and Rev. Henry Edmund Bridgeman.

At Battersea, the Rev. M. J. Fuller, of St. Mary Tavy, Devon, to Helen Nattali, second dau. of B. Edgington, esq., of Lavender-hill, Surrey.

At Banham, Norfolk, the Rev. Henry Eastfield Bayly, of the College, Cheltenham, to Martha Georgiana, second dau. of the Rev. John George Fardell, Rector of Banham.

Dec. 31. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., the Hon. Geoffrey Browne, only surviving son of the Lord Oranmore and Browne, to Christina, only surviving child of the late Alexander Guthrie, esq., of the Mount, Ayrshire.

Jan. 2. At East Teignmouth, the Rev. Dr. Good, of Highweek, Newton Abbott, Devon, to Esther Anna Samuda.

Jan. 3. The Right Hon. the Earl of Hopetoun, to Etheldred Anne, eldest dau. of C. T. S. Birch Reynardson, esq., of Holywell-hall, Lincolnshire.

At River, near Dover, Edward Lewis, youngest son of Samuel Hill, esq., Surbiton-hill, Surrey, and the Rule-office, Temple, to Mary Ann Tidd, second dau. of Felix Friend Collingwood, esq., River, and niece of the late William Tidd, esq., of the Inner Temple.

At Dartford, Frederic G. Gibson, of Sittingbourne, Kent, to Ellen Cracroft, eldest dau. of William Cracroft Fooks, esq., of Bowman's-lodge, Dartford, and Chancery-lane, barrister-at-law.

At Dudley, the Rev. Wm. Stanley De Courcy Ireland, M.A., eldest son of George Lewis Ireland, esq., and nephew of the late Right Hon. Sir Edmund Stanley, M.P., of Richmond, Surrey, Prime Sergeant, and the late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Madras, to Mary Anne, sixth dau. of the Rev. Dr. Browne, Vicar of Dudley.

At Brighton, the Rev. John Image, M.A., to Sarah Blizard, second dau. of John Lawrence, esq., of Brighton.

Obituary.

[*Relatives or Friends supplying Memoirs are requested to append their Addresses, in order that a Copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.*]

THE MARCHIONESS OF BUTE.

Dec. 28. At Edinburgh, the Marchioness of Bute.

Lady Sophia Frederica Christina, second daughter of the first Marquis of Hastings, was born Feb. 1, 1809, and on the 10th of April, 1845, married John, second Marquis of Bute. In less than three years her Ladyship was left a widow, with one child, John Patrick, the present Marquis, born Sept. 12, 1847.

The deceased lady was on a journey from Cardiff Castle to the Isle of Bute at the time of her death, and in both these places of her habitual residence her loss is severely felt. The Sophia Gardens at Cardiff had been recently given by her for the recreation of the inhabitants, and the islanders of Bute have even greater obligations to her. A local journal says, "In this county (Ayr), and in the adjacent Island of Bute in particular, her premature decease will be universally deplored, not only on account of the ties of family connection and long residence, but also for those remarkable qualities of head and heart by which she was distinguished. To strong natural abilities she united great accomplishments and a large store of knowledge and information. Nor was literary distinction wanting, as the manner in which she performed the pious labour of editing the Poems of her sister, Lady Flora Hastings, and the Journals of her father, Francis, Marquis of Hastings, has elicited from competent critics the highest commendations. But it was chiefly to more private duties that Lady Bute's inexhaustible energies and accurate business habits were devoted; and admirable, indeed, was the fidelity with which the many duties of her exalted station, and of her varied re-

lations as a daughter, a wife, and a mother, were discharged. Her princely charities and benefactions were dispensed with the utmost thoughtfulness and delicacy, while the charms of her agreeable manners, and the effect of her noble personal appearance, were enhanced by the graces and humility of a Christian gentlewoman."—*Ayr Observer*.

THE EARL OF CAMPERDOWN, K.T.

Dec. 22. Robert Dundas Duncan, first Earl of Camperdown.

His Lordship was the eldest surviving son of the celebrated Admiral Lord Viscount Duncan, K.B., by Henrietta, daughter of the Right Hon. Robert Dundas, of Arniston, Lord President of the Court of Session in Scotland, and eldest brother of the famous Henry Dundas, first Viscount Melville. The late peer chose his place from the first with the Whig Opposition, but seldom spoke in Parliament till 1820, when he took some active part in the trial of Queen Caroline. Of late years Lord Camperdown has not taken much part in public life, and beyond the ample circle of attached relations and friends who shared his genial hospitality, was best known amongst his own thriving tenantry and his neighbours in the country, by whom he was generally beloved and respected. Lord Camperdown married, in 1805, Janet, daughter of Sir Hew Dalrymple, Bart., of North Berwick, and Tantallon Castle in East Lothian, who survives him, together with two sons and two daughters. His Lordship is succeeded by his eldest son, Viscount Duncan, M.P. for the county of Forfar, who was born in 1812, and married, in 1839, Julia, eldest daughter of Sir George and the Hon. Lady Philipps, of Weston House, Warwickshire,

by whom he has two sons, the elder of whom is Robert, now Viscount Duncan, of Balliol College, Oxford, and the second, George, is now at Eton.

LORD HOLLAND.

Dec. 18. At Naples, after a short but severe illness, Henry Edward Vassall, Lord Holland.

The deceased, who was born March 7, 1802, was the only son of Henry Richard, the third Lord Holland, by Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Richard Vassall.

He entered the diplomatic service in 1831, and was for some time an *attaché* of the embassy at St. Petersburg, whence he removed, in 1832, to Turin as Secretary of Legation. In July, 1835, he proceeded to Vienna in a similar capacity, and continued there till April, 1838, when his Lordship was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the Germanic Confederation. Having held that post up to December, 1838, he removed to Florence, where he was Resident Minister up to June, 1846, when, on vacating that post at the court of Tuscany, he retired altogether from diplomatic duties from the indifferent state of his health. On the death of his father, October 22, 1840, he succeeded to the title and family estates. His Lordship, who married, May 9, 1833, Lady Mary Augusta, only daughter of the late Earl of Coventry, not leaving any issue, the barony becomes extinct.

LORD HASTINGS.

Dec. 27. In London, suddenly, of paralysis, Jacob Astley, Lord Hastings.

The deceased peer was the eldest son of Sir Jacob Henry Astley, fifth baronet, by the youngest daughter and co-heir of Mr. Samuel Browne, of King's Lynn, Norfolk, and was born on the 13th of November, 1797, so that he had only just entered his sixty-third year. He succeeded to the baronetcy and large estates in Norfolk and Northumberland on the demise of his father, in 1817, and represented the Western division of Norfolk, in the Liberal interest, from 1832 up to 1837, he and his ancestors having sat in no less than twenty-one Parliaments for the county.

Sir Jacob married, on the 22nd of March, 1819, Georgiana Caroline, youngest daughter of the late Sir Henry W. Dashwood, Bart., and sister of the late Marchioness of Ely, by whom he leaves issue two sons, the Hon. Jacob Henry Delaval Astley, born in 1822, and the Hon. and Rev. Delaval Loftus Astley, born in 1825, and married to the Hon. Frances Diana, daughter of the late Viscount Canterbury. In 1841 Sir Jacob was summoned to the House of Peers, in the ancient Barony of Hastings, being one of the heirs of John Hastings, by his co-heiress, Elizabeth, the Barony having been long in abeyance.

Mr. E. P. Shirley, in his "Noble and Gentle Men of England," says the family is "descended from the noble house of Astley Castle, in Warwickshire, and traced to William de Estlega, in the 12th of Henry II., and in the female line from the Constables, of Melton Constable, which estate came into the family by the second marriage of Thomas Lord Astley, with Edith, third sister and co-heir of Geffery de Constable, in the time of Henry III. Astley Castle descended by an heiress to the Greys of Ruthin, afterwards Marquises of Dorset and Dukes of Suffolk. Hill Morton, in Warwickshire, was also the seat of this family from the reign of Henry III. The Astleys, formerly of Patishull, in Staffordshire, were the elder branch, sprung from the first marriage of Thomas Lord Astley, who was killed in the Barons' wars at Evesham (49th of Henry III.), extinct 1771. The Astleys, now of Everley, in Wiltshire, Baronets 1821, descend from the second son of Walter Astley, of Patishull, the father of the first baronet of that line (1662.)"

The deceased peer is succeeded in the ancient barony and estates by the Hon. Henry Delaval Astley, formerly of the 2nd Regiment of Life Guards.

LORD MACAULAY.

Dec. 28. At Kensington, Thomas Babington, Lord Macaulay.

The deceased was born on the 25th of October, 1800, at Rothley Temple, Leicestershire, and was the son of Zachary Macaulay, well known for his exertions, in

company with Clarkson and Wilberforce, for the abolition of the slave trade. After graduating with high honour at Trinity College, Cambridge, he was elected to the Craven Scholarship in 1821, and became a Fellow in the succeeding year. In 1826 he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn. As early as 1824 he had given evidence of his literary talent by some poems contributed to various magazines; and in 1826 his essay on Milton appeared in the "*Edinburgh Review*," which gave promise of his future eminence. He espoused the Whig side in politics, was an able defender of their views, and though but young, and little of a lawyer, he was appointed a Commissioner of Bankruptcy; and in 1830, that he might give them parliamentary support, the Marquis Lansdowne caused him to be returned as member for Calne. He afterwards became Secretary to the Board of Control, and in the discussions on the Reform Bill, defended the policy of the Grey ministry against all opponents. In 1832 Mr. Macaulay was returned with Mr. John Marshall as member for the newly enfranchised borough of Leeds. Two years after, to the disappointment of his constituents, he accepted an appointment in India. His position there was most important, but he failed to give satisfaction to the European population. He was not simply a member of the Supreme Council, but its legal adviser, and the special object of his mission was to prepare a new Indian code of law. He was therefore exempted from all share in the administration of affairs; he had four assistants to help him in his labours, and the penal code which was produced under his superintendence is mainly to be attributed to him. Containing some twenty-six chapters divided into nearly five hundred clauses, this code was published after Mr. Macaulay's return to this country in 1838, and its great ability acknowledged; but unfortunately, it was rather admired than obeyed; it would not work. The variety of races and customs to which it was applied has prevented even the attempt to put it in practice. One of its enactments, indeed, was so odious to the English inhabitants, that they gave it the appellation

of the "Black Act." It abolished the right of appealing from the Local Courts to the Supreme Court at the Presidency. This right had hitherto been exclusively enjoyed by Europeans, and now it was proposed to put them on the same footing with natives, giving to both a certain right of appeal, but appeal only to the highest Provincial Courts.

Mr. Macaulay held his post for three years, and on his return to England produced those well-known sketches of Lord Clive and Warren Hastings,—due, no doubt, to the acquaintance with Indian affairs he had acquired in Calcutta. In 1839 he accepted the office of Secretary at War, and in 1840 was returned to Parliament for the city of Edinburgh. At an earlier period of his life Mr. Macaulay had produced several spirit-stirring ballads, as "*The Spanish Armada*," "*The Battle of the League*," and "*Ivry*;" but now he tried his powers on a larger scale, and in 1842 gave to the world his "*Lays of Ancient Rome*." His essays, which had been previously published in America, were in the following year collected into three volumes. It is believed that his latest contribution to the "*Edinburgh*" was the second part of his "*Essay on Lord Chatham*," which appeared in the autumn of 1844. At the restoration of the Whig party to power in 1846, Mr. Macaulay was appointed Paymaster of the Forces, with a seat in the Cabinet. In consequence, however, of a serious disagreement between him and his constituents, with regard to the Maynooth grant, the citizens of Edinburgh rejected him at the election of 1847 in favour of Mr. Cowan. In 1852 he and his Edinburgh friends were reconciled; they elected him free of expense, and he continued their member until he was raised to the peerage in 1857. His attention to parliamentary duties was, however, interfered with by attacks of heart complaint, which warned him to avoid the excitement of public speaking, and his efforts were mainly directed to the production of a *History of England*, which he hoped to bring down to recent times, but which, after at least ten years' labour, remains a mere fragment. The first two

volumes were published in 1849, two more in 1855, and two more have been for some time understood to be on the eve of completion. Of the graces of style and charm of narrative of this remarkable work there cannot be two opinions, but it is equally certain that it is prejudiced and inaccurate, that it apportions praise and blame only with a view to the laudation of the men of the Revolution, and that its author has been correctly described as an "apologist for all Whigs and all Whig measures." The book has, however, taken its stand as a classic, although, like the often blamed but still popular History of David Hume, in point of authority it falls as far below many well-known works which treat of the same period, as it rises above them in fascination.

THE PRINCESS ANNA SAPIEHA.

Nov. 26. At Paris, aged 86, the Princess Anna Sapieha, mother-in-law of the Prince Czartoryski.

She was born in 1774, and was related to some of the most illustrious families of Poland. Her father, André Zamoyksi, Grand Chancellor of the crown, who was esteemed the model of every civil virtue, laid down the seals of office at the time of the Russian troops' interference with the Senate in 1768, retiring voluntarily into private life. Her mother, by birth the Princess Czartoryski, on the breaking out of the insurrection in 1792, made an offering to Kosciusko of three millions for the cause of her country. Such were the parents by whom the character of the Princess Anna was moulded. In 1794 she married the Prince Alexander Sapieha, who, when there seemed a promise of help to Poland coming from France, devoted himself to the service of Napoleon. A premature death removed him from his family in 1812. The Princess remained a widow with her two children, Prince Leon Sapieha and the Princess Anna, who became wife of Prince Czartoryski. In 1831, after the disaster which befel her country, the Princess Sapieha bestowed upon the wounded in the hospitals the most courageous and devoted attentions, and to the

families of the victims of the strife she gave the consolations of her sympathetic heart and the succours of her fortune. In 1836 she went to join the Prince Czartoryski, whom she highly esteemed, in his exile; and from that time her entire life and the *débris* of her fortune were consecrated to the alleviation of the privations of her suffering compatriots. As humble as she was generous, those who were aided by her often knew not what hand had helped them. Every moment was occupied by her in becoming acquainted with others' misfortunes, in consoling them, in seeking the means to help them by the most prudent administration of her income. To the qualities of a firm and enlightened spirit she joined all the graces of a Christian, and her conversation on all subjects had the charm of a lively and attractive spirit.

RIGHT HON. HENRY FITZROY, M.P.

Dec. 22. In Sussex-square, Kemp Town, Brighton, the Right Hon. Henry Fitzroy, M.P.

The right hon. gentleman was a son of the second Baron Southampton, and only brother and heir-presumptive of the present Lord. He was born on the 2nd of May, 1807, in Stanhope-street, and was consequently in the 53rd year of his age. Mr. Fitzroy was first returned to Parliament for the borough of Great Grimsby, and after several times unsuccessfully contesting Lewes, he was returned in 1837, since which time he has sat for that borough. In 1846 he was a Lord of the Admiralty in Sir Robert Peel's Ministry, and in December, 1852, he became Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department, and remained in that position till February, 1855. In March of the same year he was appointed Chairman of Committees of the House of Commons. Under the present Government he became President of the Board of Works, which office he held up to the time of his decease. As a member of Parliament Mr. Fitzroy will be remembered by Acts, both relating to eminently practical subjects: the regulation of London cabs and the protection

to females from brutal assaults, are no mean contributions to our legislation. Of a still more valuable character was the Act extending the jurisdiction of the County Courts from £20 to £50. These were perfected whilst the hon. member was Under Secretary for the Home Department.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR J. STEPHEN, K.C.B.

Sept. 12. At Coblenz, aged 70, Sir James Stephen, K.C.B.

The deceased, the son of James Stephen, Esq., a Master-in-Chancery, (descended from an old Cheshire family, and highly esteemed for his labours in the anti-slavery cause,) by Anne, only daughter of Henry Street, Esq., of Stoke-Newington, was born in the year 1788 or 1789, and received his education at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he took his degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1812. He had been already called to the bar at Lincoln's-inn, and he practised as a Chancery barrister from 1812 till 1823. During all those years, however, he had been connected officially with the public service as counsel to the Colonial department, and though he then retired from the bar, he retained his official connection with Downing-street for the next ten years of his life, conjointly with the post of standing counsel to the Board of Trade. In 1833 he became, at first assistant, and afterwards permanent, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, and continued to discharge the duties of that office for fourteen years; and on his retirement from the public service in 1847 he was nominated a K.C.B., Civil Division, as a recognition of his public services of thirty-five years' duration.

"His impressions of the state of our Government offices in general, and of the Colonial-office in particular, derived from this long and active experience," says one who knew him well, "were published, together with other opinions on the same subject, in a blue-book in 1855, when the subject of the re-organisation of the civil service by the adoption of a system of appointment by merit, instead of by patronage, was first agitated." To the carrying

out of this great and important change, Sir James Stephen may be said with justice to have contributed as largely as, if not more largely than, any other individual, not excepting Sir Charles Trevelyan himself. Whilst at the Colonial-office he shewed himself one of the ablest, most industrious, and most persevering public servants that the State has ever numbered among its *employés*, and his retirement from that department was a great and signal loss. The occupations of the Colonial-office bringing him into daily contact with some of the most restless spirits of the day, were somewhat uncongenial to a man of refined and elegant tastes, and of a highly literary turn of mind, a calm and tranquil temperament, and of exquisite sensitiveness, and thus he had some enemies, but, happily, he had more friends. The name of "King Stephen," as expressive of the sway which he so long exercised in Downing-street, was the highest compliment that could be paid to that ceaseless labour and scientific skill with which he mastered, not only the great elements, but even the smallest details, relating to our vast and varied colonial empire.

Whilst only known as an official, Sir James had been for years quietly at work, training himself for his appearance in a different character. In 1838 he commenced writing for the "Edinburgh Review," and from that day forward a decided and much needed change may be noticed in the tone adopted by that publication in its treatment of religion and cognate subjects. A collection of his articles was reprinted and published in a separate form in 1849, under the title of "Essays in Ecclesiastical Biography." In the same year Sir James Stephen was appointed by the Crown as successor to the late Professor Smyth, at Cambridge, as Regius Professor of Modern History, an appointment which he held to his death; he also held the Professorship of Modern History at Haileybury College for some years before the breaking up of that institution.

The chief of the publications of Sir James Stephen are his "Lectures on the History of France," 2 vols., 1851. His

Essays have already been several times reprinted; and he also published one or two lectures delivered to popular institutions. Sir James was married, and has left issue, one son being in the legal profession.

SIR RICHARD B. CROWDER.

Dec. 5. Suddenly, Sir Rd. B. Crowder, one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas. The learned Judge was in court on the preceding Saturday, to all appearance in his usual health.

He was the eldest son of the late Mr. William H. Crowder, of Montague Place, and was in his 64th year. The learned gentleman was educated at Eton, and Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1821 he was called to the bar at Lincoln's-inn, and for a long series of years went the Western Circuit. On the death of Sir Charles Wetherall, the late Judge was appointed Recorder of Bristol, which honourable position he held for nearly eight years, when in 1854 he was appointed one of the Puisne Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, on which occasion he received the customary honour of knighthood. The deceased was for a few years in the House of Commons, having represented Liskeard in Parliament from January, 1849, up to his elevation to the Bench in 1854, after unsuccessfully contesting Winchester in 1851. Sir Richard was for some years counsel for the Admiralty, and Judge Advocate to the Fleet.

THE REV. R. S. BAYLEY.

Nov. 14. At Huxford, the Rev. Robert S. Bayley, Pastor of the Congregational Church at Eignbrook Chapel.

Mr. Bayley was educated at Highbury Independent College, and was a man of varied acquirements. He had his first charge at Louth, of which town he published a History. Thence he removed in 1835 to Sheffield, where he was pastor of Howard-street Chapel for about ten years, and during the latter part of that time was the principal promoter of an educational establishment called the People's

College, in which he frequently gave lectures, on a variety of subjects.

From Sheffield he removed to Queen-street Chapel, Ratcliffe Highway, London, where he officiated until his removal to Hereford, about two years ago.

Beside the "History of Louth," Mr. Bayley was the author of the following works:—

"Nature considered as a Revelation." In two Parts: Part I. being an argument to prove that Nature should be regarded as a Revelation; Part II. furnishing specimens of the manner in which the Material Revelation may be explained. 1836, 12mo.

"Lectures on the Early History of the Christian Church."

"A new Concordance to the Hebrew Bible, juxta editionem Hooghtianam, and accommodated to the English Version:" in one volume octavo, and dedicated (by permission) to the Lord Bishop of Lincoln.

In October, 1846, he commenced a monthly periodical, devoted to the cause of popular education, under the title of "The People's College Journal." It was printed at the People's College at Sheffield, but extended only to seven numbers, of which the last is dated May 1, 1847.

Two Lectures on the Educational Question, delivered at the Town Hall, Sheffield, 1847.

"A Course of Lectures on the Inspiration of the Scriptures." 1852, 12mo.; and other Lectures and Sermons.

In the title-page of some of his works the initials F.S.A. are attached to his name; but they did not mean Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London.

Mr. Bayley died very suddenly, of apoplexy, after having experienced a previous attack, about three weeks before, whilst sitting in his study preparing a Lecture on the late eminent engineers, Stephenson and Brunel.

HENRY GEORGE HOLDEN, Esq.

Nov. 22. At his residence, Lower Craven Place, Kentish Town, Henry Geo. Holden, Esq., late Assistant Keeper (first class) in the Public Record Office.

Mr. Holden was born in London, May 31,

1796, and commenced his public service as clerk in the Rolls Chapel Office, on May 14, 1810, under the late John Kipling, Esq. When the Record Service was remodelled, in 1840, Mr. Holden was appointed an Assistant Keeper, and the Lords of the Treasury were pleased to direct his services to be reckoned from the date of his entry in 1810. From that period, however, his duties became very onerous, but they were discharged with rigid punctuality, while his kind and courteous manner made the most favourable impression on all who came in contact with him. Thus several years passed away, but when the new Record Offices were first brought into use, and the removal of documents from the other repositories commenced, his labour and responsibility were so greatly increased as entirely to break down his strength. He was much exposed to the inclemency of the weather in the severe winter of 1855, while superintending the removal of War Office papers from cellars at Whitehall, and he had the misfortune to be placed in the new offices while they were yet very unfit for occupation. At length, on the 9th November, 1858, he was obliged, after nearly fifty years' service, to quit his duties from an attack of rheumatism of the heart; from this he never rallied, but sank after a year's very severe suffering. Mr. Holden has left a widow and four sons, beside an only sister who is a confirmed invalid, to lament the loss of a truly amiable man in every relation of life.

THOMAS DE QUINCEY.

Dec. 8. At Edinburgh, Thomas de Quincey, known as "the English Opium Eater."

The deceased was the son of a Manchester merchant, and was born on the 15th of August, 1785. He was early left an orphan, but received a liberal education, first at the Manchester Grammar-school, and afterwards at Oxford, where he resided for five years. While yet a very young man, he adopted the baneful practice of opium-eating, and thus made shipwreck both of a high intellect and a good fortune. He became acquainted with

Wordsworth, Lamb, Coleridge, and other men of their class, but did not turn to literature, except as an amusement, until near his fortieth year, when pecuniary embarrassments compelled him to become a contributor to the "London Magazine," in which he published his "Confessions of an Opium Eater." From that time he laboured with great but fitful industry on a variety of publications, and shewed talents that might have produced something very far more valuable than mere contributions to periodicals, had their possessor been a man instead of a dreamer. In 1832 he took up his residence in Scotland, and in its metropolis, though living in studied seclusion, he had a group of enthusiastic admirers. The "Scotsman" says, "No one could even have casual intercourse with such a man without ever after cherishing towards him a feeling of kindly and admiring interest. When his often feeble health, and always uncertain spirits, permitted him in later years to mingle, at rarest intervals, at a small social circle at his own house or elsewhere, he was always one of the most cheerful of the party, touching every topic with the lights of his exquisitely delicate fancy, and enjoying, with catholic zest, now the playful prattle of a child, and again the sharp encounter of maturest wits. His conversation had an inexpressible charm; with all that beauty of language, subtlety of thought, variety of illustration, and quaintness of humour that distinguish his writings, his talk never either became pedantic, or degenerated into soliloquy or monologue. It was that of a highly accomplished scholar and gentleman; his whole manner and bearing had something of almost chivalrous polish and refinement of tone, the result not more of intercourse with refined society than of his exquisitely considerate and courteous nature. A nature so deep and tender drew towards itself affection as largely as admiration; and with profound esteem for the learning, the power, the genius of the writer, will always mingle much love for the man." The estimate in England has not been so favourable. The "Athenæum" remarks, "De Quincey has been censured with just

severity for want of fidelity to his friends; but the truth is, he treated them no worse than he used himself. Indorsing a sentiment of Coleridge's, he has remarked in one of his papers, 'Malice is not always of the heart; there is a malice of the understanding and the fancy.' It was his misfortune to exhibit in his writings both forms of malevolence; and he displayed them alike to himself and his old friends indiscriminately, and, we believe, at times unconsciously. Deleterious seclusion from society, continued indulgence in opium, the scarcely less hurtful practice of unceasingly speculating on his own emotions, deprived his heart and intellect of their best qualities. He possessed taste, but he lacked creative energy; and his subtle and highly-refined intellect was ingenious and acute rather than powerful."

Thomas de Quincey has left five children—three daughters and two sons. His eldest daughter, the wife of Mr. Robert Craig, a farmer in Ireland, and his youngest daughter, were present at his death-bed. The second daughter, the wife of Colonel Baird Smith, is with her husband in India. The two sons are absent from the country: one is in India, a captain in the army, and the other is a physician in Brazil.

THE REV. T. W. LANCASTER, B.D.

Dec. 12. Suddenly, at his lodgings in Oxford, the Rev. T. W. Lancaster, B.D., Rector of Over Worton (1849).

The deceased matriculated at Oriel College, in 1804; took his B.A. in 1807; gained the Michel Scholarship at Queen's College in 1808, and the Michel Fellowship in 1809; took his M.A. in 1810. In 1831 he was appointed Bampton Lecturer, and Select Preacher the same year; and Public Examiner in 1832 and 1833.

Mr. Lancaster was formerly Chaplain to the Dowager Countess of Guilford, second master of Magdalen Grammar-school, and Vicar of Banbury. He was the author of many valuable works, among which we may enumerate his Bampton Lectures, "On the Popular Evidence of Christianity;" "The Nichomachean Ethics

of Aristotle, Edited and Illustrated;" "Vindiciæ Symbolicæ, or a Treatise on Creeds, Articles of Faith and Articles of Doctrine" (not completed); "The Harmony of the Law and the Gospel with regard to a Future State;" "The Alliance of Education and Civil Government, with Strictures on the University of London;" "A Treatise on Confirmation;" beside which he wrote many pamphlets on questions of the day some years ago, but of late his failing health had obliged him to abandon literary pursuits.

REV. JOHN SHARPE.

Dec. 27. At Castle Eaton, Wilts, aged 90, the Rev. John Sharpe, Rector of that parish.

Mr. Sharpe was the only child of the Rev. John Sharpe, Curate and Lecturer of Clapham, Surrey, and subsequently Rector of Saxby, Lincolnshire, and was born at Dorking, on the 11th of June, 1769. Having been educated at St. Paul's School, he was elected a Scholar of Trinity College, Oxford, and took the degree of B.A. in 1792. Soon after his admission into holy orders, Mr. Sharpe went into Sussex, and was unceasingly employed in the duties of his profession for more than fifty years in the diocese of Chichester, having held successively the curacies of Hoo, Ninfield, Jevington, Littlington, East Blachington, Elsted, and Treyford-cum-Didling, and lastly, the perpetual curacy of Shipley, which he resigned in 1847, on being presented to the rectory of Castle Eaton by the Rev. Edward Goddard. Mr. Sharpe was an accomplished scholar, and the perusal of the works of his favourite classical authors formed part of the amusement of his leisure hours till within a few weeks of his death. In 1815 he published a translation of William of Malmesbury's "History of the Kings of England," and afterwards prepared for the press, but did not print, a translation of William of Newburg's "Chronicle." He was associated with the late Mr. Henry Petrie in collecting and arranging for the press "Materials for the History of Britain," and for

many years much of his time, not occupied by the performance of his parochial duties, was bestowed on that work; but owing, it is believed, to an informality in his appointment, he received no remuneration whatever from the Government for his labours. Mr. Sharpe has left a widow and four sons and four daughters; four other sons and one daughter died before him.

CLERGY DECEASED.

Nov. 12. At his residence, Great Bedford-st., Bath, aged 68, the Rev. *Jas. Edw. De Visme*.

Nov. 13. At Sutton-in-Ashfield, aged 76, the Rev. *William Goodacre*, Perpetual Curate of Mansfield-Woodhouse, of Skegby, and of Sutton-in-Ashfield, Notts.

Nov. 15. Aged 69, the Rev. *W. B. Bransby*, Chaplain to the Union House, Wickham Market, and Perpetual Curate of Charsfield, Suffolk.

Nov. 16. Aged 60, the Rev. *Geo. Boodle Clare*, Perpetual Curate of Shareshill, Staffordshire.

Nov. 17. Aged 79, the Rev. *John Higgs Hunt*, formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, Vicar of Weedon-Beck, Northamptonshire.

The Rev. *Thomas Crowther*, Perpetual Curate of St. John, Halifax.

The Rev. *Henry Martin*, Rector of Inver, diocese of Connor.

Nov. 19. At Little Packington Rectory, aged 60, the Hon. and Rev. *Charles Finch*, M.A., Rector of Packington and of Meriden, youngest brother of the late Earl of Aylesford.

At Coddington, Herefordshire, the Rev. *Edw. Lovell*, B.C.L., Rector of that parish.

Nov. 22. At Bourton-on-the-Water, Gloucestershire, aged 71, the Rev. *B. S. Hall*.

At the Rev. C. B. Carlon's, Bishop-Sutton, Alresford, Hants, the Rev. *Henry Collins*, M.A., late Chaplain to her Britannic Majesty at Trieste, and recently Curate of St. Runwald, Colchester.

Nov. 23. At the residence of his brother-in-law, the Rev. Dr. Parfitt, Incumbent of Glastonbury, aged 70, the Rev. *John Henry Bayly*, B.A.

Nov. 24. At the Rectory, aged 42, the Rev. *Arthur Henry Anson*, B.C.L., Rector of Potter-Hanworth, Leicestershire.

At Chertsey, aged 74, the Rev. *John Buckland*, B.A., M.A., Rector of Trusham, Devonshire.

Nov. 25. At the Vicarage, Heston, the Rev. *Henry Scott Trimmer*, last surviving son of the celebrated Mrs. Trimmer, — 55 years Vicar of Heston, Middlesex, and a Deputy-Lieut. for the county; and on the 27th, Mary Driver Trimmer, wife of the above. They had been married 56 years, and Mrs. Trimmer survived the shock of her husband's death only 48 hours.

Nov. 27. Suddenly, at Lambley Rectory, near Nottingham, aged 53, the Rev. *Halsted Elwin Cobden Cobden*, B.A. 1829, M.A. 1832, formerly Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, Rector of Lambley (1847), Notts, son-in-law to Sir Geo. Carroll, of Cavendish-square.

GENT. MAG. VOL. CCVIII.

Nov. 29. At Woolston, Devon, aged 46, the Rev. *Charles Osmond*, LL.B. 1839, Jesus College, Cambridge, Chaplain to Lord Lisle.

Aged 79, the Rev. *Daniel Ferguson*, B.A. 1802, Emmanuel College, Cambridge, for upwards of 51 years Rector of Walkington, and a magistrate and Deputy-Lieut. for the East Riding of the county of York.

Nov. 30. The Rev. *Henry Hall Davis*, M.A.

The Rev. *Jabez Banks*, Rector of Egham.

Dec. 2. At Tooting, Surrey, aged 33, the Rev. *John Reynolds*, M.A., late Curate of Martock.

At Bayswater, aged 63, the Rev. *James Arrol Stewart*, B.A., formerly Rector of Vange, Essex.

Dec. 3. Aged 58, the Rev. *Walter Chenery*, B.A. 1825, M.A. 1828, Jesus College, Cambridge, Rector of Stuston (1832), Norfolk.

Dec. 4. At Wyddial Rectory, Herts, aged 81, the Rev. *George Mason*, Winster-hall, Derbysh.

Dec. 5. Rev. *Richard Board*, B.C.L. See OBITUARY.

At Rusland, aged 45, the Rev. *James Dawson*, Perpetual Curate of Belmont, Lancashire.

Dec. 8. Rev. *Dugard Douglas*, Minister of the Established Church at Oban, was found by Sir John Maxwell's gamekeeper, in Hagg's-wood, near Glasgow. An examination of the corpse shewed that death had resulted from exposure to the cold.

At West Pinchbeck, Lincolnshire, after a short illness, aged 32, the Rev. *Trapaud Smyth*, only son of the late John Smyth, esq., barrister-at-law, Dublin.

Dec. 9. At St. Lawrence, Isle of Thanet, aged 78, the Rev. *John Boyle Thomson*, formerly Rector of Luddesdown, Kent.

Dec. 12. Suddenly, the Rev. *Thomas William Lancaster*, M.A., Rector of Over-Worton, Oxfordshire. See OBITUARY.

At Thornea, the Rev. *Abraham Burlin Parkinson*, B.A., Perpetual Curate of Thornea, Yorksh.

Dec. 13. At his residence, Marine-terr., aged 70, the Rev. *George Greaves*, Incumbent of Christ Church, Herne Bay.

Aged 89, the Rev. *Thomas Blackburn*, who committed self-destruction by cutting his throat with a razor, at his residence, Kensington-park-terrace North. It was stated in evidence that the deceased was a man of ability, and a writer in periodicals. He was proved, however, to have had many eccentric habits, and no cause for the suicide being ascertained, the jury returned a verdict of "Insanity."

The Ven. *James Kennedy*, Rector of Abingdon, diocese of Emly, and Archdeacon of Waterford.

Dec. 14. In Vere-st., Cavendish-sq., aged 73, the Rev. *Henry Taylor*, late Rector of Rampton, Cambridge, and formerly for more than thirty years Vicar of North Moreton, Berks.

Dec. 15. Aged 51, the Rev. *Charles Edmund Fewtrell-Wylde*, B.A., late of the Uplands, Salop.

Dec. 17. At his residence, Batheaston-court, aged 80, the Ven. *C. A. Moysey*, D.D., nineteen years Archdeacon of Bath. He resigned all his Church preferments in 1839. Dr. Moysey was the son of A. Moysey, esq., one of the Welsh Judges and M.P. for Bath. He married twice,—first a

daughters of F. Lowndes Luttrell, esq., and secondly, a daughter of Sir Jas. Stewart, bart.

At the Glebe, Kilfane, aged 88, the Ven. *Crispus Irwin*, Archdeacon of Ossory, Vicar-General of Leighlin, Prebendary of St. Patrick's, Dublin.

Dec. 18. At Beccles, aged 88, the Rev. *Jarvis Dushwood*, B.A., formerly Rector of Caistor St. Edmund's, with Markshall, Norfolk.

Dec. 19. At Moat-bank, Lichfield, aged 78, the Rev. *Thomas Bradburne*, B.A., late Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge.

The Rev. *George G. Pargoy*, Curate of Clonsigal, Ireland.

Dec. 20. The Rev. *Francis Thomas Cookson*, M.A., Vicar of St. John the Evangelist, Leeds, in the fiftieth year of his incumbency.

Aged 23, the Rev. *Frederick William Johnson*, second surviving son of the late Col. Johnson, of Walbury, Essex, and Curate of St. John's, Great Yarmouth. The erection of the Beachmen's Church there, of which he was curate, and of the schools in connection therewith, was largely owing to his zeal for the spiritual welfare of our seafaring population. He was on the eve of marriage with a young lady at whose father's house he expired.

At Bodicote Grange, near Banbury, aged 66, he Rev. *George Manson Nelson*, B.D., late Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford. He committed suicide by shooting himself while in a state of temporary insanity. He had been suffering under the delusion of some supposed pecuniary difficulties. The deceased, who was a gentleman of large fortune, has left a wife and one daughter.

The Rev. *William Cosgrove*, Curate of Ferns, Ireland.

Dec. 23. Aged 55, the Rev. *John Stokes*, Vicar of Cobham, and Rector of Milton, Kent.

Dec. 26. Aged 68, the Rev. *Henry Brougham Wm. Hulcoat*, D.D., Incumbent of St. Matthew's, Liverpool.

Dec. 27. At his residence, Carr-st., Ipswich, aged 78, the Rev. *Thomas Mason*, Incumbent of Culphoe, and late Chaplain of Barham Union.

Aged 80, the Rev. *John Sharpe*, Rector of Castle Eaton, Wilts. See OBITUARY.

Dec. 28. At the residence of his father-in-law,

wife of Capt. E. Davidson, Bengal Engineers, and third surviving daughter of Sir G. H. Fresting, Bart.

Nov. 5. At his father's residence, Pall Mall, aged 35, Charles, son of Lieut.-Col. Bidlake.

Nov. 8. At Guernsey, aged 74, Charlotte, widow of the Rev. J. Charles Bristed, M.A., of Dorchester.

At Little Falmouth, Flushing, aged 34, the wife of James Tilly, jun., esq.

Nov. 9. After a short illness, at Point de Galle, where he was holding the Sessions of the Supreme Court, aged 66, Sir William Carpenter Rowe, knt., Chief Justice of the Island of Ceylon.

Nov. 10. At Florence, aged 70, Eliza, widow of Bishop Doane, of New Jersey, U.S.A.

Nov. 11. Off Ghazepore, on the Ganges, Col. F. G. A. Pinckney, C.B., commanding her Majesty's 73rd Regt. The regiment landed to follow to his last home their much-loved and gallant chief.

Nov. 12. At Woodbridge, aged 63, Mary, widow of John Stow Baldrey, esq.

At Southtown, Yarmouth, Maria Horda, relict of Samuel Crow, esq.

Aged 71, Mr. John Ranson, of East-gate-st., Bury St. Edmunds. The deceased joined the West Suffolk Militia in 1801, volunteered into the 4th (King's own) Regt. of Foot in 1807, and was engaged in the Flushing expedition. In 1806 he went to Gibraltar, and afterwards to the African coast. In 1811 he joined Lord Wellington's forces at Lisbon, and was engaged at Salamanca, for which he received the Peninsula medal. In 1814 he went to America, and was at the battle of New Orleans.

Nov. 13. Suddenly, during divine service at St. Thomas's Church, Douglas, Isle of Man, John Crofton Peddie, esq., late Lieut.-Col. Commanding the 21st Fusiliers and 41st Regt.

At Chudleigh, aged 82, Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Clark, Rector of Moretonhampstead and Venn.

Nov. 14. At Sydling St. Nicholas, aged 66, William Dunning, esq.

Rev. R. S. Bayley. See OBITUARY.

Nov. 15. At New Brompton, Gillingham, aged

At South Petherton, aged 93, Mary, relict of Capt. John Anstiee; also on the 19th inst., at the house of a friend at Clapham, where he was visiting for medical treatment, aged 72, James Patten, eldest son of Capt. John Anstiee, late of South Petherton, having survived his mother only three days.

At Hastings, Janet Elizabeth, third dau. of the Rev. W. T. Hadow, Rector of Hasleley, Warwickshire.

At Grosvenor-sq., Josepha Heath, eldest dau. of the late Joseph Gulston, esq., of Knutton-hall, Northamptonsh., and Derwydd, Carmarthensh.

In South-street, St. Andrews, Wm. Spalding, esq., Professor of Logic, Rhetoric, and Mathematics.

Nov. 17. At Melody-cottage, Taunton, aged 41, Mrs. Maynard.

At her residence in the College-green, Worcester, aged 93, Maria, relict of the Rev. Richard Kilvert, formerly Prebendary of Worcester Cathedral, and Rector of Hartlebury, Worcestersh.

At his residence, Clifton, aged 93, Mr. Chris. Bone, formerly of Bath. He was a resident in Paris during the Reign of Terror, and also served under Napoleon I. during his campaigns in Italy, and it is stated that on one occasion he personally "messed" with the Great Captain. He eventually escaped from France as servant to an English gentleman, and established himself in business in this country.

At Southampton, aged 84, Maria, wife of Wm. Wakeford, esq.

Nov. 18. At Russell-house, Tavistock-square, aged 80, Mr. Frank Stone, A.R.A. The name of this popular artist must be familiar to most of our readers in connection with the chief pictorial exhibitions of the metropolis. He began his artistic career in water-colours, his productions in which ere long gained him admission to the Old Society of Painters in Water-colour, to whose annual displays he was one of the most attractive contributors. So early as 1837, however, Mr. Stone exhibited at the Academy, where he considerably enhanced his reputation by his embodiment of scenes from popular novels. Still more extensive were his efforts of a domestic class,

Aged 79, William Mills, esq., of Sarham-hall, Suffolk, an active Magistrate and promoter of works of benevolence and public usefulness. In the year 1843, Mr. Mills having substantiated his claim to exemption from serving the office of High Sheriff, in order to shew that he did not shrink from the duties of his station to save his pocket, presented to the two County Hospitals the sum of \$400 each.

Aged 59, Catharine, widow of Mr. John Whitehead, Receiving Inspector of Taxes, late of Cambridge.

At the residence of Dr. Milner Barry, Tanbridge Wells, aged 73, Elizabeth, relict of Wm. Calley, esq., of Totnes.

At Rockland, Maidstone, aged 69, Wm. John Bayes, esq.

Charlotte, wife of the Rev. G. H. Stoddart.

Nov. 20. The Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone. See OBITUARY, p. 80.

At Margate, aged 42, Thos. Augustus Attree, esq., solicitor, late of Canacery-lane.

At her residence, Bishop's Hull, near Taunton, aged 73, Catherine Maria, relict of the Rev. Edwd. Everard, D.D.

At the Brook-house, Old Sodbury, Gloucestershire, aged 96, Leonard Vassall, esq.

At Maidstone, aged 61, at the house of her great nephew, the Rev. J. C. Matthews, Selina, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Robert Martin.

At the residence of Mr. John Neep, Blisdon-lodge, aged 71, Alexander, fifth son of the late George Barker, esq., of Darley Dale, Derbyshire.

Aged 71, Richard Elliam, esq., of Sudbrooke Holmes, Lincolnshire, and of Thorne, Yorkshire.

At Harrogate, aged 61, Mr. G. L. Shackles, attorney, of Hull.

Aged 86, David Porritt, esq., of Armley, near Leeds.

In Park-sq., Leeds, aged 83, Mrs. Luccock, relict of Thos. Luccock, esq., of that town.

Aged 36, John, eldest son of the Rev. John Wolley, of Beeston, Nottinghamshire.

At Ashted, near Epsom, aged 68, Susan, wife of Daniel Maydwell, esq.

Of diphtheria, at St. John's-hill, Battersea-rise, aged 38, George Donaldson, esq., Associate of the Institution of Civil Engineers.

Ayr, from the effects of a fall from his horse, commanding his regiment, the North Rifles, Col. Wm. Henry Moore Hodder, of Aersfield, co. Cork.

c. 21. Suddenly, at his residence, Adelaldefortishead, Edwd. Leslie Jones, esq., R.N., youngest son of the late J. Jones, esq., Woolley, near Bradford, Wilts. The deceased officer was born 30th December, 1800, and entered navy in July, 1813, as a volunteer on board "Medusa," 32, employed in the blockade of boureg. He afterwards served on the Mediterranean station, where he assisted at the reduction of the strong fortress of Gaeta, in 1815. He was next upwards of nine years on the same station, where he passed a great part of period on board slave vessels, and underwent great hardships.

Ossett, Capt. Wm. Dixon, late R.A.

Milehouse, near Devonport, aged 75, Mr.

Edward Gould. The deceased was a commissioner of Devonport, and for many years member of the Town Council, being one of the first elected after the incorporation of the town.

At Brighton, aged 44, Frederick Purvis, esq., solicitor, of Bedford-row and Lansdowne-road, second son of the late Lieut.-Col. Purvis, of Darsham-house, Suffolk.

At Coldstream, Berwickshire, Mary Ann, only surviving dau. of the late John Hale, esq., M.D., of Berwick-upon-Tweed.

Nov. 22. Henry George Holden, esq. See OBITUARY.

At his residence, St. James's-sq., Bath, aged 75, Wm. Jeffs, esq.

Professor George Wilson, M.D., the first Professor of Technology in the University of Edinburgh, and Regius Keeper of the Industrial Museum.

At Lymington, Mary, relict of Benjamin Hicks, esq., of Vidley Van, and eldest dau. of the late Edward Dennett, esq., of Townsend-house.

At Ipswich, aged 88, Hannah, relict of the Rev. Peter Eade, Rector of Cotton, and Vicar of Stowbedon, Norfolk.

At North-lodge, Aldeburgh, aged 58, Georgina, widow of the Rev. T. G. Ferrand, late Rector of Tunstall.

At Stratton, aged 90, Mr. Philip Cole. The deceased served in H.M.'s ship "Edgar," under Lord Nelson, at the battle of Copenhagen.

At Bridge-cottage, Godalming, aged 68, Ann, wife of Richard Newman, esq.

At Inverness-ter., aged 34, the wife of James Gay, esq., of New-hall, Aldborough, and only dau. of the late John Parker, esq., of Bildeston, Suffolk.

At Haversham, Bucks, aged 24, Mary Jane, wife of the Rev. Alfred Redifer, M.A., curate of Hurstpierpoint, Sussex.

At the Rectory-house, St. John's, Clerkenwell, aged 61, Elizabeth Binfield, wife of the Rev. Dr. Hughes, rector of the parish.

Nov. 23. Aged 88, Mr. Jonathan Dunn, of the Parade, Nottingham. He was elected sheriff of that town in 1799, and continued a member of the old Corporation until its dissolution in 1836. In September, 1809, he was promoted to a seat in the Senior Council, and on the 1st of August, 1816, appointed coroner, in the place of the late Wm. Wells, esq.

Aged 91, James Ward, the English Paul Potter. He was the brother-in-law of Morland, the father-in-law of Jackson, the father of George Raphael Ward, the engraver, uncle of William Ward, the engraver, and grandfather of Mrs. Edward M. Ward, whose works are among the delights of female artists' genius in our own day.

At Montebello, Bathwick-hill, aged 14, Helen, youngest dau. of G. H. Simms, esq.

At Bathwick-hill, the Hon. Mrs. H. Howard, widow of the Hon. Capt. H. T. Howard, and eldest dau. of Sir John W. Guise, bart., of Rendcombe-park, Gloucestershire.

At Croydon, Cambridgeshire, Sophia Mirabella, wife of the Rev. R. S. B. Sandilands, M.A., Rector of that parish.

At Devonport, R. Southwood, esq., father of

the Rev. T. A. Southwood, Head Master of the Military Department of the Cheltenham College.

At Wareham, aged 16, Helen Jeffery, youngest dau. of Charles Willcox, esq., surgeon.

At Paignton, aged 78, Ann, widow of Capt. Devon, R.N.

At Welwyn, Herts, aged 84, Frances, widow of John Folliott Powell, esq.

At the Vicarage, South Elkington, Lincolnshire, aged 28, Emily, wife of the Rev. J. Grenville Smyth.

Nov. 24. Aged 70, Commander Wm. Walford, R.N., of London-road, Ipswich. The deceased entered the navy in December, 1802, and served in the "Bellerophon," 74, at the battle of Trafalgar, in 1805. He was senior lieutenant of the "Bellerophon" when Napoleon Bonaparte surrendered to that ship off Rochefort in July, 1815, and was placed on half-pay in September of the same year, and had not since been afloat. He retired with the rank of commander in April, 1850.

At Hadley, near Barnet, aged 59, Emily Anne, widow of the Rev. Henry Walter, Rector of Hazelbury Bryan, Dorset.

At Leamington, aged 86, Mrs. Jenkins, relict of Samuel Jenkins, esq., of Beachley, Gloucestersh.

Aged 62, Elizabeth Mary Townsend, only dau. of the late James Townsend, esq., of Honiton and Whimple.

At Canterbury, aged 66, Chas. Baker, esq.

In Portland-pl., Newcastle, aged 74, Elizabeth, relict of Richd. Atkinson, esq., of Temple Sowerby, Westmoreland.

At Latchford, near Warrington, Ann, the wife of William Beamont, esq.

Nov. 25. At his residence, Suffolk-sq., Bath, at an advanced age, Charles Greenaway, esq., of Barrington-park.

At Grand-parade, Brighton, Mrs. Brown, widow of Charles Brown, esq., of Hornsey, Middlesex, and sister of the late Sir Felix Booth, bart.

At Stokenchurch, Oxon, Mrs. Henry Tufnell Young, only surviving dau. of the late Rev. Thos. Leigh, Rector of Wicken-Bishops, Essex.

At the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. E. W. Rawson, Milton-st., Nottingham, aged 72, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. Thomas Thonger, of Birmingham.

At Bath, Eliza, dau. of the late Rev. J. Handley, of Chipping Norton, Oxfordshire.

At Cavendish-place, Brighton, aged 73, Mary, widow of John Pasteur, esq.

At their residence in Connaught-place, after a short illness, the youngest dau. of Lord and Lady Methuen.

Aged 32, Frances, wife of the Rev. Edwin T. Smith, Incumbent of St. Paul's, Warwick.

Nov. 26. At Paris, aged 86, the Princess Anna Sapieha, mother-in-law of Prince Adam Czartoryski. See OBITUARY.

Rebecca, wife of the Rev. James Isaacson, Rector of St. Mary's, Newmarket.

Aged 25, Arthur John Hawkins, esq., of Rew-farm, Lieut. in the Queen's Own Regt. of Dorset Militia, second son of Wm. Hawkins, esq., of Martinstown, Dorset.

Of paralysis, at an advanced age, Francis

Simonau, esq., portrait painter. He was step-father and sole instructor of the late Madame Boyer, better known as Emma Jones, who was frequently characterized as the English Murillo.

At Florence, aged 91, C. Bankhead, esq., M.D., formerly Physician Extraordinary to his Majesty King George IV.

At the residence of her son-in-law, Over Vicarage, Cambridge, aged 73, Jane, widow of C. Warren, esq., of Midhurst, Sussex.

At his residence, Abbots-hill, Derby, aged 68, Robert Forman, esq., J.P.

At Newbridge-house, near Bath, Ann Eliza, widow of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thos. Pearson.

At Brixton, aged 94, Mr. C. W. Hicks, Sword Bearer to the City of London.

Nov. 27. W. H. Rolfe, esq. See OBITUARY, p. 83.

At King's Lynn, aged 71, Rd. Brathwaite, esq.

At Bower's-house, Harpenden, Caroline Harriett, wife of Frederic R. Spackman, esq., M.D., London, and eldest dau. of the Rev. R. H. Johnson, M.A., Rector of Lutterworth, and Vicar of Claybrook, Leicestershire.

At Sunderland, aged 70, the widow of Charles Willcox, Esq., formerly of H.M.'s Royal Naval Yard, Deptford.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, William T. Wodehouse, esq., late of the 1st Royal Dragoons, eldest son of the Hon. and Rev. William Wodehouse, of Hingham, Norfolk.

At Shalford, near Gufford, aged 14, Elizabeth Ainslie, eldest child of G. P. Money, esq., Bengal Civil Service.

At Dover, Eliza Litster, youngest dau. of the late Wm. Phipps, esq., of River, near Dover.

At Ravenhill, near Carrickfergus, aged 81, J. B. Gilmore, esq. Q.C.

At his residence, Hanger-lane, Stamford-hill, aged 71, John Townsend, esq., for many years an active magistrate of the county of Middlesex.

Nov. 28. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 46, Lieut.-Colonel John Roger Palmer, Col. of the South Mayo Militia, formerly Capt. 17th Lancers, and third son of the late Sir William H. Palmer, bart., of Kenure-park, Ireland.

Washington Irving. See OBITUARY, p. 82.

Interred at Kinwarton, Warwickshire, the remains of Francis Rufford, aged 28, recovered from the wreck of the "Royal Charter." He was the youngest son of the late Rev. W. S. Rufford, rector of Binton, in the same county.

At Up Cerne, Dorset, William Alfred Alexander, son of the Rev. Alex. Williams, rector of that parish.

At Brighton, aged 63, Henrietta Hunter, wife of Capt. Henry Lancaster, R.N., of Connaught-sq.

At Oakfield, Blandford, aged 70, William Funnell, Esq.

At York-terrace, Queen's-road, Peckham, aged 78, Capt. Daniel Weld, R.N.

In the Close, Salisbury, aged 90, Amy, relict of Colonel Sir Richard Williams, K.C.B.; and formerly widow of the Rev. Peregrine Bingham, Rector of Berwick St. John, Wilts.

At Clarendon-terrace, St. John's-wood, aged 20, William Henry, only son of the late Rev. William Beckford Faulkner.

Nov. 29. At Queen's-sq., Bath, Lucy, widow of the Rev. William White, rector of Teffont Evias, Wiltshire.

At the Schweizenhof, Luzern, Switzerland, Henry Dickenson, esq., of Bournemouth, and late of the Madras Civil Service.

Aged 80, Mary, wife of Thomas Pinsent, esq., of Greenhill, near Newton Abbott, and formerly of Devonport.

Aged 14, Gerard Acland, third son of Sir John Kennaway, bart.

At Westbourne-terrace, Hannah, widow of Rear-Admiral Sir R. O'Connor, K.C.H.

Suddenly, at his residence, Stanley-hall, near Wakefield, Yorkshire, aged 54, Wm. Shaw, esq.

At Gibraltar, of scarlatina, A. W. Floyd, Naval Cadet H.M.S. "Marlborough," youngest son of Major-General Sir H. Floyd, bart.

Nov. 30. At the Hill-house, Barnardiston, aged 82, Henry Teverson, gent.

At Ipswich, Margaret Elizabeth, wife of Wm. England, esq., M.D., and fifth surviving dau. of the late Alex. Fraser, esq., M.D., of Wisbeach.

At Ormond-house, Richmond, Surrey, aged 90, Capt. Thomas Price, H.E.I.C.S.

At Charlton, Dover, aged 78, Catherine Amelia, widow of R. H. Harman, esq.

At Cheltenham, Louisa, widow of H. Addenbrooke, esq., late of Field-house, Staffordshire.

At St. George's-road, Eccleston-sq., S.W., Thomasine Emily, wife of the Right Hon. Fred. Shaw, of Kimmage-house, Dublin.

At the Vicarage, Ilton, the residence of her brother-in-law, Anne, eldest dau. of the late Bowes Fenwick, of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

In Eaton-place, Belgrave-sq., aged 94, Robert Holmes, esq.

Caroline, wife of George Herbert, esq., of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law.

Lately. At Dresden, Herr Reissiger, the successor of Weber in the direction of the Royal Opera at Dresden, and well known in this country for his instrumental works.

At Sunderland, Mrs. Garrick, widow of the nephew of the great David Garrick. She followed her profession of an actress for sixty-five years. Thirty years ago she was well-known on the Manchester boards, being at that time a most beautiful woman. She is the last of the Garricks connected with the stage.

At the Bridge of Allan, Professor Lawrie, M.D., Professor of Surgery in the University of Glasgow.

Dec. 1. At Tiverton, Commander William Tringham, Royal Navy, only son of the late Rev. Wm. Tringham, R.A., and grandson of the late Rev. Dr. Thomas Tringham, rector of Llanblyvian, Glamorganshire, and for some years Chaplain to the Garrison at Gibraltar. The deceased was a cousin to Lord Wrottesley, and to Sir Robert Macgregor, Bart.

At Ashbourn, Derbyshire, aged 12, Isabella Toler, fifth dau. of Henry Folliott Powell, esq., of Brandleholme-hall, Lancashire.

At the Clarendon-hotel, Bond-street, the Marquis de Lajatico, a distinguished Sardinian statesman and diplomatist.

Aged 71, Lydia, wife of the Rev. E. G. Marsh, Vicar of Aylesford, Kent.

At Cheltenham, aged 51, Thomas Sheldon, esq., solicitor, and for many years Secretary of the Liberal Association, and agent of the Liberal candidates in several election contests. He leaves a widow and family.

At Kidderminster, at the residence of her son, the Rev. C. J. M. Mottram, aged 78, Eliza Mottram.

Suddenly, at his house in Pulteney-st., Bath, aged 57, James Smythe Brymer, esq., formerly Capt. in the 6th Dragoon Guards.

Aged 27, Samuel Varrall, esq., youngest son of the late Richard Varrall, esq., of Swanborough, near Lewes.

At Cranmer-hall, Norfolk, the Dowager Lady Jones, widow of Major-Gen. Sir John Thomas Jones, bart., K.C.B., of the Royal Engineers.

In St. James's-palace, aged 90, Sir Robert Alexander, bart.

Very suddenly, aged 62, John Crosby, esq., surgeon, of Great Ouseburn, near York.

At Athlone, aged 33, Capt. Thomas Rice, late 36th Regt.

At Edinburgh, Dr. James Andrew.

At Euston-square Station, Mr. J. Corsbie, a medical man residing at York. He had come to town for the purpose of consulting an eminent London physician, and went with his nephew to the station, with a view of returning to York by the afternoon train. On getting out of the cab he complained of feeling unusually ill, sat down in the waiting-room, and expired shortly after. Mr. Corsbie was about sixty years of age.

Dec. 2. At Florence, of typhus fever, aged 36, Edmund William Elton, esq., second surviving son of the late Sir Charles Abraham Elton, bart., of Clevedon-court, Somerset.

At Bolam Vicarage, Elizabeth Maria, wife of the Rev. S. S. Meggison.

At Yarmouth, I.W., Henry Peckett, M.D., late of Petersfield, Hants.

At Tunbridge Wells, Anne, widow of Major-General Sir John M'Caskill, K.C.B.

In the High-st, Marlborough, the wife of Whitehead Smith, esq., organist at the College Chapel.

At Kingston-on-Thames, aged 83, William Roots, esq., M.D.

At Peppar-park, near Reading, John Sive-wright, esq., Deputy-Lieut. and Magistrate for the counties of Berks and Oxon.

Dec. 3. Off Falmouth, Augustus Otway, First-Lieut. H.M.S. "Russell," and youngest son of W. H. Sutton, esq., of Lansdown-place, Brighton, and late of Hertingfordbury, Herts.

At Woolston, St. Ives, aged 62, Mary, the wife of Wm. Pollard, esq.

At Montpellier-villas, Brighton, aged 70, of bronchitis, Colonel Edward William Bray, C.B., late of H.M.'s 39th (Dorsetshire) Regt., which he commanded at the battle of Maharajpore. He entered the army above fifty years ago, and had seen much service in India. In consequence of his wounds he retired from the army on full pay, with the rank of Major.

At her residence, St. Thomas-st., Portsmouth, Mary, eldest dau. of the late Samuel Mottley, esq., Rear-Admiral of the White.

In Jermyn-st., St. James's, aged 42, Lieut.-Col. D. Campbell, C.B., of the 71st Highlanders. He served at the siege and fall of Sebastopol, and was made a Companion of the Bath for his services in the Crimea.

Aged 25, Rose Falconer, eldest dau. of John Edward Fullagar, esq., of Lewes.

At the residence of her son, Brookland-villa, Westcott, aged 87, Mrs. Bett March, relict of Wm. March, esq.

At Pembroke-house, St. Helier's, Jersey, aged 65, Wm. Jones, esq., of Briscoe, Yorkshire, and of Parliament-street, London.

At Cadnant-cottage, Anglesey, aged 67, Bell Robert Owen, Com. R.N.

At Reigate, aged 13, George Wm., eldest son of the Rev. G. J. Adeney.

Dec. 4. At Hilderstone-hall, aged 70, Elizabeth Anne, widow of John Mason, esq., of Ly-mington, Hants.

Sarah, wife of E. H. Finney, esq., Capt. 4th Middlesex Regt., and late 1st Royals, of Cambridge-terrace, Hyde-park, and Brandon-park, Suffolk.

Aged 75, William Smith, esq., of Lansdowne-crescent, Bath, and Wyvol's-court, Swallowfield, Wilts.

At the residence of her father, Anne, wife of C. L. Rumboll, esq., of West Grimstead, and youngest dau. of Henry King, esq., Calne.

At Weymouth, Maria, wife of the Rev. Wm. Francklin.

At Richmond, aged 39, Mary Ann Watts, wife of the Rev. Frederick Edgell Williams.

Dec. 5. Sir R. B. Crowder. See OBITUARY.

At Queenstown, Cove of Cork, aged 22, after a lingering illness, the result of privations while engaged with his regiment in the defence of Lucknow, James Wolfe Charlton, late of H.M.'s 32nd Light Infantry, eldest son of the Rev. J. Charlton, of Islington, London.

Aged 81, Joseph Hume Spry, esq., M.D., who for upwards of fifty years was an eminent medical practitioner in Bath.

At Chesham-pl., aged 76, the Right Hon. Lord Wm. Robert Keith Douglas, youngest brother of Charles, fifth Marquis of Queensberry, and of John, sixth Marquis. He represented the Dumfries District of Burghs in Parliament for twenty-two years, and was one of the Council of the Duke of Clarence when he held the office of Lord High Admiral under the administration of Mr. Canning.

At Bache-hall, near Chester, Margaret, relict of Robert Brodhurst Hill, esq.

At Ledbury, aged 84, Maria, widow of the Rev. Thomas Cox, Vicar of Coleridge, Devon, and sister to Benjamin Mutlow, esq., sen., of Ledbury.

At Scarbro', aged 66, Rachael, relict of Lieut. Richardson, R.N.

At his residence, Bernard-pl., aged 52, Henry Bernard, esq., Commander R.N.

At Blackpool, Dartmouth, aged 77, Charles, eldest son of the late Arthur Wise esq., of Langston-house, Devon.

At Richmond, Surrey, aged 80, Lydia, widow of Thomas Harrison, of Streatham-park, Surrey, barrister-at-law, F.R.S. ✓

Aged 27, Letitia, second dau. of Joseph Hames, esq., of Rotherby-hall.

At Newhaven, Sussex, aged 74, Wm. Cole, esq.

Dec. 6. At Marine-parade, Brighton, aged 84, Gen. Sir Frederick William Trench. He entered the Army in 1803, and was formerly aide-de-camp to their late Majesties King George IV. and William IV. He represented St. Michael's in Parliament from 1807 to 1812; Dundalk, 1812 to 1818; Cambridge, 1819 to 1832; and Scarborough 1835 to 1847.

At Belmont, Tunbridge Wells, aged 54, Thomas, son of the late Joseph Vipan, esq., of Sutton, in the Isle of Ely.

At Southsea, Dorcas, widow of Col. David Jas. Ballingall, retired Col. Commandant of the Woolwich Division of Royal Marines.

At Langford Rectory, Essex, aged 90, Lucy Charlotte, relict of John Luard, esq.

At Pau, Basses Pyrenees, Wm John Lawson, esq., of Longhurst-hall, Northumberland.

At Freiburg, Germany, Anthony Crole Clifton, esq., of Lansdown-pl., Brighton, late of Welwyn, Herts.

At Norwich, aged 61, Amelia, widow of Samuel Blunderfield, esq.

Augusta Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. A. E. Sketchley, D.D., Vicar of St. Nicholas, Deptford.

Dec. 7. At Bromley, Kent, Col. F. W. Clements, late 73rd Regt. and Royal Canadian Rifles.

Eustace Mountstuart, infant son of Viscount and Viscountess Hawarden.

In St. John's-wood-road, aged 81, Mary, relict of the Rev. Henry Portington, Rector of Wapenham, Northamptonshire.

Dec. 8. At his residence, Windsor-terr., Stoke, aged 86, Mr. Edward Deagon, R.N. The deceased was one of the few remaining officers who served under Nelson at the victory of the Nile.

At Burcott-house, Wells, Somerset, aged 79, T. Coulthard, esq.

At Enderby, aged 78, George Freer, esq.

At Rose-cottage, near York, aged 46, Robert Harrison, esq.

In Chapel-st., Belgrave-sq., Mary, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Byron, esq., late of Nottingham-pl., London, and Coulsdon, Surrey.

In Paris, aged 77, Jonathan Foster, esq., of Hilston, Yorkshire.

In Cork-st., Burlington-gardens, aged 62, John Z. Plummer, esq., of Hersham, near Esher, and formerly of Canterbury.

Dec. 9. At Cresswell-hall, suddenly, aged 31, Alice Henrietta, wife of J. H. Jenkinson, esq., and third dau. of the late Sir W. G. Cumming, bart., of Altyre, Morayshire. The deceased lady was on a visit to her relations at Cresswell-hall; and, having been suffering from tooth-ache, rose early in the morning to inhale the vapour of chloroform; a few hours later she was found a corpse. Overcome by the vapour, she had either fallen or reclined upon the bed, and the contents of the bottle which had contained the chloroform were discovered to have been spilled upon the pillow.

At her residence, Rutland-terr., Stamford, aged 73, Sarah Belgrave, sister of the late Rev. T. Belgrave, Rector of North Kilworth, Leicestershire.

At South Bailey, Durham, aged 67, Mr. Wm. E. Duncan, senior proprietor of the "Durham Advertiser."

Aged 37, Lydia, wife of Robert L. Dickinson, of Duke-st., London-bridge, and youngest dau. of the late Edward Minshall, esq., of Llanddyn-hall, Llangollen, Denbighshire.

At Norfolk-crescent, Bath, aged 11, Pauline Caroline, second dau. of the Rev. H. P. Marsham.

At his residence, Penlee-villas, Stoke, at an advanced age, A. Hodson, esq., one of the magistrates for the borough of Devonport.

Aged 71, James Terrell, esq., late Treasurer of the County Court, Exeter.

At Prospect-pl., Kingsand, aged 70, Maria, widow of Lieut. G. Vullack, Lieut.-Commander of the coast-guard at Porthpean.

At Copt-hall, Hendon, aged 50, T. Nicoll, esq.

At North Shields, aged 30, Ellen Stormont, wife of T. R. Wheldon, esq., solicitor.

At Toronto, Canada, John Jeremy Macaulay, esq., barrister-at-law, of Lincoln's Inn, eldest son of the late Col. the Hon. John Simcoe, of Rede-court, near Rochester, Kent.

Aged 75, of cancer in the tongue, Mr. John Slater, of Greyhound-st., Nottingham. He was born at Ilkeston, Derbyshire, in 1785, and in 1803 enlisted in the 52nd Regiment, with which, and the 69th Regiment, and as a corporal in the 4th Royal Regiment of Veterans, he served nearly twenty years. On the disbandment of the Veterans, he settled in Nottingham, where he successfully carried on business, and acquired a competency. Mr. Slater fought in most of the battles in the Two Sicilies, in Portugal, in Spain, in the South of France, and at Waterloo. In 1818, when the medal was conferred on the Peninsular heroes, Mr. Slater made his claim for one with fourteen bars, which was one more than his illustrious chief, the Duke of Wellington, obtained: as it was, he satisfied the authorities he was entitled to twelve bars, being only one less than the great commander.

Dec. 10. At Sydenham, aged 73, Col. the Hon. John Walpole, of Jermyn-st., Piccadilly. The deceased officer served with the Guards in the Peninsula, and was severely wounded at the siege of Burgos. He represented King's Lynn in Parliament from 1827 to 1831; was private secretary to Viscount Palmerston, when Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from Nov. 1830, till August, 1833, when he was appointed Consul-General at Chili: he was promoted to the rank of Chargé d'Affaires in May, 1841, which post he held until March, 1849, when he retired upon a superannuation allowance.

At Bosworth-hall, Leicestershire, aged 77, George Fortescue Turville, esq.

In Jermyn-st., Capt. Walter Kirby, R.N., K.H.

In the Cloisters, Eton, aged 55, Mary, wife of the Rev. Edw. Coleridge, Fellow of Eton College.

At Wragby, aged 82, Fanny, eldest dau. of the late Rev. W. Broudbent, Vicar of Timberland.

At the Shrubbery, Southsea, Hants, aged 35, Jane, wife of Lieut.-Col. H. Carr Tate, R.M.A.

Dec. 11. At Edinburgh, aged 34, the Countess Dowager of Courtown. The Countess was the youngest dau. of the late Right Hon. Edward

Pennefather, Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench in Ireland, and married, in 1850, James, fourth and late Earl of Courtown.

At Alvedistone-house, of dropsy, aged 76, Isaac Sadler, esq. He was the owner of many race horses, "Dangerous," "Defence," &c.

At Worthing, aged 84, Capt. Henry Exley Jones, 6th Royal Regt., youngest son of the late Albert Jones, esq., of Champion-hill, Surrey.

Dec. 12. At his residence, Eden Brows, aged 69, Rob. Hay Graham, esq., M.D. Dr. Graham was formerly in extensive practice in London, and was the author of several medical works, one on the water cure having had considerable circulation.

At Kensington, Mrs. Newbery, relict of the Rev. Inigo Jones, of Chobham-pl., Surrey.

At Upper Ebury-st., Pimlico, aged 76, William J. Bicknell, esq., late of Lower Tooting, Surrey.

At Michael's-grove, Brompton, aged 78, Andrew Inderwick, esq., R.N.

At Tibshelf Vicarage, aged 84, John Robert Sharpe, esq.

Dec. 13. At Bath, Lieut. G. M. Hand, 9th Bengal Infantry, of disease contracted in the Indian campaigns of 1857-8.

At Pontefract, Yorkshire, aged 5, D'Arcy William, second son of the Rev. Sir T. E. W. Blomefield, Bart.

At Westcott, aged 89, Charlotte, relict of John Worsfold, esq.

Katherine, wife of W. Hay, esq., of Bowden-hall, Market Harborough.

At Dublin, Lieut.-Gen. Nicholas Hamilton, K.H., Col. of H.M.'s 82nd Regt.

In London, Commander Richard Lloyd (1852).

D. c. 14. At his residence, the Park, Nottingham, aged 77, Mr. Joseph Wilson, senior alderman of the corporation of Nottingham, and of the firm of J. J. and J. Wilson, of Nottingham, Derby, and London.

Dec. 15. At his residence, Highland-lodge, near Portsmouth, aged 74, Mr. John Fincham. The deceased, who was for many years master shipwright of Portsmouth Dockyard, was the builder of the celebrated "Arrogant," the first screw frigate possessed by this country, and still looked upon as one of the finest of her class. For a long period he was superintendent of the School of Naval Architecture at Portsmouth.

At Apsley-villa, Cheltenham, aged 67, Robert Bamford, esq., one of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the counties of Gloucester and Hereford.

At Devonshire-villas, Peckham, aged 65, Wm. Cotsell, esq., Paymaster R.N.

At Terrace-cottage, Bournemouth, aged 77, St. Barbe Tregonwell, esq., of Anderstone, Dorset, and Aslington, Somerset.

In Albemarle-st., Julia, wife of Major-General Hutt, C.B.

Dec. 16. At Bayswater, aged 70, the Dowager Lady Graham, widow of the late Sir R. Graham, bart., of Esk, Cumberland.

At Sidbury Vicarage, Devonshire, aged 20, Georgiana Jane, wife of Capt. W. H. Fellowes, and youngest dau. of Henry James, esq., M.D., of Ireton-wood-house, Derbyshire.

At Totnes, aged 82, T. Prideaux, esq.

At Carobane, Tipperary, Sir H. Warren, eldest and only surviving son of the late Col. Sir J. Brooke, of the 20th Regt.

At his son's residence, Bowes-farm, Greenlands, Southgate, aged 98, Mr. John Venables, late of Southall-green, Middlesex.

At Berlin, aged 73, Wilhelm Grimm, the younger of the eminent brothers who, by their united efforts, have so contributed to the knowledge of German antiquity, German folk-lore, and the history of the German language.

At Cross-cottage, Bovey Tracey, aged 71, John Gifford Croker, M.D. and F.G.S.

At his residence, Ham, Surrey, aged 87, D. Light, esq.

At Cheltenham, Edward Stanley Fitzgerald, second surviving son of Charles D. Archibald, esq., of Rusland-hall, Lancashire.

At Torpoint, aged 85, Sarah, widow of Adm. J. S. Hall.

Aged 72, Thomas Green, esq., formerly of Covent Garden Theatre.

Dec. 17. At her house, Bath, aged 66, Catherine, widow of Rich. M. Reynell, esq.

At Weybridge, aged 69, John Austin, esq.

At Camberwell, Amelia Lane, eldest dau. of the late W. S. Sims, esq., of Sawbridgeworth, Herts, and granddau. of the late Rev. L. Lane, Vicar of the same parish.

At Hereford, aged 84, Emma, relict of the Rev. James King, of Staunton-park, Herefordshire, and Rector of St. Peter-le-Poor, Old Broad-st.

At Old Charlton, aged 11 months, Charles Wm, only son of Capt. Milward, R.A.

In Waterloo-street, Stoke, aged 90, Mr. John Lee, superannuated rigger in H.M.'s Dockyard, Devonport. He served with Lord Howe on the 1st of June, 1794, and also with Lord Nelson at the battle of the Nile, 1798.

Dec. 18. Lord Holland. See OBITUARY.

At Paris, Catherine, widow of Adm. George Keppel.

At Landport, aged 72, William Strong, retired Com. R.N.

At Brotherton, Kincardineshire, aged 77, David Scott, esq.

At Paragon-buildings, Bath, aged 85, Ann, relict of Nathaniel Newnham, esq., of London, and Barn-rocks, Sussex.

At Springfield-place, Bath, Thomas Garrard, esq., eldest son of the late Thos. Garrard, esq., formerly of Lamborne, Berks.

Dec. 19. At Gloucester-pl., Hyde-park, Sarah, only dau. of the late Isaac Disraeli, esq., of Bradenham, Bucks, author of "Curiosities of Literature," and only sister of the Right Hon. B. Disraeli, M.P.

At Burley-lodge, Leeds, aged 69, Samuel Petty, esq.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Isabella Paine, wife of Henry Hayne, esq., late H.M.'s Commissary Judge in Brazil, and of Crofton-house, Clifton-down, eldest dau. of the late George Townshend Fox, esq., of Durham.

At Western-cottages, Brighton, aged 76, Rich. Philp, esq.

At Sussex-place, aged 76, Thomas Pargiter

Dickenson, esq., Retired Commissioner of Her Majesty's Customs.

At his residence, Thornton-heath, Croydon, aged 59, Thomas Turner, esq.

At Barley-house, Col. Elliott, H.M.'s Indian Army, and a Deputy Lieut. for the County of Devon.

At Worthing, Mary, wife of Hubert J. B. Galton, esq., of Warley Tor, Worcestershire.

Dec. 20. At Feering, near Kelvedon, aged 62, Henry, third son of the late Osgood Hanbury, esq.

At Bath, of typhus fever, aged 15, Emily Marianne, third dau. of Lieut.-Col. Carruthers, Retired List Madras Army; and *Dec. 21*, of typhus fever, Isabella Helen Coleman, second dau. of Lieut.-Col. Carruthers.

At Bishop's Stortford, Amelia, widow of the Rev. C. Spencer, Vicar.

At Cheltenham, aged 68, Lieut.-Gen. F. H. Doveton, of the Madras Army.

Dec. 21. At Ketton Grange, Rutland, aged 70, Capt. Grantham, R.N.

At his residence, Moorton-house, Market-Rasen, aged 72, George Skipworth, esq. The deceased was a Magistrate and Deputy Lieut. for Lincolnshire, and had filled the office of High-Sheriff of that county.

At Boulogne, aged 46, Mr. Edward Wright, the comedian. He first appeared on the stage in 1834, and fulfilled his last engagement at the Adelphi Theatre in March last.

Aged 32, Jane Scott, wife of Henry Dixon, esq., of Dorwards-hall, Witham, Essex.

At Cheltenham, Harriet Jane, wife of Rear-Adm. T. W. Carter, C.B., and eldest dau. of the late Adm. Sir Archibald Dickson, bart.

At Great Yarmouth, aged 85, Harry Verelst Worship, esq.

Dec. 22. Earl of Camperdown. See OBITUARY. Right Hon. Henry Fitzroy. See OBITUARY.

At his residence, George-st., Bathwick-hill, aged 86, John Brownjohn, esq.

At Exeter, aged 35, Sydney Cosby Jackson, Capt. H.M. 70th Regt. (and Comdt. of the Lahore Lt. Horse), youngest son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Jackson.

At Grosvenor-place, Bath, aged 63, Col. George Baker, formerly of the 16th (Queen's) Lancers, seventh and second surviving son of the late William Baker, esq., M.P., of Baysfordbury, Hertfordshire.

At Dry-hill, Tunbridge, aged 82, Alicia, relict of James Eldridge West, esq., Deputy-Lieut. for Kent, and dau. of Sir Wm. Ashburnham, bart., of Broomham, Sussex.

At Nottingham, aged 90, Wm. Baker, esq., formerly of London, and of Newington-green, Middlesex.

At Sunderland, aged 88, Mr. John Abbay, late of Kirby-hall.

At Pattingham, near Wolverhampton, aged 17, Fletcher, eldest son of the Rev. W. G. Greenstreet, Vicar of that parish.

At Theobalds, Hawkhurst, aged 90, Miss Ann Durrant.

Dec. 23. At Fishwick-house, the residence of her son-in-law, John Hayman Whiteway, esq., aged 85, Elizabeth Dollinson Wilkinson.

At Rocky-hill-terr., Maidstone, aged 89, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. Francis Simpson, B.D., Rector of Tarrant Gunville, Dorset.

At Bath, aged 82, Mrs. Frances Baverstock, dau. of the late James Baverstock, esq., of Alton, Hants.

At Stanley-pl., Chester, aged 89, Miss Juliana Glegg.

At her residence, York-pl., Brighton, aged 80, Mary Walker, widow of Benjamin Walker, esq., of Beaufoy-terr., Maida-vale.

At Sheane-house, Rathangan, co. Kildare, aged 73, Isabella, widow of the Very Rev. Arthur John Preston, Dean of Limerick.

At Harperley-park, Durham, aged 68, G. H. Wilkinson, esq.

Dec. 24. At Batheaston, near Bath, aged 77, Elizabeth, wife of Lieut.-Col. Wilkie, and second dau. of the late Sir John Hales, bart.

At St. Aubin, France, Caroline, wife of Sir J. C. Anderson, bart.

At Lewisham, Kent, aged 82, Mary Jemima, relict of the late Joseph Latham, esq., of Limpsfield, Surrey.

At his residence, Bootham, York, Geo. Bebb, esq.

At Blandford, Dorset, of paralysis, Elizabeth Mailda, eldest dau. of the late John Matthey, esq., of South Hackney.

Dec. 25. At Montmartre, aged 108, M. David Harmand. He served during the American war, and made the first campaigns of the French republic. M. Harmand retained full possession of all his faculties.

At Halliford, near Sunbury, aged 75, Col. Thos. Fraser, of Balnain and Farradine, formerly Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, Assistant Quarter-Master-General to the Forces serving on the eastern coast of Spain.

At Clifton, Albinia, dau. of the late Capt. the Hon. Sir T. A. Maude, R.N.

At Spennithorne-hall, near Bedale, Ann, widow of John Clervaux Chaytor, esq.

Suddenly, at his residence, Park-shot, Richmond, Surrey, aged 62, Wm. Challenor, esq., late of Doctors'-commons.

At Barnfield-house, Southampton, aged 90, General Richard Blunt, Col. of the 66th Regt., a retired Lieut.-General in the Portuguese Army, Knight of the Tower and Sword, &c.

Dec. 26. At Romsey, after a short illness, where he had practised for fifty years, aged 73, John Reynolds Beddome, M.D. His remains were interred in the burying ground of the Abbey Chapel, and the Corporation attended the funeral, accompanied by the Lord High Steward, Viscount Palmerston.

At Malvern-hall, Warwickshire, aged 57, Mary, second dau. of the late Henry Greswolde, esq.

At Chichester, aged 77, Major T. Pipon, formerly of the 7th Hussars. He served through the Peninsular war, and was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the county of Hants.

At Torpoint, Jane, relict of Admiral Allen, dau. of the late Col. Skinner, R.E., and niece of the late Thos. Power, esq., Russian Consul, Gibraltar, and also of the late Sir Evan Nepean, bart.

At Barnes, Surrey, aged 89, Richd. Cremer, esq.

At Lichfield, aged 79, Helena, eldest dau. of the late Sir Charles Oakeley, bart., formerly Governor of Madras.

At Bedford-row, aged 77, Elizabeth, relict of Luke Hopkinson, esq.

At Old Steyne, Brighton, aged 87, Thos. Lane, esq., formerly of Farrindons, Lingfield, Surrey.

At her brother's house, John Atkinson, esq., of East-parade, Leeds, aged 79, Sarah, widow of M. Turner, esq., of Beverley.

Dec. 27. At Dawlish, aged 68, Charlotte, relict of Charles Grant, esq., formerly of the Islands of Trinidad and Martinique, youngest brother of the late Right Hon. Sir Wm. Grant, Master of the Rolls.

At Hastings, aged 67, Martha Diana, widow of the Rev. Samuel Carr, Vicar of St. Peter's, Colchester.

At St. Helier's, Jersey, Henrietta Patrick, widow of Brevet Lieut.-Col. F. White, C.B., of H.M.'s 8th Regt.

At his residence, Bearsted-green, near Maidstone, aged 76, John Olley, esq.

Dec. 28. At York-st., Portman-sq., aged 71, John Pitt Bontein, esq., formerly a Capt. in the 1st Regt. of Life Guards, last surviving son of the late Lieut.-Col. Sir James Bontein.

Rosa Henrietta, wife of C. Mackay, esq., LL.D.

At the Vicarage, Marlborough, Lucy Jane, third dau. of the Rev. S. Raymond, Hon. Canon of Gloucester.

At Richmond, aged 71, Wm. Sanders Pater-son, esq.

At Colchester, aged 92, Thos. Taylor, esq.

Dec. 29. At her residence, Long Ditton, aged 87, the Lady Elizabeth Clements.

At Brighton, aged 17, the Hon. Isabella Caroline Edwardes, fourth dau. of the Lord Kensington.

At Louisa-terr., Exmouth, aged 82, Gen. T. King, of the Madras Army.

Dec. 30. At Weymouth, of congestion of the lungs, after measles, aged 15, Walter Francis Clinton, Naval Cadet, H.M.S. "Trafalgar," second son of Col. and the Hon. Mrs. Frederick Clinton.

At the Manor-hall, Hatfield, Yorksh., aged 82, Ann, relict of Samuel Harding, esq., of Willoughbridge, Wells, Staffordshire.

At Newcastle-on-Tyne, Dorothy Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. C. W. N. Hyne.

At Allestree-hall, Mrs. Evans, widow of Wm. Evans, esq.

Dec. 31. At Woodway-cottage, Teignmouth, aged 36, Capt. Henry Spratt, R.M.L.I., youngest son of the late Commander James Spratt, R.N.

At Bibury, Gloucestersh., Mary Laura, youngest dau. of the Hon. James and the Lady Elizabeth Dutton.

At Burntwood-lodge, Torquay, aged 73, Elizabeth, relict of William H. Marsden, esq., late of Burntwood-lodge, and third dau. of the Rev. Chas. Weston, of Somerby-hall, Lincolnshire.

Lately, at Auldivalloch, in the Cabrach, Banffshire, aged 74, Margaret Roy, the last descendant of the Roys of Auldivalloch resident in their native glen. The following entry is on the parish register of Cabrach:—"On the 21st February,

1727, John Roy, lawful son to Thomas Roy, in Auldivalloch, was married to Isabella, dau. of Alistair Stewart, sometime residenter in Cabrach." They had been previously contracted upon the 28th of January. This is the couple that gave rise to the well-known song. The authorship of the song is usually ascribed to Mrs. Grant of Carron, a native of Aberlour, a parish on the banks of the Spey, in this county. If we may credit, however, the local tradition in the Cabrach, Mrs. Grant has only the merit of introducing the song to public notice. The song, it is said, was composed shortly after the marriage, which was celebrated eighteen years before Mrs. Grant was born. An old lady born about the year 1730, who died in the Cabrach a short time ago, was well acquainted with Roy and his wife; and she used to relate that the real author of the song was a shoemaker, who at the time of the marriage resided in the neighbourhood.—*Banffshire Journal*.

Jan. 1. At her house, Hyde-park-gardens, Sophia Ann, relict of Gen. Morris, E.I.C.S.

At Montreuil-sur-Mer, aged 72, Capt. James Dalton, R.N., second son of the late Col. Dalton, of Steningford-park, Yorkshire, and Yillingham-castle, Lincolnshire.

At her residence, the Limes, Lawton, Cheshire, Henrietta Willan, widow of Lieut.-Col. Milne, of the 19th Regt., and second dau. of the late W. Belcome, esq., M.D., of York.

Wigan Charles, third son of the late Rev. T. Pigot, Rector of Blymhill, Stafford.

At his residence, Market Lavington, aged 84, T. Stobbart, esq. He took an active part in all the charitable institutions of the town.

At Spital, Cheshire, aged 77, Wm. Robertson, esq.

At Norwich, Beaupré Philip Bell Allen, late of Liverpool, solicitor, eldest son of the Rev. W. M. Allen, of Wimbotsham.

Jan. 2. At Greenwich, aged 90, Sarah, relict of Capt. Daniell Woodriff, R.N.

At Rutbin, North Wales, Mary, widow of the Rev. John Ellis, Rector of Cerrig-y-Druidion, J.P., and mother of the Rev. J. R. Ellis, Incumbent of Westerdale.

At Lansdowne-crescent, Leamington, Leonora Jane, relict of the Rev. George Brabazon, Rector of Paynestown, co. Meath.

At Eyam-hall, Derbyshire, aged 85, Mary, the last surviving dau. of the late James Farewell Wright, esq., and sister of Peter Wright, esq., of that place.

At Greenhithe, Kent, aged 67, Capt. S. C. Umfreville, R.N.

At Gainsborough, aged 49, of apoplexy, Thos. Oldman, esq., solicitor. The deceased was clerk to the Gainsborough bench of magistrates and to the Poor Law Union.

At Rodmersham, aged 90, John Matson, esq.

At South Shields, aged 75, Mr. Henry Potts, one of the few surviving heroes of the battle of Trafalgar. He lost a leg in the action, and was storekeeper at the West Dock for the last thirty-five years.

TABLE OF MORTALITY AND BIRTHS IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

DEATHS REGISTERED.

SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRARS' DISTRICTS.	Area in Statute Acres	Popula- tion in 1851.	Deaths in Districts, &c., in the Week ending Saturday,				
			Dec. 24, 1859.	Dec. 31, 1859	Jan. 7, 1860.	Jan. 14, 1860.	Jan. 21, 1860.
Mean Temperature . . .			83·0	45·3	43·5	87·9	89·5
London	78029	2362236	1548	1677	1281	1344	1297
1-6. West Districts .	10786	376427	230	270	195	197	213
7-11. North Districts .	13533	490396	327	341	266	259	317
12-19. Central Districts	1938	393256	239	244	185	205	156
20-25. East Districts .	6230	485522	338	390	280	309	286
26-36. South Districts .	45542	616635	414	482	355	374	325

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered.						Births Registered.		
	Under 20 years of Age.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and upwards	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Dec. 24, '59	698	191	283	310	66	1548	961	807	1768
" 31 .	784	207	265	323	83	1677	1035	923	1958
Jan. 7, '60	645	147	193	227	56	1281	1003	1005	2008
" 14 .	660	170	199	245	55	1344	985	953	1938
" 21 .	654	165	207	220	51	1297	940	918	1858

PRICE OF CORN.

Average of Six Weeks.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	43 11	34 11	21 5	32 1	39 11	38 6
Week ending Jan. 14.	43 11	34 7	21 5	30 4	39 0	36 7

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, JAN. 19.

Hay, 2l. 10s. to 4l. 4s. — Straw, 1l. 5s. to 1l. 10s. — Clover, 4l. 10s. to 5l. 0s.

NEW METROPOLITAN CATTLE-MARKET.

To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	4s.	0d. to 5s.	0d.	Head of Cattle at Market, JAN. 19.	
Mutton.....	4s.	4d. to 5s.	6d.		
Veal	4s.	4d. to 5s.	6d.		
Pork	4s.	4d. to 4s.	10d.		
Lamb.....					
				Beasts.....	840
				Sheep and Lambs	3,090
				Calves	120
				Pigs.....	200

COAL-MARKET, JAN. 23.

Best Wallsend, per ton, 15s. 9d. to 17s. 6d. Other sorts, 14s. 6d. to 16s. 0d.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY H. GOULD, 1st W. CARY, 181, STRAND.
From December 24 to January 23, inclusive.

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

3

10
 5
 2
 2

2

ALFRED WHITMORE,
 Stock and Share Broker,
 19, Change Alley, London, E.C.

PRINTED BY MESSRS. JOHN BERRY AND JAMES PARKER.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

MARCH, 1860.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
MINOR CORRESPONDENCE. —Identification of Coins.—Families of Standish and Barton. —Warkworth Church.—Grecian <i>versus</i> Gothic	202
Secretan's Life of Robert Nelson	203
Babrii Fabulæ Æsopæ	211
The Threescore and Ten	225
Venice	226
The Minor Works of Roger Bacon	227
Oxford Middle-Class Examinations	240
The Roman Villa at Vienne	241
Progress of Architecture in 1859	242
Gleanings from Westminster Abbey	251
ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS. —The Royal Navy, 258; the Sumptuary Laws	259
ANTIQUARIAN AND LITERARY INTELLIGENCER. —Society of Antiquaries, 262; Archæological Institute, 269; Numismatic Society, 270; Essex Archæological Society, 271; Merovingian Antiquities discovered at Envermeu, July, 1859, by the Abbé Cochet	273
CORRESPONDENCE OF SYLVANUS URBAN. —Mural Paintings (with Engravings), 274; Ancient View of Paris (with an Engraving), 275; the Church of St. Bartholo- mew, Hyde, near Winchester, 276; Oliver Cromwell's Saddle-room, at Christchurch, Hants., 277; Worcester Cathedral Library, 277; John or Ivon Chalkhill, 278; the First Music Hall and Oratorio	279
MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS. —Woodward's History of Hampshire—Robinson's Military Architecture of the Middle Ages, 280; Williams' History of Petersfield, 281; Twem- low's Considerations on Tactics and Strategy, 282; Bishop of Oxford's Addresses to Candidates for Ordination—Pusey's God's Prohibition of Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister, 283; Lord Redesdale's Thoughts on English Prosody and Translations from Horace—Handbook of the Court, Peerage, and House of Commons for 1860, 284; The Parliamentary Companion for 1860—Chess Praxis—Le Romancero du Pays Basque, 285; Revue Contemporaine—Trevor's India	286
HIGH SHERIFFS for 1860	287
BIRTHS	288
MARRIAGES	289
OBITUARY. —The Grand Duchess Stephanie of Baden—Viscount Arbuthnott, 294; Lord Londesborough, 295; Lord Oranmore and Browne, 296; Lord John Scott—Marquise de la Belinaye, 297; General Sir T. Makdougall Brisbane, Bart., 298; Sir John Wilde —The Right Hon. M. T. Baines—Rev. R. Board, B.C.L., 302; Lt.-Col. Martin-Leake, F.R.S.—H. V. Lansdown, Esq.	303
CLERGY DECEASED	304
DEATHS ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER	304
Registrar-General's Return of Mortality and Births in the Metropolis—Markets, 311; Meteorological Diary—Daily Price of Stocks	312

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

IDENTIFICATION OF COINS.

WE have received a communication from J. W. P., dated New York, Jan. 10, in which the writer desires information regarding five coins, photographs of which he incloses, and concerning the age or country of which he can learn nothing from the libraries of that city. He says,—

“No. I. appears to be a copper coin. No. II. is of brass. No. III. appears to be a coin (brass or bronze) of the Emperor Commodus, on the reverse of which I fancy to have read ‘Victoria regi B.’ If this be the correct reading, can the piece have any reference to Britannia? No. IV. is brass or bronze. No. V. is a silver piece. The photographs are the exact size of the originals, but, as a matter of course, the characters are reversed.”

In reply we beg to inform J. W. P. that his photographs have been examined by an accomplished numismatist, but they prove to be of little or no interest. The coins are neither rare nor valuable. No. I. is a coin of Campania, called a *triens*; the three dots under the animal shew its weight to be 3 ounces; its date is probably B.C. 200; it has been engraved and described by Carelle. No. II. represents in reality the reverse of two coins of Etruria; the one with the trident is attributed to Tudor; the other cannot be determined, but the device is an anchor; the date of both is about B.C. 200. No. III. is a coin of Gordian the younger, B.C. 238—244; the legend alluded to by our correspondent reads VICTORIA AE[TERNA]. No. IV. is not a coin, but a French jetton, or counter, of the sixteenth century. No. V. is a French coin of the thirteenth century, but its condition in the photograph is so bad that nothing further can be stated respecting it.

FAMILIES OF STANDISH AND BARTON.

MR. URBAN,—I should be very much obliged to any of your correspondents who would be so kind as to give me, through the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, information on the following points:—

What relationship existed between Robt. Standish (described in the pedigree of Rothwell of Lincolnshire as of Terrington) and the Standish family of Lancashire?

What relationship was there between the following members of the Barton family all of Smethell's Hall, Lancashire?

—Andrew Barton, who married Alice, daughter of Sir W. Stanley; Christopher Barton, who married Johanna, daughter of Sir R. Molineux, of Sefton; George Barton, whose daughter Lettice married James Lever (*temp.* Henry VIII.)

It is stated that Robert Barton, of Smethells, married Margery, daughter of Sir Peers Leigh, of *Lradley*, but in another account that he married Margery, daughter of Sir Peter Legh, of *Lyme*. Which statement is correct?—I am, &c.

Jan. 14, 1860.

ROGER DE C—.

ERRATUM.—WARKWORTH CHURCH.

MR. URBAN,—Please to make me say on p. 150 of your February number, that the fragments found at Warkworth Church were chiefly of *Norman*, not of *Roman* date. You have been misled by a misprint in what is generally a careful newspaper. I am, &c.,

W. H. D. LONGSTAFFE.

Gateshead, Feb. 7.

GRECIAN versus GOTHIC.

MR. URBAN,—There is a very carefully constructed model of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, to be seen in a window of Atchley's, Great Russell Street, which affords an interesting proof of the difficulty of dealing with windows in the Italian style of architecture experienced by Sir Christopher Wren.

In front of the three eastern bays of the nave clerestory, and before the three bays of the choir clerestory, it will be seen that a solid screen has been built, relieved with empty niches, upon the walls of the aisles, thus concealing the buttresses and obscuring the light.

If we contrast this arrangement with the outer arcade of the choir clerestory of York Cathedral, which added depth to the colours of the glazing of the windows, it will afford, in your own words, “a fair test of the relative merits of the two styles, and their application to the climate of England.” It is by some degrees worse than “the Grecian portico or the Italian colonnade.”

“How immeasurably Gothic churches surpass,” says a writer in “Blackwood's Magazine,” Sept. 1829, “for all meditative and devotional objects, the modern application of Greek and Roman temples, on an enlarged scale, to the purposes of Christian worship! Had any necessity existed to borrow designs from these sources, we should rather have modelled our churches from their theatres, the plan of which is admirably fitted for oratorical purposes and for the accommodation of numbers.”

M. W.

THE
Gentleman's Magazine
AND
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

SECRETAN'S LIFE OF ROBERT NELSON*.

It is too common a fate for men who have done good in their generation, and have even been famous therein, to die out of remembrance as it were, until after perhaps a long lapse of time some kindred spirit sets about "the restoration of decayed intelligences," and then we often find that much on which we are inclined to pride ourselves as the peculiar glory of our own time is in reality of far older date. The book before us is a case in point. The man who was commonly known in his own day as "the pious Robert Nelson," had almost ceased to be named among us, and his wise and charitable doings were forgotten, as, though near a century and a half has elapsed from his death, no worthy attempt had been made to hold him up for the imitation of posterity. This neglect, wholly arising from the decay of piety that unhappily marked the Georgian era, is, as the natural consequence of a better state of things, now happily remedied, and the quiet unobtrusive Nonjuror is shewn to have laboured as earnestly as many who have received a much larger share of the world's applause, to forward the education of the young, the reformation of the vicious, the succour of the distressed, and the spread of religion; indeed, as the pioneer, his work was harder than that of men at the present day, when no one ventures to profess himself indifferent on such matters, which was not the case in the beginning of the eighteenth century. A *resumé* of Mr. Secretan's book, therefore, cannot be uninteresting to our readers.

Robert Nelson, the son of John Nelson, a Levant merchant, was born in Suffolk-lane, in the city of London, on the 22nd of June, 1656. His father died in the following year, and he was left to the joint care of his mother Delicia (the daughter of Capt. Lewis Roberts, also a Levant trader, and a man of literary acquirements), and her brother, Gabriel Roberts, by whom he was placed at St. Paul's school, where he contracted a schoolboy friendship, that closed only with his life, with Edmund Halley,

* "Memoirs of the Life and Times of the pious Robert Nelson, Author of the 'Companion to the Festivals and Fasts of the Church.' By the Rev. C. F. Secretan, M.A., Incumbent of Holy Trinity, Westminster." (Murray)

the astronomer. Tillotson, then a city incumbent, was a favourite preacher with Mr. Roberts, and young Nelson thus became known to him; a friendship grew up between them, but the youth was apparently saved from imbibing his latitudinarian notions, by the removal of his mother into Gloucestershire, when her son was placed under the care of Dr. George Bull (subsequently bishop of St. David's), who imbued him with that respect for primitive antiquity and Church authority which appears in his own writings as well as in those of his pupil.

Nelson was, in 1678, entered at Trinity College, Cambridge, but he does not appear to have gone into residence. In 1680 he went abroad with his friend Halley, and was in his company when the latter discovered the comet that bears his name. He resided for awhile at Rome, where he made the acquaintance of Lady Theophila Lucy, a widow of fortune, and he married her soon after his return to England. The lady, who was somewhat his senior, was the daughter of George, first earl of Berkeley, and she had a son, Sir Berkeley Lucy, then a child, beside two daughters. In after years, when so many persons of consideration became Romanists, Lady Theophila was one of the number, but this circumstance neither shook his own faith nor made a divided family, though both he and his wife took part in the polemics of the day, and published their opinions^b. Throughout a period of three and twenty years that their union endured, he ever treated her with marked affection, bearing patiently the trial of her almost constant ill health, and acting the part of a parent to her children, though one daughter imitated her mother by joining the Church of Rome, and the son became a professed unbeliever.

Mr. Nelson had before his marriage been offered a place at court, and though he did not think proper to accept it, from abhorrence of the undisguised licentiousness that prevailed there, he was conscientiously attached to the House of Stuart. His wife's ill health obliged him to travel abroad at the time of the Revolution, and after awhile they fixed their residence at Florence, where he kept up a correspondence with the Earl of Melfort, King James's ambassador at Rome, transmitting to him all the information he received from England. At length they journeyed homeward, and now arose the question, whether he, who was fixed in his resolution not to acknowledge the Government of William and Mary, could conscientiously join in public worship as then conducted. Up to this time, though the wide difference in their principles on many points was obvious, he had kept up his correspondence with Tillotson, and now he frankly asked him to resolve his doubts. Tillotson had become primate in the place of Sancroft, and it therefore might seem strange to apply to him, but he

^b Mr. Nelson wrote "Transubstantiation contrary to Scripture," and to his wife is ascribed "A Discourse concerning a Judge of Controversy in Matters of Religion," which was thought worthy of an elaborate reply from Sherlock.

replied in a way that does credit to his sincerity. Nelson inquired, in effect, if a person could innocently be present at prayers which recognised as sovereigns those whom he regarded as usurpers. Tillotson gave his reply in such decided terms that his friend's joining the Nonconformist communion was the immediate consequence :—

“As to the case you put, I wonder men should be divided in opinion about it. I think it plain that no man can join prayers in which there is any petition which he is verily persuaded is sinful. I cannot endure a trick anywhere, much less in religion.”

This answer broke off an intercourse of many years' standing, but, in strict agreement with Mr. Nelson's kind and gentle nature, it did not prevent his resuming it, when he could be of service to his old friend and his family :—

“No further correspondence between them is preserved by the biographer of the archbishop. Nelson, in the society of his nonjuring friends, contracted a still greater aversion for the latitudinarian principles of which Tillotson was the patron. And while he resented the attacks which were being so constantly made upon his former friend by Jacobite malevolence, yet he no longer took him for the guide of his life, and but seldom alludes to his name in all his subsequent writings. Only at Tillotson's death-bed did his former affection seem to revive and bridge over all their differences in politics and in religion. He attended him at Lambeth the two last nights of his life, and held him in his arms when he expired, after five days' illness, November 23, 1694. He continued the offices of kindness to Tillotson's widow, who was left in but narrow circumstances at his decease ; and when the death of her son-in-law, Mr. Chadwick, a few years later, involved her in fresh embarrassments, he ventured an appeal to King William's Chancellor, the celebrated Lord Somers, in her behalf.”—(p. 47.)

Mr. Nelson returned to England in 1691, and for several years he lived in retirement, storing his mind with learning which he afterwards turned to good account, and associating almost exclusively with Nonjurors. Except when travelling for the benefit of his wife's health to Tunbridge and elsewhere, his residence was ordinarily at Blackheath, but in after years he dwelt in the then fashionable quarter of Bloomsbury, and he took a leading part (though under difficulties from his opinions) in promoting church-building there. He was intimate with Bishops Ken, Lloyd and Frampton, and was a party to that scheme for the relief of the necessitous Nonjurors which drew down even on the apostolic Ken the jealousy of the Government. He was also the friend of the resolute Dean Hicke, of Collier and Spinckes, of Brokesby and Bedford, but more particularly of “the Coleshill saint,” John Kettlewell, whose biographer he became ; whilst of laymen he was the associate of Dodwell, Cherry, Bowdler, Rabbi Lee, and others. It is no small recommendation of Mr. Secretan's book that it reproduces many names that have fallen into undeserved oblivion, and we should be glad to see him complete his task by the publication of the lives of some at least of these men. They have been lately brought under public notice, it is true, but in a most prejudiced and inaccurate manner^c, and it is much to be

^c See Lord Macaulay's *History of England*, vols. iii. and iv., 8vo. edition.

desired that some pains should be taken to exhibit them in their true light. We have a glimpse of this at the conclusion of our author's second chapter. Mr. Nelson eventually left them, when he saw that their separation was degenerating into schism, following in this the practice of Ken, but his character had been in a great measure formed, and his schemes of usefulness matured among them :—

“In their communion, he continued for nearly twenty years of his life. From among them he chose his dearest friends; and, under their guidance, he matured his theological opinions, and composed his devotional works. Excluded as the Nonjurors were from the pastoral care, pinched with poverty, compelled to devote their leisure to literary engagements, living, moreover, in a constant fever of political excitement and depression, they were precluded from taking any active share in the educational and charitable endeavours of the time. But to them belongs the credit of having trained amid their ranks as influential a religious writer, and as munificent an example of charity, as that or any age of our Church has produced.”—(pp. 88, 89.)

Men of whom this can justly be said, are certainly entitled to more respectful mention than has of late years been accorded to them.

About the close of the seventeenth century the low state of religion and morals attracted the attention of many benevolent men, and various Societies were set on foot with a view to remedy it. Though in general composed of men with whose political principles he could not agree, Mr. Nelson saw so much good likely to result from their labours that he resolved to associate himself with them, and thus the latter years of his life presented in activity a remarkable contrast to his earlier days :—

“He appears to have emerged about the year 1699 from the retirement in which he had previously lived among the Nonjurors, and to have found himself promptly and cordially welcomed, despite of political differences and ecclesiastical separation, into the ranks of those pious and zealous Churchmen who were now banding themselves together in the cause of morality and religion. From that date till shortly before his death, in 1714, we find him almost daily occupied with the business of the Church associations of the day; the patron and advocate of the Religious Societies, and of the Societies for the Reformation of Manners; a leading member, and a frequent chairman, of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; a constant attendant at the meetings of the sister Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts; a liberal supporter of the Rev. Dr. Bray's design for the establishment of parochial libraries; a member of the Royal Commission for building fifty new churches in London and Westminster; one of the chief promoters of the erection of charity schools; taking a lively interest in the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy, in the establishment of Queen Anne's Bounty, and in the attempts then made towards the provision of parochial workhouses for the poor. To an active part in all these pious undertakings he added a keen and thoughtful appreciation of those religious wants which still remained unprovided; and in his list of charitable works then lacking in our country he included theological seminaries for the clergy; training colleges for the masters and mistresses of the newly-founded charity schools; schools for the ‘Blackguard boys’ of our streets, equivalent to the Ragged Schools of a subsequent period; special hospitals for particular diseases; penitentiaries for fallen women; a foundling hospital for their children; places of religious retirement for the devout; houses of probation for converts from popery or dissent; the appointment of suffragan bishops for the American plantations; and a corporation for the conversion of the Romanists of Ireland.”—(pp. 90, 91.)

This statement is illustrated by full particulars of the foundation of the Religious Societies, the Societies for Reformation of Manners, the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, all of which found in Mr. Nelson an active worker, and a liberal benefactor. These particulars, though too ample to quote here, will well repay perusal; but the account of the foundation of charity schools we extract, as proof that a conviction of the necessity of education as fully actuated him and his colleagues as it does any philanthropist of the present day, whilst their fixing its standard at a sober and sensible rather than an ambitious height, shews that in practical wisdom they were superior to many well-meaning individuals of our own time :—

“The erection of Charity Schools makes so distinguishing a feature of the religious movement of Queen Anne’s reign, and the part which Robert Nelson took in their establishment was so prominent and active, as to claim for them a separate notice in this enumeration of ‘his ways and methods of doing good.’ The first stimulus to this educational effort seems to have been given by the opening of a large Roman Catholic school in the Savoy in the latter part of James the Second’s reign, to counteract the influence of which Tenison established a Protestant school at St. Martin’s, and some other zealous Churchmen set up the Bluecoat School in St. Margaret’s, Westminster. The good work was resumed in a less controversial spirit toward the end of William’s reign, and under Queen Anne revived and increased to such a remarkable extent, that within fifteen years (ending 1712), as many as 117 schools were set up in London and Westminster, and nearly 5,000 poor children had received instruction in them, of whom more than 4,000 had been clothed as well as taught, and 2,000 had been put out as apprentices. Within the same period more than 500 schools had been established in England and Wales, while the good work had extended to Protestant Ireland, and to the plantations of New England and New York. . . .

“The standard of secular instruction in these schools was sober and sensible rather than ambitious. The boys were taught reading, writing, and the grounds of arithmetic ‘to fit them for service and apprenticeship.’ It was thought sufficient to teach the girls to read, to knit their stockings and gloves, to mark and sew, and make and mend their clothes. Industrial occupation was frequently introduced, and the children were taught to spin, and card wool, to mend and make shoes. Boys of unusual parts were especially noticed. The education of adults was not forgotten, and masters and mistresses were ‘recommended to appoint some evening in the week, to teach such grown people to read, who have been neglected in their youth.’ Our evening schools were anticipated.

“In many churches of the metropolis, charity sermons were preached monthly or quarterly for the maintenance of the schools, and general interest was still further enlisted by constant catechising of the children at church, and by quarterly school examinations at nine or ten places in town, at five o’clock in the evening, open to the public; as well as by an annual assemblage of the school children at St. Sepulchre’s Church, the original of the present anniversary meeting in St. Paul’s Cathedral.

“In the establishment of these schools throughout the country, in all the details of their management, and in every exertion for their support, we see Robert Nelson exhibiting the most constant and active interest. He had hardly been three months a member of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge before we find him writing for a printed form of the usual preamble for establishing a school. The minutes of the Society shew him in correspondence with the promoters of schools at York, at Nayland in Suffolk, at Oxford, Beverley, Leicester, Wootton-under-Edge, Bray in Berkshire,

Cirencester, and Tring. We find him subscribing to schools in Hampshire and at Queenhithe, and interesting himself to procure a master for St. Ann's, Soho, and for Bath. He was on the committee of St. Andrew's School, Holborn, and the chief promoter of that attached to St. George's Chapel, Queen-square, in the vestry of which he, with the other trustees and Dr. Marshall, the minister of the chapel, would examine the children in their progress, on the first Friday of every month, after evening prayer. He compiled a practical Catechism for the charity schools out of the 'Whole Duty of Man,' and one of his last labours was to read over a translation of Dean Nowell's Catechism, which had been prepared for their use. Of the annual meeting of the schools he seems to have been the recognised superintendent, and the arrangement of its details was left, year after year, in his charge."—(pp. 118—124.)

Whilst engaged in all these labours, Mr. Nelson was almost yearly issuing valuable works on religious subjects, some with his name appended, others anonymously. Of these latter are mentioned, the controversial tract "Transubstantiation contrary to Scripture," which was his earliest production. Ten years later he produced "The Practice of True Devotion, in Relation to the End as well as the Means of Religion," and soon after, "An Earnest Exhortation to Housekeepers," recommending family prayer. For the charity schools he prepared "The Whole Duty of a Christian, by way of Question and Answer," and he replied to the virulent pamphlet of Stephens of Sutton, entitled "The Principles of the Protestant Reformation Explained," by a tract in a mingled strain of pleasantry and indignation, called "The Necessity of Church Communion Vindicated." Of works published with his name, the most important is his "Companion to the Festivals and Fasts of the Church of England," which appeared in 1704, the plan of which had been arranged ten years before with his friend Kettlewell. Its popularity was extraordinary; in less than five years 10,000 copies were circulated, two different translations into German and one into Welsh were made; eight editions appeared during the remaining ten years of its author's life, and in his will he values the copyright (which he bequeaths to his cousin Delicia Woolf) at £500, a very considerable sum at that day. The treatise forms a complete popular compendium of Anglican theology, and though now more known by reputation than by actual use is, in the opinion of Mr. Secretan, better calculated than any other work we possess to become a recognised manual of religious instruction for our middle classes.

Other works of Mr. Nelson are "A Letter to an English Priest of the Roman Communion," "The Great Duty of Frequenting the Christian Sacrifice," "Instructions for them that come to be Confirmed," and "A Life of Dr. George Bull," his tutor, prefixed to his Sermons and Discourses, in which he took occasion to complain of the Arian wrestings by Dr. Samuel Clarke, of Bull's citations in his *Defensio Fidei Nicænæ*. A "Life of Mr. John Kettlewell" was drawn up by Lee principally from Mr. Nelson's papers, and "An Address to Persons of Quality and Estate," which he left in manuscript, was published by the same editor in 1715:—

"In this work Nelson endeavoured to enlist the sympathies of the rich and noble, with whom he was in the habit of associating, in behalf of those children of poverty for whom he lived. He urged upon them that something different was required from them than mere liberality; that liberality consists in giving what is their own when they have no obligation to give, and nothing to expect from it; but that charity is a restoring of that proportion of your wealth which does not belong to you, which you are obliged by the commandment of God to distribute to the necessities of others. Do you in earnest believe, he asks, that the Almighty, in heaping such treasure upon you, aimed at nothing but to make you rich and great? He meant the rich to be fathers to the poor, and the poor to look up to them as to parents. He means the fortunes of the rich to be reservoirs of charity, from which perpetual streams of kindness should issue on all around. They are as much meant to give as the clouds to rain, or the sun to shine. God has lodged the portion of the poor in the hands of the rich; and, if you consume all you have upon yourselves, you are guilty both of disobedience and of injustice. You use your wealth contrary to the intention of God, who is the absolute master of it, and has intrusted you to dispense it; you use it contrary to the right of the poor, who have a just title to a share of those good things which you possess."—(pp. 152, 153.)

One portion of this work is entitled "A Representation of the Several Ways and Methods of Doing Good," which is Mr. Nelson's own sketch of the charitable schemes that he was able only to indicate and recommend. The enumeration exhibits his keen and thoughtful appreciation of the social wants of the country and the deficiencies of the Church, and there is hardly one of his schemes of usefulness the worth and importance of which has not been confirmed by subsequent experience, or the need of which is not sensibly felt by ourselves; as already intimated, they include almost every object with which the true philanthropist would deem it his duty to concern himself.

In the year 1709 the death of Bishop Lloyd, of Norwich, and the voluntary renunciation of any episcopal rights that he might have by the peace-loving Ken, determined many of the Nonjurors to return to the communion of the Established Church, and Nelson was among them. He accordingly received the sacrament on Easter-day, 1710, from the hands of his friend Archbishop Sharp, of York, with whom he had been much in correspondence on the subject, and thenceforward he regularly attended public worship, but he had not renounced his views as to the Revolution:—

"He still adhered to the Jacobite cause, and was unable to join in the public prayers for Queen Anne. He openly professed his intention never to go to church on state prayer days, appointed by royal authority, for 'that the intention of those days is a solemn acknowledgment of the pretended right to which he could not assent.' He was in the habit, like other Nonjurors of the time, of expressing his dissent when the royal titles were given her, in the services of the Church. His practice here agreed with those of his friends Cherry and Dodwell; the former of whom used to rise from his knees at the name of the Queen, and stand up facing the congregation, while the latter contented his conscience with a less conspicuous protest, and used to slide off his knees and sit down upon his hassock. Other Jacobite worshippers, as Samuel Parker, satisfied themselves and amused their neighbours in church by turning over the leaves of their Prayer-books with unnecessary vehemence, so as to avoid hearing, if possible, the unpalatable words."—(pp. 82, 83.)

Near the close of Anne's reign and his own life, Mr. Nelson joined in bringing forward the notorious Jacobite book on "Hereditary Right," but he had the mortification of seeing its doctrine effectually repudiated by the accession of George I.; and it is pleasing to find that he, as almost the last act of his life, sacrificed his political feelings to the cause of charity, by taking a leading part in the exhibition of the schools on the new king's entry into the metropolis. Shortly after this, being afflicted by asthma and dropsy, he formally disengaged himself from his numerous charitable and religious engagements, and retiring to Kensington (a locality then much recommended to invalids), to the house of his cousin, Mrs. Delicia Woolf, the daughter of his uncle Gabriel Roberts, he there peaceably breathed his last, in the 59th year of his age, on the 16th of January, 1715; his death-bed was attended by his faithful friend Francis Lee. By his particular request he was interred in the new burial ground of St. George the Martyr, in Lamb's Conduit-fields, which was consecrated for the occasion by the bishop of Hereford, as deputy for Compton, bishop of London:—

"His motive for selecting this graveyard for his interment was a desire to overcome the aversion which had been discovered for its use; and his condescension to vulgar prejudice soon had the wished-for effect, and it was then accounted an honour to be buried by his side. The spot where his venerated form was laid is situate on the left-hand side, immediately within the old entrance from Gray's Inn Road, and is marked by a large square monument, in the fashion of the time, on the four sides of which is an eulogistic epitaph from the pen of his friend Smallridge. All excess of funereal pomp Nelson had strictly prohibited; nor did his executors (by his desire) give any encouragement to the then usual compliment of a funeral sermon, which his friend Dr. Marshall nevertheless thought proper to deliver on the following Sunday."— (pp. 274—276.)

By his will Mr. Nelson, after providing kindly remembrances for his relatives, and for his Nonjuring friends, bequeathed the bulk of his estate to charitable uses; and he may be said thus to have reared his own most enduring memorial; but still it is gratifying to read that more than a century after his decease his memory received honour from a quarter that does not always exhibit such feelings. In 1839 his tomb, with others, had fallen into a state of complete dilapidation, but at the suggestion of the church-wardens, the vestry of St. George, Bloomsbury, were at the expense of restoring the monument precisely to its original state. He had been a zealous promoter of the building of their church, and they did honour to themselves as well as to him by thus acknowledging the obligation.

From this notice it will be apparent that we think highly of Mr. Secretan's book, as well fitted both by its matter and its manner to carry out his design of doing justice to "the memory and example of one whose name is a household word with thousands among us who yet know nothing more of him than the name; but whose orthodox teaching and charitable labours and sober piety in a latitudinarian age and amid all the bitterness of religious partisanship, are admirably calculated to supply a pattern and encouragement to ourselves amid similar trials at the present day."

BABRII FABULÆ ÆSOPEÆ^a.

OF all the publications, relating to Greek literature, this little volume is perhaps the most remarkable in three points of view: 1, as regards the Editor^b; 2, the manner, in which the MS. from which it is printed—now in the British Museum—has assumed its present form; and, lastly, its intrinsic value, with reference to facts already known, and the results to which its discovery will perhaps lead in the hands of those who, by their previous acquaintance with the extensive fable literature of the past, will know how to use it.

On the first point, the reader will be startled to hear that a person who has been Chancellor of the Exchequer, and is now the Secretary of State for the Home Department, has appeared as the editor of a Greek work with Latin notes; a step that he took in 1846 when he was attached to the government as one of the Poor-Law Commissioners, but not actually a Cabinet Minister; and for so doing he was taken to task by an ex-M.P. of the “not absolute wisdom” school, as another M.P., long deceased and now forgotten, was designated by a still living ex-Chancellor.

Of such devotion to Greek literature on the part of a person holding so high an office in the State, we believe the records of no country can produce another instance. We have read, indeed, that the younger Pitt, “the heaven-born minister,” and “the pilot who weathered the storm,” as was said and sung of him, used to amuse himself during the time when he ceased to be the Premier,—to enable his ‘warming-pan,’ as his successor Addington, subsequently Viscount Sidmouth, was called, to make peace with Buona-parte, to which Pitt had said he would never be a party,—by reading and translating Tacitus, the manual, as he has been called, of statesmen, who can see there the real littleness of political men, who were considered great in their day. So, too, there is left on record the correspondence carried on between his great rival, Fox, and Gilbert Wakefield on literary subjects, and especially those connected with Homer; an author that the late Marquis Wellesley was reading almost to the hour of his death, and

^a “Babrii Fabulæ Æsopæ. E Codice Manuscripto partem secundam nunc primum edidit Georgius Cornewall Lewis, A.M., Ædis Christi in Universitate Oxoniensi alumnus honorarius.” (London: John W. Parker and Son. 1859.)

^b We make use here, and shall do so generally, of this unpretending expression, instead of the one better suited to the conventional language of genteel society, Sir G. C. Lewis, partly because we find that the Editor has studiously said nothing in the title-page of his hereditary rank, content to describe himself as “Alumnus Ædis Christi in Universitate Oxoniensi Honorarius,” and partly because we conceive classical literature to be a republic, where all distinctions of rank are, as they should be, unknown.

poring over the commentary of the Archbishop of Thessalonica in the Roman edition; where the ligatures of the type must, we think, have tried the patience of the *quondam* Governor-General of India, although he had become acquainted with them in the *Scriptores Græci*, which he had read when a boy at Eton; for those shorthand symbols were not banished even from school-books until the commencement of the present century. So, too, Lord Grenville, another friend of Pitt, was wont, after his retirement from public life, to amuse himself with Greek; in which he felt so lively an interest, that when the late E. H. Barker and A. J. Valpy were soliciting subscriptions for their intended reprint of that wondrous production, the *Thesaurus Linguae Græcæ* of H. Stephens,—a work that time has never equalled, nor will ever equal, as regards not only that language, but any other,—his Lordship wrote a letter, perpetuated, if we rightly remember, in the “Classical Journal,” in which he laid down the beau idéal of a Greek Lexicon, that Schneider seems to have followed in part.

To the preceding list of public men, who have in retirement kept up their knowledge of, and love for, Greek, should be added a Lord Lansdowne; who is said, in an edition of a translation of some speeches of Demosthenes printed in 1744, to have put into English the third Olynthiac. But whether the version was made from the Greek, or the Latin of H. Wolf, or the French of Tourriel, we are unable to state; for we have never examined the work carefully. So, too, Lord Brougham, after giving up the seals, published his translation of the same orator’s speech “On the Crown,” but not in a manner to do credit to himself or the original; both of which he might have done, had he been taught Greek properly in early life, or had put his MS. papers into the hands of a person more conversant with Greek oratory than Arnold, the editor of Thucydides, was; who as an Oxonian probably never read a word spoken or written by the man, who has been ever deemed in oratory, what Homer is even now in poetry, *facile princeps*. For the attention of clever and aspiring young scholars at Oxford was in the time of Arnold, and is still, we hear, directed in the case of prose writers to Thucydides—not a little of whose remains are perfectly unintelligible in their present state—and to Aristotle, where they are required to seek and suck out what food they can from the marrowless bones of the Stageirite in logic, rhetoric, ethics, and metaphysics.

We have read too, that Pietro Vettori, a Florentine nobleman, better known by his Latinized name of Petrus Victorius, the fortunate discoverer, through one of his literary agents, of five-sevenths of the “Agamemnon” of Æschylus, and of a portion of Athenæus, was sent as an ambassador to foreign countries; and so was the Baron Ezechiel Spanheim, whose learned commentary on Callimachus alone, to say nothing of his edition of St. Cyril, and other works, fully proves that State occupations need not withdraw a person from classical pursuits. Even Germany has seen two of her noblemen, one, the Baron Stolberg, edit the “Ajax” of Sophocles, with

Latin notes, and the other, the Baron Locella, do as much for the romance of Xenophon Ephesius.

Had, however, Sir G. C. Lewis been a bishop instead of a Cabinet Minister, it might have been said that he was merely following the example set by Potter; who, when Bishop of Oxford, published that scarcely readable work the “Cassandra” of Lycophron, although translated into Latin verse by Scaliger, and into English by the young Lord Royston in the early part of the present century. When, however, Potter became the Primate, he seems to have deemed such profane studies incompatible with his high dignity. But as he was unable to tear himself completely away from his favourite Greek, he thought he could unite the ecclesiastic with the classical scholar by editing Clemens Alexandrinus; whose works, so full of quotations from Greek tragedy and comedy even, not to be found elsewhere, are on the border-land of sacred and profane literature. So too, Squire, Bishop of Peterborough, published the treatise of Plutarch *De Iside et Osiride*; and while Pearce, Bishop of Rochester, edited Longinus, to serve as a kind of Greek companion in rhetoric to Cicero’s treatise *De Oratore*, which he published likewise, Smith, Bishop of Exeter, put the author “On the Sublime” into English; and so he did Thucydides; but, with a singular want of correct taste, endeavoured to make that writer smooth, who doubtless prided himself on being as rough as a gnarled oak; for so he is found in the version of Hobbes, that has been described as the best of translations; for wherever the Greek is unintelligible, there the English is so too. Even in our own days, Bishop Monk, who became nearly blind during not a few years before his death, beguiled his bereavement by editing, with English notes, the *Iphigenia in Aulis* and *Tauris* of Euripides, which he could repeat from first to last almost by heart. So, too, Huet, Bishop of Avranches in France, continued to devote himself to his favourite classical pursuits so assiduously, that the clergy of the diocese petitioned the king to send them a person, who had completed his studies, in the place of one, who, whenever they called upon him on matters of business, was always found buried amongst his books, and unwilling to give more than a short and unsatisfactory hearing to those, who had to communicate what was closely connected with the interests of the Church. In a similar spirit, fault was found with Hermolaus Barbarus, who, after translating some Æsopic fables from Greek into Latin, became by a freak of fortune a bishop; when he employed himself in writing notes on Pliny’s “Natural History,” an occupation, says Gerard Vossius, that was thought to be “*impar ejus dignitati et vitæ instituto* ;” but, adds the learned Dutchman, “it were to be wished that other prelates had employed themselves in an equally innocent manner.” Lastly, Angelo Maii, who first made himself known as the fortunate and clever recoverer of the lost work of Cicero, *De Republica*, and subsequently of some portions of Diodorus Siculus, never ceased, even after he had obtained a cardinal’s hat, to interest himself in classical pur-

suits, as may be seen in his *Excerpta e Codicibus Vaticanis*, extending to 10 vols. 4to.

Of course we are aware that the Editor's University friends will lament that a person, who has been able

“Th' applause of list'ning senates to command,”

should sink to the level of “a word-catcher, that lives on syllables,” and condescend to do that, which only the drudges of literature are fit for. But such persons, we suspect, never heard of Dr. Johnson's just remark, that for such word-catchers there is required a greater combination of natural talents and acquired knowledge than in any other branch of mental pursuit. For a man may be a first-rate divine, physician, or lawyer, without knowing anything beyond the immediate circle of his own profession. But a word-catcher must be a pantologist; for he must know the poetry, history, oratory, ethics, forms of polity, the manners and customs of domestic life, geography and natural history as known of old, before he can be able to understand and enjoy all he reads, and to elucidate and correct what is obscure and corrupt. And even “with all appliances and means to boot,” he must still leave many things undone, in consequence of the wretched state, in which have come down to us the writings of men, to whom only a few equals and no superiors can be found in their self-praising successors. Of the irreparable loss thus done to the most sensible and fanciful, but humorous and anonymous, productions of Socrates, no better proof can be given than the fact that scarcely a single fable has been preserved in its original state.

But while the Editor's Alma Mater no doubt regrets that one of her distinguished sons should thus give up a higher for a lower place in the world's esteem, she ought to remember that another of her conspicuous children has been guilty of the same *bêtise* in exchanging the character of a politician for that of a *littérateur* merely. For when Mr. Gladstone commenced his parliamentary career as Chancellor of the Exchequer, little did his friends dream that, after giving up that office, he would employ his leisure hours in reading Homer with greater care than he had ever done at the University. And in the case of the two fellow-collegians and co-Cabinet Ministers, it is easy to predict that, should they through a change of Ministry retire into private life, they will be found doing that again, which they have done already, or something not very dissimilar. For in the case of classical literature, and especially Greek,—that presents what Latin does not, an unbounded field of observation on points either not at all or only partially enquired into,—it may be said, what Shakespeare says of love, that “Increase of appetite is wont to grow by what it feeds on.” This is proved by the literary career of Sir G. C. Lewis, of which we are enabled to give the following sketch.

In 1828 the Editor made his first appearance in the literary world, as the

translator of Boeckh's work in German, "On the Publick Œconomy of Athens." For just previous to that period, German literature had become the fashion at Oxford, as it subsequently did at Cambridge during the reign of the fellow kings of classical literature in Trinity College, the late C. J. Hare and the still living Bishop of St. David's. Of a fashion so little to be expected at Oxford, where the doctrine has been from time immemorial, *Stare vias super antiquas*, the origin is to be traced to a feeling on the part of the innovators, that the students, whose range of reading is confined to a narrow circle, would be desirous of gaining more information on various points of archæology than is to be found in Archbishop Potter's "Grecian Antiquities," through the wider sweep of classical studies in Germany, and much more than even ambitious scholars could hope to obtain by their own exertions while ranging through the Bodleian, of whose treasures in MS. or print so few of the Oxonians have ever made the slightest use. For with the exception of Johnson in the case of Sophocles; Thomson, Routh, and Gaisford in that of Plato; Robinson in that of Hesiod; Tyrwhitt in that of the Pseudo-Babrias, and of Gaisford in that of the MS. papers of Sanctamand relating to Theocritus, and of the Scholia on Aristotle's Rhetorics, we do not remember just at this moment any Oxonian but Bryan, the editor of Plutarch,—if indeed he were, of which we know nothing, an University man,—who has had recourse to the Bodleian MSS. In fact, to every other editor in that seat of learning may be applied the saying, that he was a Tantalus *inter medias opes inops*.

To shew, however, that the young *alumnus* of Christ Church had caught a portion of the critical spirit, that had appeared amongst the Porsonculi—as they were nicknamed by Parr—at Cambridge, he made his *débüt* as a word-catcher in two elaborate articles in the "Classical Journal," Nos. 76 and 77, on the first vol. of Cardwell's edition of the Nicomachean Ethics of Aristotle; and there shewed that if Mr. Cardwell had thought as highly, as he ought, of the utility of verbal criticism, he would have proved himself a better scholar by trusting more to that science than to the readings of a favourite but frequently faulty MS. Of course we are aware that this deference to the authority of MSS. has been adopted at Oxford from the time of Bentley's opponents down to that of Gaisford. But Wordsworth truly says, in the preface to his Theocritus, "Codicum omnium optimum esse rectam rationem." And even where persons swear, as Poppo does in Thucydides, by what appear to be the oldest MSS., they ought to be quite sure that they are in reality as well as appearance the oldest, and not be misled, as Poppo was; who did not know that his so-called oldest MSS. gave internal proofs of their being amongst the more modern.

It is to be regretted, then, that Hermann, who, till the appearance of his posthumous edition of Æschylus, had always been held in high honour at Oxford from his always opposing innovations suggested by others, had not

published his edition of the *Iphigenia in Aulis* of Euripides before Mr. Cardwell did his of the treatise of Aristotle. For Mr. Cardwell would have found at the close of Hermann's preface the sensible remark, that the person, who means to perform the duty of an interpreter and critic, must make use of the authority of MSS. with a free, not confined, judgment; and a little further, that it is the business of a critic, "Ut sensus verborum intelligatur pernoscaturque, quæque vel scripserunt antiqui, ut vel docerent vel delectarent, ea sic restituere, ut ne pugnet cum eo consilio scriptura." But this was not the fashion at Oxford when Mr. Cardwell appeared as an editor; for then Gaisford, even more taciturn than Porson, deemed it quite sufficient to give the various readings of MSS., without hinting even, except very rarely, the suspicion of a corruption; while his attempts at correction in Stobæus, although always of the slightest kind, are not always of the happiest.

In the "Classical Journal," No. 78, the Editor gave a short paper on Bekker's edition of Aristotle *De Anima*, where he took occasion to confirm some of the critical notions he had promulgated in the previous articles; while in No. 79 he translated, with a few additions of his own, the Jena review of Gaisford's first edition of Herodotus, written—as Stocker fancies in the preface to his own selections from the same historian with English notes—by Stegger, who afterwards published his own edition of the same author. Whether Gaisford ever took any notice in his second edition of the remarks made by the German and English reviewers, we are unable to state. Probably not; for perhaps he boasted, as Porson did, who was the idol of his worship, that he never followed advice.

On the death of the "Classical Journal," which took place at the close of 1829, after a life of twenty years, much longer than any similar periodical has ever attained in this country, the Editor became a contributor to the then recently started "Foreign Quarterly Review;" where not a few of his original papers are to be found amongst the longer articles in the earlier volumes, and amongst the shorter notices the translations or abridgements of similar things in German periodicals. But as the initials G. C. L. are not subjoined, it is not easy to identify, with any proof more certain than internal evidence and common report, the articles that are really his. Not so in the case of those he furnished to the first two volumes of the "Philological Museum," started by some Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge, where will be found eight papers signed G. C. L.; and so are five in the "Classical Museum," of which he and Mr. Grote, the historian of Greece, with some other friends, were the founders. Of all these articles, the one that has any affinity with the Editor's present volume is the paper on Babrias in the "Philological Museum," No. 2, of which an early notice was taken in this Magazine for February and March, 1833, where objections were raised against some of the writer's notions relating to the metre, dialect, and syntax of a correct choliambic verse; of which points not one

appears to have arrested the attention of Knoch, who in his edition of Babrias has made honourable and frequent mention of the paper in the "Philological Museum." And it was perhaps from finding that his doings on Babrias were not unacceptable to a scholar in Germany, that his present volume has been printed at Leipsic, from whence copies could be circulated through that country with greater ease and cheapness than they could, if they had to be imported from London.

We now come to the second point, relating to the manner in which the MS. of Menas has assumed its present form. And here we shall have to lay bare a little literary fraud, of which Menas has been guilty; and though it has been planned and executed so skilfully, as to answer the pecuniary purpose he had in view, yet in this, as in nearly all similar cases, the very skill itself has led to its own detection.

When Menas offered the MS. for sale to Sir Frederick Madden, he very fairly confessed that it was his own transcript from another. But when Sir Frederick asked him where the original was, this, said Menas, he was not at liberty to tell. On which Sir Frederick was led to suspect that the original was at that very moment in Menas's pocket. No sooner did the story reach our ears, than it struck us that Menas had some motive for such concealment; and it was only after we had examined the contents of the MS. thoroughly, that we felt quite certain Menas had destroyed the original, to prevent the possibility of it ever affording positive evidence of the trick he had played in causing the fables in his transcript to assume a metrical form instead of preserving the prose one they had in the original MS. But what motive, it will no doubt be asked, could Menas have for thus converting prose into verse? To those who are conversant with the history of the discovery of the Babrian fables, the answer will suggest itself at once, that it was with the view of giving the transcript a value it would not otherwise have possessed; while for those who are not conversant, it will be necessary to draw up the following statement.

Amongst the names, connected with the Greek Æsopica, occurs that of Babrias; who, says one Avianus in a letter to one Theodosius, prefixed to his translation of forty-two fables into Latin elegiac verse, "*fabulas—Græcis Iambis repetens in duo volumina coartavit.*" Now, though some doubt may arise about the meaning of "*repetens*," none can about "*Græcis Iambis.*" For Suidas testifies that Babrias put into choliambic verses Æsopic fables, running through ten books. To reconcile this apparent discrepancy, it is easy to see, what no critic, as far as we know, has done as yet, that of the ten books five were in each of the two volumes. This is shewn by Phædrus; whose translation of the Æsopic fables, running through five books, of which only the first, containing thirty-one fables, has come down in a complete state, was probably made after one of the volumes of Babrias; especially as Avianus places the Latin writer after the Greek

one. To these choliambics of Babrias the attention of the learned was first directed by Neveletus, in the preface to his edition of the *Æsopica* in Greek and Latin prose and verse, ancient and modern; where he quoted some of them relating to fables, as given by Suidas with and without the name of Babrias. But as he had not an ear for Greek metres, he failed to perceive that in the prose fables, which he first edited from some MSS. at Heidelberg, there lay hid other fragments of choliambic verses, first detected by Bentley; with whom the question relating to the Babriana dropped. After the lapse, however, of nearly eighty years, it was taken up by Tyrwhitt, who, meeting with a MS. in the Bodleian containing fables written in prose, discovered a good many choliambic verses lying hid there, either entire or nearly so, and similar wholly or in part to those preserved by Suidas. Hence he was led to prophesy that, if other Greek MSS. containing *Æsopic* fables were examined carefully, they would be found, although written in prose, to contain latent choliambics. This prophecy was curiously confirmed to the letter about forty years afterwards, by the discovery of a Vatican MS., in the prose of which, when printed, Coray almost immediately detected whole fables written not only in choliambics, but tragic senarians, and what are called politico-senarians. Of these three forms of iambic verses, the first differs from the second only in having a spondee in the place of an iambus in the last foot, while the third differs from the two others in consisting merely of twelve syllables, no matter whether long or short, but rejecting every trisyllabic foot, such as a tribrachys, dactyl, and anapæst, all admissible under certain restrictions in the tragic senarians and choliambics. Thus matters rested until about thirty-two years afterwards, when Minoides Menas discovered in the library of the Monastery of St. Laura, on Mount Athos, an imperfect vellum MS., said to be of the tenth century, or more probably a century or two later, containing 123 fables in choliambic verses; some of which were evidently found in the original MSS. of which the Bodleian and Vatican were the *prosified* transcripts; just as we know that in some of the MSS. and editions of Terence of the fifteenth century not a vestige of the original verse is to be seen. For the discovery of this unexpected treasure the learned world is indebted to the zeal of M. Villemaine, who towards the close of the reign of Louis Philippe was the Minister of Instruction in France, and by whom Minoides Menas, who, after being Professor of Philosophy and Rhetoric in the school of his native town, Serri in Macedonia, had migrated to Paris, was commissioned to return to Greece and endeavour to obtain as many valuable Greek MSS. as he could. Accordingly, Menas bent his way to Mount Athos. For, like the rest of his better educated countrymen, he had heard, no doubt, the tradition that, after the capture of Constantinople by the Turks, many of the learned Greeks fled to the monasteries at Mount Athos, that, placed like eagles' nests almost on the pinnacles of precipices, afforded an asylum that the victors could not invade; and thither the re-

fugees carried with them, what they deemed their most valuable treasures, the MSS. of the older and better Greek writers. Of this fact a curious proof is furnished by Aldus, who in the preface to his *editio princeps* of the Minor Greek Orators, as they are called, says that the orations “multis sæculis abditæ latuerunt; latebant autem in Atho Thraciæ monte. Eas Lascaris . . . in Italiam reportavit. Miserat enim ipsum Laurentius ille Medices in Græciam ad inquirendos simul et quantovis emendos pretio bonos libros; unde Florentiam et cum iis ipsis orationibus et cum aliis, tum raris, tum pretiosis, voluminibus rediit.” In a similar spirit, M. Villemaine—who probably knew, what G. Dindorf had stated, that the most valuable Paris MS. of Demosthenes had come from Mount Athos, as did one, if not both, of those in the British Museum amongst the Burneian MSS. containing the Minor Orators—no sooner heard that the monks of St. Laura would not part with the vellum MS. of Babrias, except for an enormous sum,—and thus compelled Menas to make a transcript of it,—than he would, says Boissonade, have sent back Menas to get it, if he could, at any price, had not political events, we presume, taken at Paris a new and sudden direction, and thus prevented the Minister from carrying out his project. And hence it has happened that, although Menas brought away the MS. from Mount Athos, he found himself compelled to come with it to England, and to sell it to the British Museum; where he doubtless got a much better price than M. Villemaine could have given; for there has been no person in France to leave to the Imperial Library the sum of £4000 yearly, as the last Earl of Bridgewater did to the British Museum, for the purchase of MSS. in various departments of literature. But though Menas has not stated where the original of his transcript is still to be found, yet it is very easy to see that, after he had discovered the great value set upon the vellum MS. from its preserving the long lost and at last found choliambic fables, and had perceived too that the original of his transcript contained not a few of the same kind of verses, as he fancied,—when, in fact, they were politico-senarians,—through his ignorance of the difference pointed out already between those two kinds of metre, he determined to put the whole of what he found in prose into a metrical form; for he had seen how easily such a step could be taken, from remarking that Coray had converted some prose fables in a Florentine MS. into politico-senarians by adding an article or particle, or taking away such insignificant words, to suit the metre.

Of such conversions Menas has, we suspect, given a specimen in the Proeme to the fables; where is the distich following:

κἄν παραπικραίγω σε τῶν ἁλῶν πλείω,
ἀλλὰ πλέον μέλιτος ὕστερον καθήδυνω.

This Menas doubtless deemed to be a pair of choliambics from finding a spondee at the end of each line. But the first is a politico-senarian, and the second prose merely; that might be made a politico-senarian by omitting ἀλλὰ, or a choliambic by reading ἀλλὰ μέλιτος πλείω, and so might the

first by reading *κὰν παραπικραίνω ᾿γὼ*, where each verse would begin with a dactyl, and *πλεῖν* be found for *πλέον*, as in Aristophanes, *Ran.*, 18.

But the most certain proof of Menas having given a fraudulent transcript of the original MS. is furnished by fable 13, where, when he found that the commencement of the fable was written in such thorough prose that it was impossible to be reduced into verse, he very coolly had recourse to two printed books where the verses had been preserved, and were quoted by Coray in p. 158, after Bentley and Tyrwhitt, who had put together nine verses,—seven of which are found in Tzetzes, *Chiliad.*, xiii. 263, where they are attributed distinctly to Babrias, and two in Natalis Comes *Mytholog.*, viii. 5. But where the Count discovered them, it is not known. Now who for a moment can believe that in a MS. containing ninety-four fables and a Proeme, where seldom more than two consecutive choliambics are found correct in sense, syntax, dialect, and metre, and never more than three, there should be discovered nine perfect in every respect, except the change of *καὶ* into *ἦδὲ*? Had, indeed, these nine correct choliambics been found nowhere else, it might have been fairly inferred that the original of Menas's transcript had preserved in their metrical form words, which it was found difficult to prosify by a person who, living probably even after the time of Maximus Planudes, knew nothing of the *Γάλλοι ἀγύρται* and of *Ἄττιν λευκὸν, ὡς ἐπηρώθη*, mentioned in the fable; and, even if he did know, would have been unwilling to allude to such subjects. Nor is the preceding the only instance where Menas has had recourse to a similar fraud. For in fables 51, 52, 53, 54, and 80, it is evident that in converting prose into verse he has been assisted by Coray's similar conversion of the same fables in the Vatican MS. from prose to choliambics or politico-senarians. It is true, indeed, that the Menas MS. furnishes some matter wanting in the Vatican MS., which the Editor has generally thought little of; but he ought rather to have elicited, what he might have done very easily, from such supplements the very words of the original fable.

Not only, however, has Menas been guilty of a deception in putting into apparent verse what was written in prose in the original of his transcript, but it would be easy to shew that he could not always decypher the original in places, where he could obtain no assistance from MSS. the text of which had been given by Coray; for of the editions by Heusinger and Schneider he doubtless knew nothing, the former of whom has given a few various readings from a Gotha MS., and the latter printed from Reiske's transcript all the fables found in the Augsburgh MS. which is said to be of a date anterior to the time of Maximus Planudes. Unless, too, we are greatly deceived, the words *ἐκ τῶν τοῦ Βαβρίου χολιάμβων*, found in Menas's transcript, were not in the original; for they were probably added by Menas to give an artificial value to the transcript. Such are the charges we have to make against Menas, to which he will be able to give a satisfactory answer only by stating where the original MS. is to be found, and thus enabling any person, who may be so disposed, to compare it with the transcript.

The third and last point, to which we have to draw attention, relates to the intrinsic value of the Menas MS. Now this could be shewn completely only by comparing the language and incidents of each fable with what are to be found in other MSS. This, however, it is impossible for us to attempt even to do; although the task, if required, would not be a difficult one, nor without amusement and instruction; for it would be seen that although the new matter is sometimes better and sometimes worse than the old, yet, as the Editor correctly remarks, "*fabulæ ipsæ, quamvis multos Babrii choliambos, et etiam, ubi metrum pessum datum sit, multa locutionis Babrianæ vestigia exhibeant, recensionem subiere, quæ formam pristinam misere corrupit.*" Suffice it, then, for the present to select two fables, not only with the view of shewing the peculiar features of the MS., but as specimens likewise of the manner in which the Editor has executed his self-imposed task; while the fables have been thus selected, 1, because they are rather short; 2, because they are amongst the few that have been hitherto known from only one other source, called the Syntipas Collection; whereas, in fact, the Oriental were derived from an older Greek text; and, as in the case of all literature transferred from the West to the East, have become deteriorated by the change of place; 3, because we are anxious to point out the reasons, that should have led a person conversant with fabulistic Greek not to cherish the notion the Editor has started, that the MS. Menas has preserved in both fables nearly the whole of what he deems to be Babrian choliambics, instead of their being merely politico-senarians, concocted either by Menas himself, or by some older hand.

Fable 19 is thus read in MS. Men.

δορὴν λέοντος οἱ κύνες ποθ' εὐρόντες,
ταύτην διεσπάραττον οἱ θρασεῖς γνώμην
ἰδοῦσα κερδῶ τὴν κυνῶν ἀναιδείην,
ἀλλ' εἴ γερ ἦν, ἔφησε, λῖς μετὰ ζώντων,
τότ' ἂν ἔγνωτε τοὺς ὄνυχας λεοντείους
ὑμῶν ὀδόντων ὅσσον εἰσὶ γε κρείττους.
τοῦτ' εὖ ἂν εἴποις ἀσθενέσιν ἀνθρώποις
κακηγοροῦντας κατ' ἐρημίην κρείττω.

On which the Editor remarks:—

"8. Lege κακηγοροῦσι. Metrum ubique, exceptis vv. 5 et 8, constat. Conf. fab. 373, p. 242. Coray,"—where the fable in the Syntipas Collection is thus read:—

Λέοντος δορὰν κύνες εὐρόντες, διεσπάραττον ταύτην τούτους δὲ ἀλώπηξ ἰδοῦσα ἔφη, Εἰ οὗτος ὁ λέων τοῖς ζῶσι συνῆν, εἶδετε ἂν τοὺς αὐτοῦ ὄνυχας ἰσχυροτέρους τῶν ὑμετέρων ὀδόντων. Ὁ μῦθος τοὺς τῶν ἐνδόξων καταφρονοῦντας, ὅταν τῆς δόξης ἐκπίπτωσιν.

Now, by comparing the two fables together, it is easy to see that Menas certainly twice foisted in οἱ to make up the metre, not knowing that the article would be perfectly inadmissible: still less did he know, what the Editor should have pointed out, that *θρασεῖς γνώμην*, omitted in Syntipas,

could not mean, what the sense requires, 'bold in spirit,' for that would be *θρασύψυχοι*, or, what we suspect Socrates wrote, *θρασύπλαγχοι*, a word found in Eurip. *Hipp.*, 424. Further, the connective particle *δὲ* is wanting, to be supplied by reading *κερδῶ δ' ἰδοῦσα*. In v. 4, since Syntipas offers *ἔφη εἰ οὗτος ὁ λέων*,—a manifest corruption of *αὐτός*,—it is evident that *ἀλλ' εἴπερ ἦν ἔφησε* *λῆς* have been interpolated to complete the choliambic, to the detriment of the language; for *αὐτός* could not be omitted. So, too, *ὑμετέρων* in Syntipas has been altered into *ὑμῶν* in MS. Menas, and *γε* inserted after *εἰσὶ* to fill up the verse; while, for the sake of the metre, but to the detriment of the language and sense, *τὸν* has been omitted before *κρείττω*. Now, though it is not easy to see in this case what Socrates must have written, we may suggest that he probably wrote

κύνες λεοντείαν δορὰν ποθ' εὐρόντες,
 διεσπάρατον, ὄντες ὡς θρασύπλαγχοι·
 κερδῶ δ' ἰδοῦσα τὴν κακῶν ἀναίδειαν,
 "Εἰ γ' αὐτός ἦν, ἔφησ', ὁ λῆς μετὰ ζώωντων,
 ἔγνωτ' ἂν εὖ γ', ὡς ὄνυχες οἱ λεοντεῖοι
 κυνικῶν ὀδόντων· εἰσὶ μᾶλλον ἰσχυροί."
 "Ὅδε μῦθος ἔστ', εἰ καταφρονοῦσι τῶν κλεινῶν
 ἀνθρωπάριά γ', ἣν ἐκπέσωσι τῆς δόξης.

In English

A lion's hide dogs finding 'gan to tear,
 As if to shew how bold in heart they were;
 This, when Fox saw, the cowards' deed of shame
 To check, her thoughts she fail'd not to proclaim
 "Had lion's self been living still, I ween,
 Ye would from sad experience have seen,
 How much the nails of lion, thin and long
 Are than the thicker teeth of curs more strong."
 Thus little men despise the men of name,
 The tale says, when they fall from former fame.

In this selection we have introduced, 1, *λεοντείαν δορὰν*, on account of the gloss in Hesychius, *Λεοντεῖος δορά· τὸ δέρμα αὐτοῦ*, although *λεοντείαν* by itself would be more elegant, as shewn by Suidas, *Λεοντεία δορά*. 'Ο δὲ τὴν *λεοντείαν* αὐτίκα περιεβάλλετο: 2, *Τὸ ἀνθρωπάριον*, found in Aristoph., *Plut.* 416, is due the gloss *ἀσθενέσιν ἀνθρώποις* in MS. Menas.

We come now to the second fable, thus read in MS. Menas, 35

κοιμώμενον λέοντα ταῦρος ὠράκει·
 τύψας κέρασι τοῦτον εὐθέως κτείνει·
 μήτηρ δ' ἐπῆλθε, καὶ τὸν υἱὰ 'πεθρήνει·
 σύαγρος αὐτῆς ἦκο' αἰνὰ θρηνοῦσης,
 καὶ στας ἄνωθεν ταῦτ' ἔφη· "Πόσαι δ', οἷι,
 ἄλλαι τεκοῦσαι σφέτερα τέκν' ὀδύρονται,
 ἄπερ κτανόντες ἴσχεθ' ὑμέες θοίνην;"
 δρῶσαντα κακὸν ἴσθι καὶ δίκην δώσειν.

Its form in the Syntipas Collection is:—

Ταῦρος εὐρηκὼς κοιμώμενον λέοντα, τοῦτον κερατίσας ἀπέκτεινεν· ἐπιστᾶσα δὲ ἡ ἐκείνου μήτηρ πικρῶς αὐτὸν ἀπεκλαίετο· ἰδὼν δὲ αὐτὴν σύαγρος ὀλοφυρομένην, μακρόθεν ἐστῶς,

ἔφη πρὸς αὐτήν· ὦ πόσοι ἄρα τυγχάνουσιν ἄνθρωποι θρηνούντες, ὧν τὰ τέκνα ὑμεῖς ἀπεκτείνετε· Ὁ λόγος δηλοῖ, ὅτι ἐν ᾧ μέτρῳ μετρεῖ τις, μετρηθήσεται αὐτῷ.

While these are the remarks of the Editor on the former :—

“1. εὐρηκὸς ex paraphr. reposui; ὁράκει B. [i.e. MS. Men.] 3. [the Editor has given αἶ' ἐπεθρήνει, and says], υἷα 'πεθρήνει B. 4. σνάγρος hic οὖς ἄγριος valet, ut ἐναγρος pro ὄνος ἄγριος, pro ἤκο' ἤσθετο reponendum. 8. B. in marg., δράσαντα κακὸν ἴσθι καὶ δίκην δώσειν [adopted by the Editor]. In textu habet δράσας τι κακὸν ἴσθι καὶ παθεῖν μέλλεις. Si epimythium excipias, tota tabula recte servata est, et metrum retinet. Cf. fab. 373, p. 240, Cor.”

The Editor seems, however, not to have been aware of the following facts :—1. That from the mention of the mother and cub, the word could not have been originally here λέοντα, which means a full-grown lion, whom even when sleeping a bull would not venture to attack, much less be able to gore fatally. 2. That κερατίσας is a poetic word, of which τύψας κέρασι is the prosaic gloss. And were the fact otherwise, that, since κέρασι is a tribrachys always, like κέρατα, except in the Pseud-Anacreontic φύσις κέρατα ταύροις, the verse would be a politico-senarian, not choliambic, as the Editor fancies. 3. That τοῦτον is unnecessary. 4. That ἀπέκτεινεν in Syntipas is preferable to κτείνει in MS. Men. 5. That υἷα is an epic form, not suited to scazons. 6. That ἤκοε is a barbarism; for no barytone verbs, that have a diphthong before the final ω, ever have an aor. 2. 7. That ἔσθ' could scarcely be admitted, as recommended by the Editor, especially in a place, where our own transcript has τέκνον, although we will not guarantee its accuracy, as we were compelled to make it in a great hurry. 8. That θρηνούσης could hardly thus follow ἐπεθρήνει. 9. That δὲ could not thus by itself begin a question. 10. That ἴσχειν, ‘to retain,’ has not the same meaning as ἔχειν, ‘to have,’ required here; and, lastly, that ὑμεῖς is not admissible in choliambics. To obviate, then, all these difficulties, how easy is it to recover what Socrates probably wrote—

κοιμώμενον λεοντίδην ποθ' εὐρηκὸς
ταῦρος, κερατίσας εὐθέως ἀπέκτεινεν·
μήτηρ δ', ὅτ' ἦλθ' αὖ, τὸν νέον τεθρήνηκεν
σνάγρος αὐτῆς δ' ἐκλυεν αἰνόθρου μούσης,
καὶ στὰς ἀπὸ θέας ταῦτ' ἔφη· “ Πόσας οἶει
ἄλλας τεκεῖν, αἱ σφέτερά τέκν' ὀδύρονται,
ἅπερ κτανόντες θαῖματ' ἔσχετ' ἐς θοίνην; ”
κακὸν τι δράσας' οἶσθά σ' αὖ πάθημ' ἐλκεῖν.

In English

A bull once found a lion's cub late dropt,
And straightway with his horns its breath he stopt.
When back the mother came, for cub a moan
She made, by which how great her grief was known.
Her piteous cries struck on a wild boar's ear,
Who said, while standing out of sight through fear,
“ How many mothers dost thou think are now
Lamenting young ones lost by thine own blow?
Whom killing, you've a feast of blood enjoy'd;
Thou know'st, ill doing, pain has thee annoy'd.”

By such a restoration we not only recover the poetical expression, αἰνέθρου μούσης, applied to the moaning of the lioness,—where αἰνέθρου is similar to κακόθρου and δύσθροον,—but likewise the requisite ἀπὸ θείας in lieu of ἀπωθεν, for the wild boar ought to be sufficiently near to be heard by the lioness, but out of sight, to prevent its becoming the bereaved mother's prey. And thus ἀπὸ θείας has been lost here, as in Hesychius, Τηλοῦρος. μακρόθεν ἀποθείς, where ἀπὸ θείας has been corrected long ago. And thus, too, it is seen that the cub had been deposited by its mother in a thick wood, the haunt of wild boars, and of bulls too in hot weather. Moreover, we get rid of the useless καὶ, and the equally irrelevant δίκην δώσειν and παθεῖν μέλλεις. For as the lioness had already suffered a sorrow the same as other mothers had, there was no need of the wild boar moralizing upon a future suffering. Should it however be said, as no doubt it will be, that the moral is not put into the mouth of the wild boar, it is easy to reply that the speech would in that case be without a purpose; which was, what the Christian writer of the moral saw, as is evident from his alluding to an apposite passage in Scripture; and who has thus shewn that in the Oriental fable, where no similar allusion would have been made, there was no moral apart from the fable, or, if there were, that he has paid no attention to it. In fact, the various readings, δίκην δώσειν and παθεῖν μέλλεις, plainly prove that the passage has been tampered with. For it is impossible to believe that such a *var. lect.* could have arisen except from design. Its origin is to be traced to the accidental change of οἶσθα into ἴσθι, which last required something to indicate a future act, not a past or present one, what οἶσθα did. Hence the interpolator wrote in the text παθεῖν μέλλεις: thus altering πάθῃμ' ἐλκεῖν, which he did not understand, through his ignorance of the verb ἐλκεῖν, another form of ἐλκοῦν, as shewn by Hesychius,—ἤλκῃσεν ἤλκοποίησεν καὶ ἤλκωσεν: the last of which is to be referred to Eurip., *Alc.*, 841,—φρένας ἤλκωσεν. Lastly, as regards the use of the masculine plural, κτανόντες, applied to a female, the Editor should have noticed this fresh proof of the truth of the Dawesian canon. But perhaps he gave the reader credit for knowing it, what the Pseudo-Syntipas probably did not, who has—with the usual folly of those who have presumed to handle the precious relics of the muse of Socrates “*illotis manibus*,” as they say in Latin—introduced the nonsensical τυγχάνουσιν ἄνθρωποι θρηνούντες: as if, forsooth, human beings rather than animals were the usual prey of the lion tribe.

To the preceding specimens it were easy to add one from each fable, and thus shew that in every case it is only by comparing all the different representations, that we stand even a chance of recovering fragments of the precious jewels, that Socrates threw about him with so lavish a hand. There is however, we suspect, even now in existence a Greek MS. never collated, far more valuable, as regards the incidents and vividness of diction and spirit in each fable, than any hitherto examined, as we may perhaps prove at another time.

THE THREESCORE AND TEN.

THE following animated lines are, we understand, the effusion of a veteran poet, the Rev. Dr. Croly; and were produced by him at a recent select literary party at Brighton, on proposing the health of the senior Member in the Chair, himself well-known as the Editor of Churchill, and one of the oldest surviving correspondents of SYLVANUS URBAN:—

Let Poetry sing of the raptures of Youth,
 With its glances all fire, and its feelings all truth;
 When life's strewn with roses in summer's first dye,
 And the hours, like young Cupids, on wings seem to fly;
 When the fancy is dazzled with passion's first beam,
 And the world spreads before it—a beautiful dream!
 Let *boys* have their visions, I now speak to *men*;
 And have something to say for the Threescore and Ten!

What is Youth! a gay sailor! he makes his first trip—
 All delight in the trim of his silken-sailed ship;
 The breeze, all enchantment, the sun in his height,
 The sky in its splendour, the surges all bright;
 But,—the clouds stoop around him, the breeze grows a gale,
 The breakers are rising, a flash strikes the sail;
 In vain he would tack to the harbour again;
 And longs for thy anchorage, Threescore and Ten.

What is Youth! a recruit! all ribands and glory,
 Exulting to flourish in England's proud story.
 What cares he for danger! to danger he flies,
 His reward of rewards, Beauty's smiles, or her sighs.
 But, *then*,—comes the battle! he's left on the ground
 In darkness, unsheltered, his wounds all unbound,
 To perish, alone! in what bitterness, then,
 He thinks of the fireside of Threescore and Ten!

What is Youth! a bold gamester! who stakes against Fate,
 At a table of swindlers in Church or in State;
 He flings his last venture for fortune and fame—
 To find one a *cheat*, and the other a *name*.
 With despair in his heart, and disdain in his eye,
 He turns from the table, and turns, but to die.
 He's the eagle no more, he now envies the wren;
 And pines for the peace of The Threescore and Ten.

When the sun pours the splendours of noon on our eyes,
 Those splendours but veil the true pomp of the skies;
 'Tis but when he sinks in the surges of Even,
 That we see, in its grandeur, the star-studded heaven.

The horizon of life thus grows clearer by years ;
 Man is freed from his fever of hopes and of fears ;
 What was storm on the mountain is calm in the glen,
 And he feels the true joys of The Threescore and Ten.

When the rivulet springs from the Alps' crown of snow,
 It dashes in sunshine and silver below ;
 Then struggles its wearisome way through the plain,
 'Till 'tis lost in the depths of the fathomless Main ;
 And yet, not *all* lost, it is destined to rise,
 And float in the sun-coloured light of the skies ;
 But, *here* drops the pencil, and falters the pen !
 The theme is too high for The Threescore and Ten.

Now a "health of the heart" to the head of the table !
 The *Man* who best proves that our verse is no fable ;
 Who, whether in youth, in manhood, or age,
 Has left not a blot in his life's lengthened page ;
 Who, the vigour of life, with its virtues still blends,
 And whose years are but ties on the hearts of his friends !
 So, here's the Symposium, in bumpers ; and then,—
 "One cheer more" for the *triumphs* of Threescore and Ten.

VENICE.

WE desire to call attention to Mr. Burford's new "Panorama of Venice," in Leicester-square. This is one of the most beautiful paintings of its kind that we have ever seen ; its accuracy is wonderful, and the effect produces the most perfect deception, so that we seem to feel the peculiar atmosphere and see the peculiar light of Venice, the soft vapoury air combined with intense light throwing deep shadows and producing rather the effect of moonlight. The pictures, for they are in fact two combined, would be more accurately described as St. Mark's Church and St. Mark's Place during the carnival. The present appellation is somewhat of a misnomer, for it is, in fact, impossible to obtain a general view of Venice, and those who do not think of this naturally experience some degree of disappointment at not seeing more of the canals. Taking the exhibition, however, for what it really is, the pictures are most valuable : the architectural student, in particular, can study the exterior of St. Mark's as well as if he was on the spot ; for the plain brick windows of the dome of the eleventh century, and the rich porch added in the twelfth or thirteenth, are as readily distinguished in the picture as in the reality. By turning to the other side of the Place of St. Mark, children may be almost as well amused with the humours of the fair at the carnival as if they were on the spot, without the trouble and expense of a journey thither.

THE MINOR WORKS OF ROGER BACON^a.

FOR several centuries after his death the reputation of Roger Bacon—a genius only inferior, if indeed inferior, to his great namesake of Elizabeth's reign—had dwindled to little more than the “shadow of a mighty name.” By the orthodox he was dimly remembered as a rash freethinker and a would-be innovator, born greatly out of season; by the multitude at large, as the first who, to evil purpose, had brought into commixture sulphur, charcoal, and “villanous saltpetre;” by the superstitious, the anile, and the childish, as a conjurer and magician, the owner too, like his contemporary, Albertus Magnus, of a brazen head that could hold a colloquy or sing a psalm.

During the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries some few scraps and fragments, culled from Bacon's genuine works, were at times committed to print; while a far greater amount of flatulent pretentiousness and verbosity was palmed by the press upon a credulous public under the sanction of his name. It was not, however, till the succeeding century that this greatest thinker of mediæval times received that meed which is the due of all men, great or little,—that of being judged of by their works, and not taken at the estimate of the ignorant or the malicious. In the year 1733,—frigid days for the cultivator of mediæval lore,—the *Opus Majus*, Bacon's principal work, thanks to the learning and energy of Dr. Samuel Jebb, first appeared in print; to the extent, that is to say, of six Parts out of seven or eight. His labours, however, seem hardly to have met with the encouragement that was their due; for here he stopped short, and the rest of the learned Franciscan's works were left yet a century and a quarter longer to a silent repose amid the dust of our libraries, hermetically sealed to ninety-nine hundredths of the learned even, under the crabbed brachygraphy and perplexing perversions of the mediæval transcribers.

Thus long in abeyance, the mantle of Dr. Jebb seems to have fallen at length upon good and able shoulders. Exercising a wise discernment in reckoning the unpublished works of Roger Bacon among the “Memorials of Great Britain during the Middle Ages” which deserve, through the agency of the press, to see the light, the Master of the Rolls has been no less fortunate, to our thinking, in his selection of a scholar peculiarly

^a “*Fr. Rogeri Bacon Opera quædam hactenus Inedita*. Vol. I. Containing, I. *Opus Tertium*. II. *Opus Minus*. III. *Compendium Philosophia*. Edited by J. S. Brewer, M.A., Professor of English Literature, King's College, London, and Reader at the Rolls. Published by authority of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, under the direction of the Master of the Rolls.” (London: Longmans.)

competent, in every point of view, to the undertaking of a task beset with difficulties of no ordinary nature. The work of publication of these valuable remains being thus happily continued, we shall content ourselves for the present with expressing a wish that Mr. Brewer may be more fortunate than his learned predecessor in this respect, and may have every facility afforded him of bringing his edition of the *Opera Minora* of Roger Bacon to a legitimate termination, by leaving not a line of his undoubted composition out of print.

The history of Bacon's principal works, the *Opus Majus*, *Minus*, and *Tertium*, is curious. To a Pope, in all probability, we are primarily indebted for their existence, and yet to that Pope do we owe little thanks for the advantage to learning so gained. To call things by their right names, these works originated in what was little better than a swindle and a fraud; a fraud, too, perpetrated upon a penniless friar by the wearer of the tiara.

On the occasion of the wars between Henry III. and De Montfort, with his confederate barons, Pope Urban the Fourth, with an obliquity of moral perception at which, in his case even, we are half inclined to feel surprised, came to a resolution "that he would die sooner than fail in bringing back the rebellious English to their obedience," and accordingly despatched Guy de Foulques, a quondam soldier and lawyer, but now Cardinal Bishop of Sabina, on a mission (1263 or 4) to this country. The envoy seems to have been fully animated by the same spirit as his master, as the violence of his conduct anything but conciliated him to the great majority of the English. Bacon, adopting the political principles probably of the rest of his family, was a supporter of the royal cause; and this circumstance, not improbably, it was, that led to his introduction to the papal Legate. Some conversation seems to have passed between them on this occasion, but to what effect we have no means of knowing.

Within the lapse of one year the Bishop of Sabina was advanced, under the title of Clement IV., to the Papal See. Before his elevation he appears to have requested, through a mutual friend, a further and fuller explanation of Bacon's previous communication; a demand which he reiterated shortly after his accession to the Papal throne. The letter written by his Holiness on this occasion—indeed the only letter that he is known to have written to the philosopher—is still in existence. To our thinking, it is dark, heartless, and unsatisfactory; but, in order that our readers may form their own opinions on the matter, we annex a translation of it as given in page 1 of Mr. Brewer's volume:—

"To his dearly beloved son, Brother Roger, surnamed Bacon, of the Order of Friars Minorites. We have thankfully received the letters of your devoutness, and have further marked diligently the matters which, in explanation thereof, G. surnamed Bonecor, a Knight, has by word of mouth, as faithfully as discreetly, communicated unto us. However, to the end that it may be still more evident unto us what it is you are

aiming at [*intendas*], we do will, and do by our precept, in these writings Apostolic conveyed, command that, the ordinances of any superior whatsoever, or any enactment of your Order whatsoever, to the contrary notwithstanding, you do not omit to send unto us with all speed, written out in fair writing, a copy of that same work which we have already requested you to communicate unto our beloved son, Raymond de Laon, holding minor office; and by your letters do make known unto us the remedies which, as it appears to you, ought to be employed in reference to those matters which of late, upon the occasion of so great peril, you pointed out; and that this you do as secretly as you may, and without delay.

“Given at Viterbo, the tenth of the Calends of July, [22 June,] in the Second year [of the Pontificate].”

Such to all appearance was the beginning and the end of Pope Clement's literary correspondence with Roger Bacon; and, at the risk of reiteration, we must say that, to our thinking, he merits few of those compliments which Mr. Brewer has lavished upon him in page xvii. of his Preface, considerably modified though they are by the plain truths which he has disclosed in pages xxii. and xxiii. As a man of a fair degree of intelligence, and endowed probably with some powers of discrimination, Clement could not fail to have been struck with the marvellous Franciscan: but his sole feeling, in our opinion, whether as cardinal or pope, was a vague curiosity, in combination, not improbably, with a lurking fear lest the mental powers of Bacon might prove in the end even more dangerous to the papacy than the physical force of De Montfort and his coadjutors had proved to the despotic supremacy of the English crown.

Laying his rigid injunctions upon the willing but poverty-stricken friar, Clement seems to have resolved that his task should be performed under every possible discouragement. He knew that as a friar Bacon was bound by his vow of poverty, and yet he ordered him to send a *fair copy* of his works; he knew that within the walls of a Franciscan Friary no writing was allowed to be committed to paper, and yet he bound him most rigidly to conceal the fact that he was working by the Pope's command, without taking the slightest pains to save him from the persecution of his superiors for this apparent breach of rules; he knew that at Paris, as elsewhere, the charges of good scribes—men who could write *bonæ litteræ* fit to be put before a pope—were immoderately high, and yet during the fifteen months that the work was in progress, he resolutely forbore—‘*neglected*’ is not the word—helping the bewildered philosopher with a single penny. This was making bricks without straw, with a vengeance.

Treated in such a way as this, there can be no doubt that Bacon keenly felt his papal patron's worse than indifference. The following passages from his Introductory Epistle (pp. 15, 16 of the *Opus Tertium*) to Pope Clement sufficiently shew not only the hardships he had endured, but to whom, in his own opinion, he was indebted for them. They are in striking contrast certainly with the fulsome, almost servile, adulation of some of the preceding, as well as following, pages; but in the one in-

stance it is the Franciscan devotee who speaks, in the other the slighted philosopher and the injured man :—

“ And then besides,” he says, “ there arose *far more important* reasons for delay, reasons which many a time have forced me to despair. A hundred times indeed have I thought of giving up the undertaking altogether; and had it not been from a feeling of reverence for the Vicar of our Saviour alone, and the consciousness that an advantage to the world at large ought to be secured solely by his agency, I would not have moved a step further in the matter against such impediments as these, for all the considerations that might have been put forward by the Church of God, however importunate and however urgent. The first impediment then was created by my superiors, who (as you had written not a word for me in the way of excuse, while I, as in duty bound, felt unable to reveal your secret, in obedience to your injunctions to keep your orders strictly concealed) were always urging me with inexpressible vehemence, to shew obedience to their injunctions in that as in other respects. This, however, I could not do, bound as I was by the instructions from yourself which obliged me to the performance of your work, in spite of any mandate issued by the superiors of my Order. And assuredly, the result of my not being so excused by you was, that I had to put up with impediments so many and so great, that it is quite impossible for me to enumerate them. Certain particulars, however, in reference to impediments of this description, I shall set forth probably in the proper place; and, bearing in mind the importance of the secret, will write them with my own hand. And then, again, I met with an impediment of another description, one quite sufficient to upset the whole enterprise; and that was, want of money. For, to carry out this work, more than sixty livres Parisian were required, the account and particulars of which expenditure I will satisfactorily set forth on a fitting occasion. I am not surprised, indeed, at your never thinking of this outlay; because, seated as you are on the highest pinnacle of the world, you have to think of matters so numerous and of such importance, that it is impossible for any one to conceive the anxieties that occupy your mind. Still, however, those who acted between us and carried the letters, acted without forethought in not mentioning to you the expenses; and as for themselves, they would not lay out a single penny, although I told them that I would send you a written statement of my expenditure, and that to every one should be repaid what was his. As for myself, I have no money, as you are aware, nor can I have any^b; and consequently, I cannot borrow, as I have not wherewith to repay. Accordingly, I sent to a wealthy brother of mine in my native country^c, who, however, being one of the king’s supporters, was then in banishment, as well as my mother, brothers, and the rest of my family, and had had more than once to ransom himself on being taken by the enemy; the result of which was that he was so utterly ruined, and so impoverished, that he could not help me; nor, indeed, have I had an answer from him even to this day. Still, however, bearing in mind your injunctions and the reverence that is your due, I pressed many persons, and men of high standing, on the subject; the faces of some of them are well known to you, but not their minds. I told them, though without explaining what it was, that a certain matter had to be transacted for you in France by myself, the execution of which required a considerable sum. But how often I was set down as importunate, how often repulsed, how often deluded with vain hopes, how utterly I was at a loss within myself, is more than I can express. Because I could not explain to them the nature of the transaction, even my friends declined to believe

^b Having taken the vows of poverty, as a Franciscan.

^c This shews that these works were written abroad, in France, as seen again below. This brother, not improbably, was Sir Edmund Bacon, of Wiltshire or Hampshire, mentioned in the ancient list of knighthood *temp.* Henry III. in the *Antiq. Repert.*, i. 105.

me; the result of which was, that by that path I could not speed. Distressed therefore beyond anything that can be imagined, I prevailed upon the people of my house^d, and other poor persons, to turn everything into money that they had, to sell much of their property, and to pawn the rest, even at usury in many instances; engaging^e that I would write to you the particulars of my expenditure, and that in all good faith I would obtain from you full repayment. And yet, such was their poverty, that I repeatedly abandoned the task, and repeatedly did I give it up in despair and forbear to proceed. Indeed, had I felt sure that you had never taken the account of my expenditure into consideration, I would not have proceeded for all the world; in fact, I would have gone to prison sooner. And as to sending messengers to you for the money required for my expenses, that was impossible, seeing that I had no means of sending. I always preferred too, whatever I could get, expending the same in carrying out my object, rather than in sending to you a messenger on my own account. In addition to this, from the reverence I owe to you, I determined not to make out any account of my expenditure before I sent you something, at once to give you satisfaction, and to afford ocular testimony that there had been such outlay."

A singular picture this of the disheartening circumstances under which were written, what were undoubtedly the most wondrous compositions of mediæval times. The *Opus Majus* (and probably the *Opus Minus* as well) had been forwarded to the Pope already, the *Opus Tertium* being merely ancillary to them, and intended to perform the double duty of an introduction and a supplement. The Pope, however, had made no sign of remuneration; and in the same disposition he in all probability continued till the end of his papacy, about thirty months after the date of his enigmatical letter. Only once, in after years, as Mr. Brewer informs us, does Bacon allude to the subject, simply remarking that the "Lord Clement" had in former days laid certain injunctions upon him, but not uttering a word to lead us to suppose that he had ever received any proof of the Pope's generosity or justice. Indeed, it appears to us by no means unlikely that Clement had found the *Opus Majus* quite as dangerous a composition as he had anticipated: in addition to which, being hardly the person to relish such hard hitting—by a side-blow even—as had been dealt him in the foregoing extract, he not improbably was too glad to combine economy with indignation, and to punish alike the friar's dangerous tendencies and his impertinence, by closing his ears, as well as his pockets, to his importunities. That Clement took any part, however, in the ultimate persecution of Bacon for heresy, we cannot for a moment believe. The comparatively short period of his existence after the completion of the *Opus Tertium* would hardly allow him time and opportunity for any such manifestation of his ill-will.

We quote the following summary of the *Opus Tertium* from Mr. Brewer's prefatory notice; beyond which, we do not purpose giving any extracts from his ably written Introduction. Our circumscribed limits

^d Or friary: this seems to be the meaning of *familiares*, as it can hardly mean relatives in this instance, or friends.

^e This almost looks like breaking his secret with the Pope.

would not allow us to do anything like justice to it viewed as a whole, and, considered fragmentarily, it would only suffer from the mutilation. Bacon's contemplated great encyclopædical work, we will only remark, here comes under the learned Editor's notice; his views of the learning and philosophy of his day; his estimate of Aristotle; his abhorrence of the bad translations from the Greek that were then universally current; his opinions on logic, metaphysics, geometry, arithmetic, astronomy, geography, chronology, music, general physics, and alchemy. All who wish to arrive at a fair appreciation of the main contents of the volume, will be the better qualified, we are inclined to think, for a by no means easy task, by availing themselves of these results of deep thought and careful consideration.

"The *Opus Tertium*," Mr. Brewer says (p. xliv.), "was intended by the author to serve as a preamble to the *Opus Majus* and *Opus Minus*, though later than either in the date of its composition. Inferior to its predecessors in the importance of its scientific details and the illustration it supplies of Bacon's philosophy, it is more interesting than either, for the insight it affords of his labours and of the numerous obstacles he had to contend with in the execution of his work. The first twenty chapters detail various anecdotes of Bacon's personal history, his opinions on the state of education, the impediments thrown in his way by the ignorance, the prejudices, the contempt, the carelessness, the indifference of his contemporaries. From the twentieth chapter to the close of the volume he pursues the thread of the *Opus Majus*, supplying what he had there omitted, correcting and explaining what had been less clearly or correctly expressed in that or the *Opus Minus*. In chapter lii. he apologizes for diverging from the strict line he had originally marked out, by inserting in the ten preceding chapters his opinions on three abstruse subjects, vacuum, motion, and space, mainly in regard to their spiritual significance. . . . As an instance of immense labour, and application almost superhuman, these three answers to the demand of the Pope must be reckoned among the most remarkable curiosities of literature, independently of their intrinsic merits. Without Bacon's positive assertion and the incontrovertible evidence furnished by the treatises themselves, the facts now to be stated would have appeared incredible. The papal letter to Bacon is dated from Viterbo, 22nd June, the second year of Clement's pontificate, A.D. 1266. If Roger Bacon was at Paris, or in any other part of France, at the time, as may be inferred from his own statements, some days must have elapsed before the mandate could have reached him. A delay of weeks, if not months, intervened before the necessary transcribers could be collected, or the funds raised, indispensably required for the fulfilment of his task. Yet all was accomplished, and the three works completed before the close of the year 1267! . . . He has recorded his most solemn and positive assurance, that at the time of his receiving the papal letter, no portion of his works had been committed to writing. Without any such positive declaration on his part, as much might have been justly inferred from the strict rule of his Order, and the poverty it enjoined. Startling, then, as it may seem, the conclusion is inevitable that these three works, the *Opus Majus*, the *Opus Minus*, and the *Opus Tertium*, were all composed, and clearly written out for the Pope, within fifteen or eighteen months after the first arrival of the papal mandate. Such a feat is unparalleled in the annals of literature."

Our remaining space will be devoted to an examination of some few of the passages of historical or literary interest that we find so thickly sown throughout the volume. Thus, for example, when speaking of the

utility of *applied* science, and the reluctance of men to pursue such investigations, because, while so pursuing them, they do not clearly see their utility, he incidentally enlightens us as to the estimation in which that stumbling-block of students, the *Pons Asinorum*, was held by the learners of the thirteenth century, and enlarges upon the singularly hybrid name by which in those days it seems to have been known:—

“For the utility of science,” he says (p. 20), “is not handed over [to the learner] along with it, but must be looked for without; just as the usefulness of a house is not apparent in itself [abstractedly], nor yet in the parts of which it is composed, but only when tempests come, and thieves and other like inconveniences fall thick upon us. Just in the same way then that a person, though ignorant of the uses of a house, upon trying to build one and put its component parts together, will soon be sick and tired, and will give up the work, as well on account of its tediousness and expensiveness, as because he comes to the conclusion that if he can look for no useful results it is a mere loss of time; so it is that those who are ignorant of the utility of any particular science, geometry for example,—unless indeed they are boys who are driven to it with the ferula,—fly away from the study forthwith, become lukewarm, and will hardly make acquaintance with some three or four propositions. From this circumstance it is that the Fifth Proposition of Euclid’s Geometry is known as *Elefuga*, that is, ‘the flight of the wretched;’ *elegia* in Greek being the same as *miseria* in Latin; and *elegi* being the ‘wretched.’”

His reasoning, in this instance, is decidedly superior to his etymology.

In the following extract (p. 40) we have a summary of Bacon’s opinions upon the then favourite pursuit of operative alchemy. He had not come near to a perception, it is quite evident, of the point at which man’s intellectual powers find their master:—

“There is, in addition to the speculative, an operative and practical alchemy, which teaches man how to make the noble metals, and colours, and many other things, better and in greater abundance by artificial means than by the operations of nature. And this kind of science is more important than all those before-mentioned, because it is productive of greater advantages. For not only may it provide money and an infinity of other things for the state, but it also teaches the means of discovering things that are able to prolong human life to as great an extent as by nature it will allow of being prolonged. For as it is, we die far sooner than we ought, and this for want of a healthy regimen from our youth upwards, as also owing to the fact that our parents, for want of a similar regimen, give us diseased constitutions. Hence it is that old age comes on sooner than it need, and death before the time that God has appointed unto us.”

The following passage is rendered additionally interesting by the suggested probability that the poor lad mentioned as the intended exponent of Bacon’s writings and opinions before the Pope, was no other than John Peckham, the Franciscan Friar, celebrated as a mathematician, and ultimately Archbishop of Canterbury. The great objection, however, to this suggestion is, that as Peckham was elevated to the archbishopric in 1278, and died in 1292, the strong probability is that he was an older man at this period (1267) than the individual, twenty or twenty-one years of age, of whom Bacon speaks. Had Peckham, too, been thus indebted to Bacon, we surely should have heard of him coming to his former patron’s rescue,

amid the troubles that beset him in his later years. Indeed, for our own part, we are strongly inclined to believe, with Dr. Jebb, that the “Magister Joh. London,” spoken of in Chapter xi. of the *Opus Tertium* as one of the only two perfect mathematicians of the age, was altogether a different person from the “puer Johannes,” mentioned in Chapters xix. and xxxii. as Bacon’s envoy to the Pope. The youth, at the very utmost, would be only entitled, as a graduate, to the appellation of *Dominus*, whereas that of *Magister* was applied to persons of more mature age and, as graduates of the Universities, of higher rank. The *Magister* probably was no other than John Peckham; and as to the learned youth, all that we can surmise of him is probably expressed in the words of Antony Wood, (Life of Bacon, p. xc. of the present volume):—

“I may here state in reference to John of London, who was sent on these occasions to Pope Clement, that both for Bacon’s sake and his own merits he was advanced to some dignity, though of what nature I cannot determine. Some affirm that he lived many years after this, and was eminent for his writings; but as these were produced in a foreign country, no notice of their contents has reached us. In all probability they have been lost in Italy.”

“As for a long time,” the philosopher says (p. 60 of Mr. Brewer’s volume), when introducing his youthful envoy to the notice of his Holiness,—

“Your wisdom has been fully occupied with ecclesiastical matters and the varied cares attendant upon public affairs, and the possession of the Apostolic See does not allow a man to devote his time to much study; seeing, too, that the matters on which I write are beyond the mental perception of most persons, my anxiety to find a fitting interpreter, whom to present to your reverence, has been even greater than in reference to the matters upon which I have written; from a fear lest some impediment should thereby be presented to your wishes, and my labour consequently be expended in vain. And although another person might have been more successful in putting together what I have written, still, every one can best appreciate his own meaning, and consequently no one could properly understand what I have so written unless I had fully disclosed to him the bent of my thoughts. And for this reason I have fixed upon a young man whom for five or six years past¹ I have caused to be instructed in the languages, in mathematics, and in optics, in which subjects is centred the whole difficulty in reference to the matters which I now send you. And further, with my own lips I have gratuitously instructed him since I first received your mandate, from a presentiment that I could not possibly find another, on the present emergency, after my own heart. And I came to the determination so to send him, in order that, if it should please your wisdom to have recourse to an interpreter, you might find one ready at hand; and if not, that still he might approach you for the purpose of presenting unto your sublimity these writings. For beyond a doubt there is no one among the Latins, who, as to all the matters on which I write, can answer so many questions on the method which I pursue,—no, not even the great master, or any one of those whom I have already alluded to, seeing that they know nothing about my method,—for, as I myself have been his instructor, he has received his learning from my own lips, and has been prepared for

¹ *A quinque vel sex annis* may possibly mean ‘from his fifth or sixth year.’

the task by my own counsels. And God is my witness, that had it not been for the reverence I owe you, and a due sense of your advantage, I would not have mentioned him. For had it been for my own advantage that I had sent him, I could easily have found others more suited for promoting my interests; if, again, for the advantage of the envoy himself, there are others whom I love still more, and to whom I am bound by closer ties, seeing that I am under no obligations to him, either from the rights of kindred or in any other respect, any more than I am to an ordinary person; indeed, even less so. For when he came to me as a poor boy, I caused him to be brought up and educated for the love of God, the more especially as, both for studiousness and good conduct, I never met with so likely a youth. And such is the progress he has made, that it is in his power to earn what is necessary for his subsistence, at once more successfully and more truthfully than any one now at Paris; and this, too, though he is not more than twenty or twenty-one years of age, at the most. For there is no one now remaining at Paris, who knows so much of the roots of philosophy, although as yet he has not put forth the branches, flowers, and fruits thereof, in consequence of his youthfulness, and because he has had no experience in teaching. But he has the means of surpassing all the Latins, should he live to old age and proceed in accordance with the foundations which he has laid."

He then enlarges, at considerable length, upon the unspotted character of the youth, his becoming manners, his discreteness, and his truthfulness, and concludes by remarking, apparently as his culminating merit, that at befitting times and occasions it is his practice to wear hair-cloth next his skin.

In Chapter xxvi., Bacon treats at considerable length of the "miraculous power and influence of words;" and as we here discover something closely resembling the germs of Animal Magnetism, we recommend it to the curious reader's especial notice. The human voice he would seem to look upon as the vehicle, combined with the atmosphere, for the conveyance of the magnetic current:—

"Words spoken," he says, (p. 96,) "have the greatest power; and nearly all the miracles that have been wrought since the beginning of the world have been wrought through the agency of words. Indeed, the principal operation of the rational spirit is language [*verbum*], and in that more particularly it delights. And hence it is that when words are uttered in combination with *profound thought, intense desire, an undeviating intentness, and strong confidence*, they are possessed of great virtue. For when these four qualifications are combined, the substance [*substantia*] of the rational spirit is more strongly impelled to imprint its own form^s and virtues, apart from itself, both upon the body which it animates and things beyond, as also upon what is wrought by the agency of that body, and especially upon the words which are formed within it; and hence it is that these are the most susceptible of the virtues so imparted by the spirit. And according as the soul is that of a holy person or a sinful one, the nature of its own form and of the voice emitted varies; so, too, according as the spirit is benevolent or malevolent; and in this way, the virtue of the soul, be it good or bad, multiplied by the earnestness of the intention, is strongly impressed upon, and incorporated with, the voice, and with the air as it conveys the voice. And the air, receiving this configuration from the voice, and having the strong

^s *Speciem*: there is probably a recondite meaning in the word '*species*' as used by Bacon in this sense, which can hardly find a corresponding term in our language; possibly 'reproduction' is the nearest word.

impress upon it of the rational soul, may be subjected to an alteration by its agency, and may also so alter things surrounded by it, as to produce upon them various effects and various passions. . . . For as, by the essence of things, an individual being is composed of body and soul united, in accordance with the laws of nature the body obeys the thoughts of the soul, and so makes stronger the form [or virtue] of it, which is again received upon the air at the moment that the air receives its peculiar conformation by the agency of the voice."

He then proceeds to shew how that these influences may be heightened by stellar agency; enters into the rationale of charms and fascination; touches upon demoniacal agency or positive magic; and refers his readers to the *Opus Minus* for further particulars in reference to these "secret operations of nature."

The following passage, (p. 116,) descriptive of a speculum (or burning-glass) of very considerable size that, after great pains, had recently been made, is curious, and reminds us of similar attempts in our own day, at first ineffectual, but eventually crowned with success:—

"A speculum," he says, "has lately been made, to act as a sample and proof of this miraculous operation of nature, so that the possibility of such a marvel may be witnessed. But it was only at the cost of great labour and expense that it was made; for the maker was a loser thereby of one hundred livres Parisian, and laboured at it for many years, giving up for it his ordinary pursuits and other necessary occupations. Still, however, for a thousand marks he would not have given up the undertaking, induced as well by a perception of that most desirable power which wisdom confers, as by the consideration that in future he would be able to make still better ones, and at a smaller expense; for by experience he learned many things that hitherto he had not known. Nor is it to be wondered at that he should devote so much money and labour upon this first piece of workmanship, seeing that no one among the Latins knew even how to make a beginning before him; but it really is surprising how he himself could have dared to commence an undertaking of so arduous a nature, and one to which he was so wholly a stranger. However, he is a man replete with wisdom, and nothing is a matter of difficulty to him, except when he is stopped for want of money. Most assuredly, if the people of Acre and the Christians beyond sea had twelve such specula as this, they would be able to expel the Saracens from their territories without bloodshed; nor would it require the King of France to pass over with an army for the purpose of gaining possession of those lands. And when he does set out, it would be better for him to have with him the man of skill already mentioned, and a couple of others, than the greater part of his army, not to say, the whole of it."

It was at this moment, the reader must bear in mind, that Louis IX. of France was preparing for a fresh Crusade, and Bacon's suggestion to the Pope as to avoiding bloodshed, evidently by the expedient of roasting the Saracens, is, to say the least, amusing. He then proceeds to say that Alexander the Great had received great assistance in this way from the counsels of Aristotle, but makes no allusion to the destruction by Archimedes, through a similar agency, of the Roman fleet; an additional proof, were any wanting, that the story is entirely apocryphal; an invention, in fact, of Tzetzes and Zonaras, Byzantine writers of the twelfth century, whose works had not by that time, in all probability, made their way into the Western world.

The importance of music, combined with a disquisition upon the several features of harmony, is entered into at considerable length. The following remarks (p. 297) are made in reference to the abuses in ecclesiastical singing in his day :—

“ But in these days there have gradually grown up certain abuses in the Church as to singing ; for, departing from its ancient gravity and seriousness, it has fallen into an unseemly effeminacy, and has lost its becoming and natural earnestness ; a thing that its refinements in new-fangled harmonies, its restless hunting after fresh sequences, and the silly delight that it manifests in multiplied ballad-tunes, abundantly proves. And above all things, those voices in falsetto, falsifying a manly and a holy harmony, poured forth in boyish notes, and dissolving in feminine quavers, prove the almost universal prevalence of these practices throughout the Church. I could cite examples in point as to the greatest of our cathedral establishments, and other collegiate foundations of note as well ; in which the whole service is reduced to a state of confusion by reason of the faulty proceedings which I have remarked upon.”

The *Opus Minus*, though as a composition prior in date to the *Opus Tertium*, succeeds it in Mr. Brewer's volume ; and, unfortunately, he is too well justified in giving it this secondary rank, as it is nothing more than a fragment of the original work, existing in a single manuscript, (Bodl., Digby, 218,) and evidently in a most corrupt state throughout ; occasionally, indeed, it quite defies translation. Dr. Hody, in his work *De Bibliorum Textibus*, 1705, has printed an extract from it, evidently unaware to what portion of Bacon's writings the original belonged ; Dr. Jebb, again, seems to have entirely overlooked its existence ; and to Mr. Brewer is wholly due the credit, at the cost of ably directed and minute research, (see Preface, pp. xxx.—xxxviii.) of identifying this fragment as the sole existing representative of the *Opus Minus*, the second great work of Roger Bacon. A pretty full description of it, in its entirety probably, is given in the *Opus Tertium*, for a summary of which, however, our limits compel us to refer the reader to the above-mentioned pages of Mr. Brewer's Preface. From some remarks of his in the *Opus Tertium*, Bacon would seem to have treated in the *Opus Minus* at considerable length of what we may term ‘the philosophy of Magic ;’ little information, however, on that subject is given in the fragment here printed, and not improbably a very considerable portion of the original work is irrecoverably lost ; a thing not to be wondered at if, as is generally supposed, for some time after his death, the persecution commenced against the so-called sorcerer was vigorously continued against his literary productions.

Of the *Compendium Studii Philosophiæ*, the third treatise in the present volume, but a single manuscript exists, Tiberius C. v., in the Cottonian collection. Being a composition of a later period, it is not, like the former works, addressed to Pope Clement ; and regarded in an historical and miscellaneous point of view, it is probably the most interesting portion of the volume. The following (pp. 398, 9) is a striking picture of the state of things in the Western world, A.D. 1270 ; as it evidently was penned

during the vacancy that followed the death of Pope Clement IV., and after Charles of Anjou had defeated Manfred, son of the Emperor Frederick II., at the battle of Benevento :—

“ If we look at all conditions throughout the world, and carefully consider them, we shall find infinite corruption in every quarter ; a thing that first makes its appearance at the very summit. The Court of Rome, which both is wont, and in duty ought to be, ruled by the wisdom of God, is now depraved by the constitutions of lay emperors, based upon the civil law, and made for the rule of their own lay subjects. The Holy See, too, is torn to pieces by the frauds and guiles of the wicked. Justice is perishing, all peace is violated, scandals without end are given birth to. Morals, too, most corrupt, are the consequence ; pride reigns there supreme, avarice is a devouring flame, envy cankers every one, sensuality casts disrepute upon the whole Court, gluttony usurps the dominion over all. Nor is even this enough ; for the Vicar of God must be denied us through the negligence of His Church, and the world be left desolate for want of its ruler ; a thing that has been the case now for many years past^b, the See being kept vacant through the envy, hatred, and thirst for promotion to which that Court is so subservient ; and in obedience to which, each individual is ever struggling to thrust forward himself and his, as all know full well who choose to be acquainted with the truth. If, then, all this is done in the head, how will it be with the limbs ? Look at the prelates, how eager they are for money, how they neglect the cure of souls, how they promote their nephews and other friends in the flesh, as well as crafty legists, who by their counsels bring everything to ruin ; while as to the students in philosophy and divinity, they despise the two orders, and throw every impediment in their way, so as to prevent those living in freedom and acting for the salvation of souls, who gratuitously exert themselves for the sake of the Lord. Consider, again, the religious ; I exclude no one of the orders. See how they have fallen, each of them, from their normal state, and how shockingly the new orders have already receded from their former dignified position. The whole of the clergy is carried away by pride, sensuality, and avarice ; and wherever clerks are collected together in large bodies, as at Paris and Oxford for example, through their broils, tumults, and other vices, they become a scandal among all the laity. Princes, again, barons, and knights, oppress and despoil one another, and quite distract the people subject to them with the wars and endless exactions, by means whereof they strive to seize the property of others ; dukedoms even, and kingdoms, as we see the case in these days. For by a gross violation of justice, the King of France has deprived the King of England of those extensive territories of his, as everybody knows. Charles, too, of late has subdued the heirs of Frederic with a high hand. No one cares what he does, or how he does it, whether right or wrong, so long as he attains the object of his desires ; and yet these very persons are the slaves of gluttony, sensuality, and the other evil tendencies of the sinful. The public, worked at length to irritation by its rulers, detests them, and accordingly keeps no faith with them, where it can possibly avoid it. Individuals, thus corrupted by the bad example of their superiors, oppress one another, and circumvent by fraud and deception, as may be seen on every side, before our very eyes ; in addition to which, they are wholly given up to sensuality and gluttony, to an extent beyond description. As to dealers and artificers, there is no question but that in all their sayings and doings, fraud, guile, and falsehood, beyond measure, reign supreme.”

We would fain have found room for some notice of Bacon's lengthy and amusing discussion on the absurdities and frivolities of mediæval etymology, but with the following curious passage (p. 416) on the results of the

^b This is rather a bold expression ; *two years* was the duration of the vacancy.

communication of the mysteries of knowledge to the vulgar, we must bring our extracts to a close. The writer evidently was of opinion that learning, imparted in a certain direction, whether little or much, "is a dangerous thing." Time will soon shew, as we are now on the high road to experience :—

"But the tastes [*sensus*] of the vulgar are the worst of all. For always, from the very beginning of the world, the vulgar has been severed in taste from holy men, philosophers, and the rest of the wise. And, indeed, all wise men have despised the ways of the vulgar, and have forborne to communicate the mysteries of wisdom to the common people; seeing that the vulgar cannot receive the same, but deride them, and would misuse them to the loss and ruin both of themselves and of the wise. For that the pearls of wisdom must not be thrown before swine, the Gospel bears witness; and it were a foolish thing to offer lettuces to an ass when thistles would suffice, as set forth in this sense by A. Gellius in his book of the *Noctes Atticæ*. For he who makes public what is a mystery, detracts from its majesty. . . . And hence it is that Aristotle says, that he would be a breaker of the seal of heaven, were he to publish the secrets of wisdom; as set forth in his 'Book of Secrets.'"

We regret that, in all probability, by merely presenting them with these disjointed extracts, we shall have been unable to impart to our readers a tithe of the interest that we ourselves have experienced in turning over these pages. To estimate it at all at its proper value, and to view its contents with the interest that is so peculiarly their own, the volume itself must be consulted, and the philosopher followed in his arguments,—quaint and erratic though they may occasionally be. In reference to the form in which it is placed before the public, we will only add that, in our opinion, from the Alpha to the Omega of the volume, Mr. Brewer has contended very successfully against no trifling difficulties, those in particular of almost illegible writing, mutilated manuscripts, corrupt texts, and involved arguments; and that we feel ourselves justified in repeating our conviction, that he has performed the onerous duties with which he has been entrusted, carefully, conscientiously, and well,—words which we do not intend to be construed as synonymes.

OXFORD MIDDLE-CLASS EXAMINATIONS^a.

THE second Annual Report of the Delegacy on this important subject, though it honestly confesses that "a great deal still remains to be done, before the general results, so far as the bare elements of an English education are concerned, can be said to be satisfactory," has a hopeful tone. The candidates who came forward were not so numerous as on the first occasion, but in general they were better prepared. A fair amount of religious teaching was shewn, particularly by the juniors; the papers on geography and history exhibited a marked improvement; those on English literature are reported as far better than the examiner expected; and some on law and political economy were very creditable; the mathematical work was equal to that of last year, the physical sciences and drawing also shewed improvement; but on the other hand, there was no evidence of improvement in music; the candidates in languages had been "pushed on too fast," and many of the translations were "so literal as hardly to be English at all;" whilst, most discredibly to our ordinary school teaching, "the number of failures in arithmetic and orthography is especially deserving of notice;" we see, indeed, that out of 89 senior candidates who failed, 34 broke down in arithmetic, and 30 in orthography.

Notwithstanding these drawbacks, the Delegates look confidently for better things, and give the following statement of their grounds for so doing:—

"The examinations commenced this year on the 14th and ended on the 22nd of June.

"They were held in the following places:—Oxford, London, Bath, Bedford, Birmingham, Brighton, Exeter, Gloucester, Ipswich, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Nottingham, Reigate, and Southampton.

"The number of candidates examined was 299 seniors and 597 juniors. Of these candidates, 101 seniors and 167 juniors obtained honours; 50 seniors and 165 juniors passed without honours; and 148 seniors and 265 juniors failed to satisfy the examiners.

"The work done at the examination this year is in several respects satisfactory as compared with that of the year before. Almost all the examiners agree in saying that the average character of the papers was decidedly higher, and higher in the best way; that is, in shewing not more brilliant, but sounder attainments.

"This improvement was particularly observable in the preliminary examination. In 1858 nearly one half, in 1859 not much more than one third, of the candidates failed in this examination. This, no doubt, is partly to be ascribed to the fact that last year many candidates appear to have been sent in by way of experiment. Until

^a "University of Oxford. Under the Statute 'De Examinacione Candidatorum qui non sunt de corpore Universitatis.' Second Annual Report of the Delegacy, rendered to Convocation December 22, 1859." (Oxford: Printed for the Delegacy, at the University Press.)

it was known what would be the precise nature of the examination, and what standard would be adopted, it was to be expected that many would present themselves as candidates whose attainments in no way justified their doing so. And that such was the case may perhaps be concluded from the diminution in the number of candidates from 1,151 to 896. But even after making allowance for this, a decided improvement is perceptible in accuracy, in clearness, and in power of using knowledge. It must not be concealed, however, that the standard is still in some points extremely low. In orthography and handwriting, according to the preliminary examiners, 'too few even of the senior candidates were qualified to pass from the examination-room to the merchant's desk or the lawyer's office.' But it is to be hoped that this defect and others will gradually disappear under the more systematic teaching which our periodical examinations will require. And if during the next few years the progressive improvement should be as marked as it is in the present year, the object for which these examinations were instituted will be realized."

The Report has a valuable Appendix, containing the regulations for the examinations of this year, which will commence on the 5th of June, and a number of tables, from one of which we learn the ages of the candidates. Of the juniors, 1 was under 11; 13 were under 12; 58 under 13; 142 under 14; and 383 under 15. Of the seniors, 1 was under 13; 4 were under 14; 17 under 15; 105 under 17; and 98 under 18. As is stated above, nearly two-thirds of them succeeded in passing, a result that the Examiners are justified in regarding as of good promise.

THE ROMAN VILLA AT VIENNE.

"THE excavations at Vienne (Isère) continue to prove productive, a fine Roman mosaic having recently been found there. It is in a dining saloon, about twenty feet wide by nearly thirty-five feet long, forming part of the Roman habitation recently discovered. The whole is divided into compartments, some octagon and some square, separated by coloured bands. The whole mosaic, which is surrounded by a white and black border, is decorated with figures representing Orpheus charming animals with his lyre. He is seated on a rock; his hair is long and falls in curls on each side of his face; the features, which are well designed, are raised upwards, and the mouth is open as if he was singing. His costume is in the Phrygian style, and of different colours. The animals are represented as bounding with joy, and in trees there are birds listening. The lyre has seven cords, Orpheus playing it with his fingers, not with the little wiry hook or plectrum."—*Galignani*.

PROGRESS OF ARCHITECTURE IN 1859.

Our pages have of late been freely opened to the discussion of the question of a National Style, and may very probably continue to be so occupied occasionally for some time to come, as there is little appearance of the rival parties coming to an agreement. In the meantime, however, it may be useful to put on record what has been actually accomplished during the past year, and for this purpose we shall summarize from various sources, but principally from the "Companion to the Almanac for 1860."

As to the style of the new Foreign and Indian Offices it will be sufficient to remark that nothing has as yet been decided, though we think that the near completion of the Oxford Museum^a, and its proved adaptation to modern requirements, ought to go far to settle the question in favour of Gothic. That public opinion tends that way is evident from the fact, that almost every important building (whether sacred or secular) that has been erected during the last year is, or is intended for, Gothic, or at least Renaissance—at any rate, not Classical.

The most remarkable church completed during the past year is undoubtedly that of All Saints, Margaret-street, which we fully described some time since^b. Another must be mentioned, not alone for its own merits, but because it has been considered as "a practical protest against the dominant Gothicism." This is the church of St. James, Gerrard's Cross, which stands on a wide open common on the Oxford road, between Uxbridge and Beaconsfield. The type is that modification of the Byzantine which is seen in parts of Northern Italy, and the architect is Mr. W. Tite:—

"The cost of the church (in all some 10,000*l.*) has been defrayed by the Misses Reid, who erected it as a memorial to their brother, Major-General Reid, late M.P. for Windsor. The particular style, it is said, was suggested by some association of the deceased general's early life. . . . The plan is that of a Latin cross, from the intersection of the arms of which rises an octagonal cupola, whilst four square towers occupy the inner angles. At the north-western corner of the building is an Italian campanile. The windows are all narrow, round-arched, and raised higher than usual from the ground: at the eastern end, and in the transepts, three of them are grouped together. The roof is of comparatively low pitch. The nave is 100 feet long inside, the transepts about 60 feet, both nave and transepts being 21 feet 6 inches wide, and 35 feet high. The dome is 67 feet high to the foot of the cross; the campanile is 13 feet higher. The materials are white brick in the plain surfaces, yellow brick in the recessed parts, the uniformity of surface being relieved by patterns of yellow and red bricks: stone is only employed where absolutely necessary. As a whole, the church is decidedly picturesque, and there is a very agreeable freshness of character about its picturesque-

^a For description and view, see GENT. MAG., July, 1858, p. 51, *et seq.*

^b See GENT. MAG., June, 1859, p. 633.

ness, produced by actual constructive design, not by elaborate and constructively unnecessary irregularity of parts. . . .

"The interior of the church possesses the primary excellence of permitting the congregation to see and hear well from every part, as we found by personal trial. The cupola is borne by four massive piers; but these being on a line with the main walls of the building, in no way obstruct the view, and there are no other columns in the building. But then, from the extreme narrowness of the nave, it must be owned that columns would have seemed almost too absurd. The centre with its dome produces an excellent effect; but inside, as well as externally, the effect would have been much more pleasing had there been an apsidal termination. At present the only colour, almost the only ornament in the interior, is the scagliola-facing of the great piers; but the building will admit of almost any amount of polychrome decoration, and it stands sadly in need of stained glass windows."—(pp. 232—235.)

Of other churches recently completed the most noteworthy on many accounts is that of "All Souls, Haley-hill, Halifax, erected from the designs of Mr. G. G. Scott, at the cost of Mr. J. Akroyd. All Souls' is a cruciform structure, with a tower and spire at the north-west angle, and a sacristy at the north-east. The style is 'that of the latter quarter of the thirteenth century.' The nave is 87 feet long, 54 wide, and 65 high to the ridge of the roof. The chancel is 37 feet long, and has 'chapels' on each side. The baptistery is in the base of the tower. The nave is divided on either side from the aisles by an arcade of five bays supported on piers quadruple in plan, with moulded bases and richly carved capitals; and above is a clerestory of 15 lights, with a continuous internal arcade. Every part is constructed in the most substantial manner, and the ornamentation throughout is carefully studied. Polished granite, Devonshire and Derbyshire marbles and alabaster are freely and effectively introduced; the carving is of a superior character, and much of it imitative of native herbage. All the windows are of stained glass. The flooring is of encaustic tiles. All Souls' church has cost £20,000 exclusive of the windows; and will afford accommodation for 800 persons."

The numerous new churches in and around the metropolis are all Gothic, but none of them are of any marked character :—

"St. Simon's, Moore-street, Chelsea, is built of Kentish rag and Bath stone, from a design of Mr. J. Peacock. The exterior has not much character; but the interior makes, as is becoming the almost universal custom, some polychromatic display, by means of coloured marble shafts, &c.; and it has a very large east window of five lights, which are filled with stained glass. It is a cruciform building, with galleries in the transepts, will accommodate 800 persons, and has cost 5,000*l.* St. John the Evangelist, Putney, designed by Mr. Charles Lee, is Early English in style; will seat 500 persons, without reckoning the school-children; and has cost 4,600*l.*, of which Mr. J. T. Leader, late M.P. for Westminster, subscribed 2,500*l.*, besides presenting the site. St. Luke's, Holloway, by the same architect, is Decorated in style,—though why an architect should in the same year design a church Early English in a southern, and Decorated in a northern suburb, it would probably puzzle himself to tell. St. Luke's is, owing to the strike, as yet unfinished. The architect has been charged with borrowing the design from a church erected not long ago by another architect; but, in fact, any one of these reproduced Gothic churches may resemble any other without

any impeachment of its originality—all being alike borrowed. This is a respectable, common-place, modern Gothic building, picturesque in its irregularity, and with an east window of five lights, with good flowing tracery in the upper part. Its best feature, however, is the tower and spire, the outline of which is pleasing, and the junction of tower and spire well made. It is built of stone, and will seat 1,300 persons, and cost somewhat over 7,000*l*. St. John the Evangelist, Newington, an Early English building, designed by Mr. Jarvis, consists of nave, aisles, and chancel; and provides 1,000 sittings, at a cost of 5,000*l*. St. Paul's, Hampstead,—as it is called in the confusion of nomenclature which is gaining ground in the outskirts of the metropolis, but which is really situated by St. John's Wood-park in the Avenue-road,—is a red brick building, with black brick in patterns, and stone window-frames and dressings. The somewhat fantastic entrance-front is surmounted by an odd little wooden bell-cote; a few coloured tiles about the arch of the doorway complete its toy-like appearance. Like many of the new churches, it has a roof of very high pitch, so that there appears at the sides much more slate than wall-surface. The interior is, however, much more satisfactory than the outside. Although of wide span, the roof is borne by the walls, which have internal buttresses dividing them into five bays. There are, consequently, no pillars to obstruct light or sound, but all is clear and open. The only gallery is at the west end. It will seat 570, and has cost 3,500*l*. The architect is Mr. S. S. Toulon. St. Peter's, Belsize-park, Hampstead, is a very neat cruciform Decorated church, with a nave, five bays, and a handsome east window of five lights: all the windows are of stained glass, painted, we believe, by the incumbent. At Limehouse a church, designed by Mr. Rhode Hawkins, has been completed lately.”—(pp. 231, 232.)

The new churches in the country may be thus briefly enumerated :—

“At Bristol a church dedicated to St. Raphael, with a ‘college’ of six almshouses for decayed seamen, and a chaplain's residence, has been erected at the expense of the Rev. R. Miles. The chapel is of stone; the college of brick; the whole is rigidly mediæval in style. In the chapel coloured marbles and alabaster are largely introduced. The chapel will seat 350 persons. The total cost has been about 10,000*l*. St. James's proprietary church, Cambridge-road, Brighton, by H. G. Kendell, jun., is a spacious cruciform building, 150 feet long, 80 feet wide, and 70 feet high; having seven bays in the nave, and large richly traceried windows in the transepts, and at the east end. The style is florid Gothic, of a continental type. The square tower is to be surmounted with an octagonal lantern. St. John the Evangelist, Highbridge, Somerset, by Mr. Norton, is a neat building, Early Decorated in style, with a parsonage, erected at the sole expense of Mrs. Luttrell. In the church an attempt has been made, by introducing thin coupled columns instead of the usual thick piers, to avoid obstructing the sight of the congregation in the aisles: will seat 350; cost 3,400*l*. St. Clement's, Nichells, Birmingham: Decorated, by Mr. J. A. Chatwin: has 852 seats, of which 477 are free; cost 3,500*l*. St. Mary's, Hulme, Manchester, by Mr. Crowther; is a rich specimen of Early Decorated, 140 feet long, 69 wide, and 69 high, with a spire 241 feet high: will seat 1,000. St. John the Baptist, Hulme, by Mr. Shellard; Decorated; is 119 feet long: will seat 650, cost 5,000*l*. St. Catherine's, Newton, near Manchester. St. Andrew's, Swanwick, Alfreton, by Mr. B. Wilson; Decorated. Holy Trinity, New Town, Bishop Stortford, by Mr. Clarke; Decorated; cost 1,800*l*.: seats all free. St. Martin's, Winnal, by Mr. Coles, of Winchester; Early English. All Saints', Manningford Bohun, by Mr. W. C. Clacey; Early English: cost 1,350*l*. St. Philip, Penn, Wolverhampton; Decorated: one of three churches built in memory of the late Arch-deacon Hodson. St. Stephen, Bowling, Yorkshire; Early Decorated: seats 500; cost 2,500*l*. St. Thomas, Greetland, near Halifax, by Mr. T. H. Rushworth; Decorated: seats 700; cost 2,000*l*. Clifton, Yorkshire, by Messrs. Mallinson and Healy, of Bradford; cruciform; Early Decorated: cost 1,300*l*. St. Paul's, Highmore, Oxfordshire,

by Mr. J. Morris, of Reading; Early Decorated; to cost 3,000*l*. Holy Trinity, Leaton, near Shrewsbury; Early English, by Mr. P. Smith; to cost 1,600*l*. St. Thomas, Kilnhurst, by Messrs. Pritchard and Son, of York; Early English: seats 376; cost 1,120*l*. Christ Church, Grimshaw Park, by Messrs. Taylor and Foggett, of Blackburn; Decorated: seats 900; cost 6,800*l*. St. Luke's, Ribbleton-lane, Preston, by Mr. T. W. Carter, of that town; is a handsome Early English building; will seat 802 persons, and cost 4,700*l*. St. John's, Marchington Woodlands, Staffordshire, by Mr. A. D. Gough; a small but very ornate work; Decorated in style; to seat 220. St. James, Llanrhaidr, near Denbigh; by Mr. Williams, a plain Gothic building with 250 sittings; all free. Harborne, by Mr. Y. Thomason; Early Decorated, of white brick, with Bath-stone dressings; cost 3,000*l*. Christ Church, Ware, by Mr. N. E. Stevens; Early English in style: will seat 800; built at the expense of Mr. R. Hanbury. Lound, near East Retford, by Mr. J. G. Weightman; Early English; red brick with stone dressings; erected at the expense of Miss Burnaby. At Saltaire, a church, the last of the many costly works constructed by Mr. Titus Salt, has been completed from the designs of Messrs. Lockwood and Mawson of Bradford: it is a simple parallelogram, 95 feet by 45; like the rest of the works at Saltaire, Italian in character, and considerably enriched. St. John the Evangelist, Skirwith, Cumberland, by Messrs. Francis; Decorated; will seat 200: total cost, including glebe-house and endowment, 9,000*l*. Wallasey parish church, a spacious cruciform edifice, to replace the old church destroyed by fire February 1, 1857, has been completed on a larger scale than the old church, at a cost of 6,000*l*., from the designs of Messrs. Hay. St. Thomas, Wasbro' Dale, Yorkshire, by Mr. Robinson, jun., of Wakefield; Early English; cost 2,500*l*. St. John the Evangelist, Lemsford, near Hatfield, by Mr. Brandon; nave Early English; chancel Decorated: 250 seats, all free; erected at the expense of the Countess Cowper, as a memorial to the late Earl. Other churches, chiefly of small size, and all Gothic in style, have been built, at Little Cawthorpe, Lincolnshire, and at Llanllawen, Pembrokeshire, by Mr. Withers; St. Jude's, Englefield Green, seats 409; St. Mary Magdalene (built at the expense of Lady St. John), 400 sittings, all free; Offam, Sussex, by Mr. Christian, 400 sittings; Burgham, near Worplesdon, by Mr. Woodyear, of Bramby, seats 152, cost 1,200*l*.; Blackfordby, Derbyshire, by Mr. H. J. Stevens, Early Decorated, seats 280, cost 1,315*l*.; Tonwell, Bengoe, by Mr. Morgan, seats 170, built at the cost of Mr. Smith; Sevenoaks, Kent, Chapel-of-Ease, by Morphew and Green, Early Decorated; Southery, Downham Market, by Mr. Higham, Early English, seats 400; Whitfield, near Haydon Bridge, by Mr. Higham, to seat 130, Early English, a memorial to the late Mr. William Ord, M.P. for Newcastle; St. Mary's, Tunstall, by Messrs. Hay, of Liverpool; at Sarn, near Shrewsbury, Early English, by Mr. T. M. Peuson; and many more.

"Many other churches, some of them of an important character, are in progress, including those at Huddersfield, Taunton, and elsewhere by Mr. Scott; the Herbert Memorial Church at Bemerton, by Mr. Wyatt; a Renaissance Church at Newcastle-on-Tyne, by Messrs. Oliver and Lamb; at Reigate, by Messrs. Field and Hillier; at Bedminster, by Mr. Norton; St. Barnabas, Birmingham; two or three at Liverpool; and several about London and its vicinity."—(pp. 236—238.)

Connected with church-building, we must mention the chief 'restorations' lately accomplished, or now in progress.

"The passion for *restoration* seems to grow with what it feeds on. One after another does each of the more noble of our glorious old Gothic buildings fall into the hands of the restorer, and leave them in the brightest of bran-new mediæval adorning, but too often with hardly a vestige of the true old Gothic character. However, it is useless to protest against this procedure. The tide has set in irresistibly in that direction, and all we can do is to record, as briefly as we may, its progress. And first, of our cathe-

drals. At Hereford, Mr. Scott has completed the restoration of the north transept; put new tracery in many of the windows; recarved mouldings and capitals; reconstructed buttresses, an octagonal spire at the north-west angle, an ornamental arcade on each side of the Lady-chapel, &c.: in all, above 35,000*l.* have been spent upon these restorations; but they have been extended over some eighteen years, and must extend over many more. Mr. Scott is also engaged in the restoration of Lichfield, Peterborough, the central tower of Durham, and is about to commence the restoration of the famous octagonal tower of Ely Cathedral as a memorial to the late Dean Peacock. The noble spire of Salisbury Cathedral, we are grieved to hear, he has pronounced to be in a very dangerous state. Messrs. Pritchard and Seddon are proceeding steadily with the repairs of Llandaff Cathedral. And restoration is in progress at York, Westminster, and Winchester, and is about to be, if it has not already been, commenced at Chichester.

"Among the churches newly restored a few must be noted. The interior of Wren's church of St. Michael, Cornhill, is being entirely transformed under the potent wand of Mr. Scott, and all the wood-work (pews, pulpit, &c.) replaced by new, designed and carved with singular ability by Mr. Rogers: the work will be completed before our next publication, when we hope to be able to notice it somewhat more particularly. The same architect has also 'restored' two other of Wren's churches, St. Alban's, Wood-street, and St. Saviour's, Skinner-street. The elegant Perpendicular church at Herne-hill, Camberwell, destroyed by fire two or three years ago, has been rebuilt, by Mr. Street, in an earlier style, and according to stricter ecclesiological principles. . . .

"Among restored country churches are—Christchurch, Hants, by Mr. B. Ferrey, at a cost of above 5,000*l.*; Farnham, Essex, by Mr. Clarke, at a still greater cost, borne entirely by two individuals; Farnham, Surrey; St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, by Mr. P. Smith; St. Nicholas, Durham; Withernsea, Lincolnshire, restored by Mr. Cuthbert Brodrick, after standing in a dilapidated condition for a couple of centuries; Shipton-under-Wychwood, by Mr. Street; St. Nicholas, Durham, by Mr. Pritchett; Bromsgrove, by Mr. Scott."—(pp. 238, 239.)

"Another important work of its kind finished this year is the very beautiful chapel of Exeter College, Oxford, designed by Mr. Scott. It is a rectangular apsidal building (95 feet by 30), admirably finished, and being treated in a larger style, and without the same heaping-up of detail, has a much nobler and less frittered effect than Mr. Scott's other recent collegiate chapel at Harrow. The windows are especially graceful. A noteworthy feature of the Exeter College chapel is, that it has a vaulted stone roof. The roof externally is made of very lofty pitch—the ridge being 84 feet high—and it is surmounted with an ornamental wooden bell-turret, or *flèche*, the vane of which is 150 feet above the ground. The entire cost has been about 15,000*l.* It occupies the north side of the college quadrangle. The chapel is, however, only a portion of a large scheme of extending and rebuilding which Mr. Scott is carrying out at Exeter College, and which includes a new library, rector's house, &c. In the Dockyard Chapel, Woolwich, another of Mr. Scott's works, an attempt has apparently (perhaps by the employer's directions necessarily) been made to accommodate a large congregation without very seriously obstructing the view of a portion of it. The chapel is 90 feet long (without the chancel) and 60 feet wide, with galleries round three sides. The open timber roof is borne by light piers of twisted iron. Altogether the interior effect is light and pleasing. The exterior is of red brick with black bands. It will hold 1,200 persons, and has cost 7,224*l.* Other churches completed by Mr. Scott are—St. Barnabas', Ranmore, near Dorking, a very rich and costly thirteenth-century cruciform edifice, with a lofty central octagonal tower, erected at the expense of the late Mr. G. Cubitt; Christ Church, St. Alban's, a small Lombardo-Gothic structure which will seat 400 persons; and St. Cuthbert's, Hawick, a highly ornamental work, erected at the expense of the Duke of Buccleuch."—(p. 236.)

"The Roman Catholics have, as usual, built pretty extensively. Mr. Welby Pugin

seems, with them, to be occupying the position formerly held by his father. Among the works completed or in progress by him may be named the college and chapels of St. Aloysius, Ushaw, Hexham; the church of Our Lady of Reconciliation, and another begun at Liverpool; that of the Blessed Virgin, at Warwick; the Capuchin church and monastery at Peckham; the convent for the Sisters of Mercy, at Birmingham; and the temporary brick church of Our Lady, at Kentish Town. Other churches and chapels are—the church, priory, and schools at Clehonger, near Hereford; St. Peter's, Gloucester, by Mr. G. R. Blount—Decorated—to seat 700; St. Peter's, Lancaster, a large and very fine work, with a spire 240 feet high, by Mr. E. G. Paley; St. Ann's, Westby, Blackpool—Perpendicular—to cost 2,000*l.*; St. Joseph, Gateshead, by Mr. A. M. Dunn—Early Decorated—to cost upwards of 3,000*l.*; and a church at Haslingden, designed by Mr. W. Nicholson.

“The Independents follow closely in the wake of the Church. They have got over their objection to steeples, to crosses, and now, it would seem, to the names of saints. St. David's, Lewisham-road, the first Independent church, we believe, with a saintly title, is so named in honour of the late Lord Mayor, Alderman David Wire, under whose patronage it was built. It is to be, when entirely completed, a cruciform structure, with a well-developed chancel, and a tower and spire at the west end 160 feet high; Decorated in style, and built of Kentish rag with Bath-stone dressings. At Highgate a chapel has been erected by Mr. R. Smith close by the church, with a very pretty Decorated front; but the back has been left naked, which is a great pity, as, from its elevated site, it forms a conspicuous object in approaching Highgate from the fields. The interior has some commendable features, and the open timber roof is, for its construction, worth examining. At Greville-place, Kilburn, a somewhat fanciful Italian Gothic church has been built of white brick, with red and yellow brick ornaments; at Markham-square, Chelsea, one by Mr. Tarring—Decorated in style: and at Woolwich, one Decorated in style, by Messrs. Landell and Bedells, at a cost of 3,700*l.*

“In the country, Congregational churches have been built, among other places, at Margate, by Messrs. Poulton and Woodman, of Reading—Decorated; at the Quinta, Liverpool, by Mr. D. Barry, at a cost of 1,030*l.*, borne by Mr. T. Barnes; at Walsall—Decorated, at a cost of 2,800*l.*; at Preston, by Messrs. Bellamy and Hardy, of Lincoln—Early Decorated; at Sheffield, by Mr. J. James, at a cost of 3,000*l.*; at Ware, to cost 1,600*l.*; at Newcastle, Staffordshire, by Mr. R. M. Smith, at a cost of 2,200*l.*; at Bridport—Early Decorated, by Messrs. Poulton and Woodman, Reading, to seat 1,000, cost 2,050*l.*; at Worcester, by the same architects, but ‘Corinthian’ in style, cost 3,210*l.*; and again at Eccles, by the same—Early Decorated, seats 700, and cost 3,000*l.*; at Birmingham, by Mr. Y. Thomason—Decorated, to seat 450, cost 1,750*l.*; Carlton Colville, Lowestoft, by Mr. E. Allen, of Lowestoft—Early English, seats 180; Cleckheaton, near Leeds, a somewhat elaborate Italian building, by Messrs. Lockwood and Mawson—seats 1,500, cost nearly 8,000*l.*; Ware—Norman, to cost 1,600*l.*, &c.

“For the Baptists has been completed a theological college at Rawdon, near Bradford, of some extent, and of a generally Tudor character, though with considerable admixture of other styles. It contains spacious lecture, class, professors', and dining-rooms, with a large library on the first floor; students' rooms, and all other necessary apartments. The architect was Mr. H. J. Paull, of Cardiff; the material employed is the local delf-stone, with Rawdon-hill stone dressings; the cost is under 8,000*l.* Chapels have been built for this body at Poplar, by Messrs. Morris and Son, at a cost of 1,200*l.*; at Stokes Croft, Bristol, by Messrs. Medland and Maberly, of Gloucester; at Wisbech, by Mr. R. B. Dawbarn, at a cost of 4,000*l.*; at Nottingham, at a cost of 3,800*l.*; and at Newbury, Berks—to seat 500. Chapels have also been built for the Particular and the Independent Baptists. The Baptist chapel, however, which has been most talked of beyond the connexion is the Spurgeon Tabernacle, the competition for which caused some excitement among architects. The Tabernacle itself has not

yet risen fairly above the foundations, it being one of the great works delayed by the strike. Meanwhile, we trust the architect will reconsider some of the more obnoxious features of his strange design.”—(pp. 239—241.)

Of buildings for public purposes it is only needful to remark that the visible progress during the past year at the Houses of Parliament has been very small; the Westminster Bridge, however, is proceeding satisfactorily, and one-half is expected to be very soon opened for carriage traffic. Picture Galleries have been erected at South Kensington, from the designs of Captain Fowke, R.E., which are well fitted for their purpose, though by no means ornamental. Town Halls and Corn Exchanges, all mediæval in character, have been built at Carmarthen, Sutton Coldfield, Leominster, Stamford, and elsewhere; Schools and Training Colleges, among other places, at Leeds, at Bath, and in the Clapham Road; with Literary Institutes, some of which (e.g. at Accrington, Cheddar, South Shields) are in the Italian style. As to street architecture, the progress of new ideas as to houses and shops is particularly conspicuous in London:—

“In the City the erection of spacious offices and warehouses goes on with little abatement; almost invariably they are of a substantial character, and make some pretence to architectural style. One of the best is the office of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company in Leadenhall-street; there is considerable character in the building, which is constructed of dressed Portland stone, the window-shafts being of polished red granite. The sculpture is much above the average. All the architectural character is, however, confined to the street front; the back, which looks upon a court-yard, being as bald as possible. The architect was Mr. H. Currey. Another striking City building is the office of the Magnetic Telegraph Company in Threadneedle-street, which has a rather fanciful and very ornate French Renaissance façade, crowned by a lofty clock-tower. There is a good deal of very well executed carving in the front; the roof with its dormer windows is made a leading feature in the composition. The architect was Mr. Horace Jones. Other City buildings are the offices of the Mutual Life Assurance Company, King-street, Cheapside, a very rich Renaissance façade, of Portland stone, designed by Mr. J. M. K. Hahn; offices at Bread-street Hill, designed by Mr. H. Dawson; in Mincing-lane, of large size and bold character, by Mr. J. Whichcord; in Little Britain, and in Fenchurch-street, by Messrs. Young and Son, not altogether satisfactory in character; and the New Law Life Assurance in Chancery-lane, by Mr. T. Bellamy, an elegant Renaissance structure with a doorway of singularly pleasing design. Farther west we have, on the north side of Lincoln’s Inn Fields, a handsome elevation, Late Tudor in character, of red brick with stone dressings, designed by Mr. G. R. Burnell for the Equity Life Office; and on the southern side, a lofty suite of offices, designed by Mr. Horace Jones. At the corner of the new street leading from Tavistock-street to the Strand, a showy building has been erected for the District Board of Works, and one or two other houses have been built in the street of some architectural pretensions. A warehouse in Endell-street, erected for Messrs. Lavers and Barraud, manufacturers of painted glass, is noteworthy as an attempt to combine economy of cost with convenience and picturesque character. It is of red brick, with black brick bands, and yellow bricks sparingly introduced as ornament. Great importance is given to the top-story by the boldly pronounced dormer windows of the principal front, and the stepped gable and large traceried window of the Brownlow-street end. The architect is Mr. R. J. Wither. In Oxford-street, a new building has been erected for Messrs. Oslers, the cut-glass

manufacturers. Externally there is a plain cement front; but the interior is remarkable for a singularly brilliant show-room, designed by Mr. Owen Jones, something in the style of the London Crystal Palace. In Marylebone-lane, a spacious but very chaste building has been erected from the designs of Mr. Horace Jones, for Messrs. Snelgrove and Marshall. In South Audley-street, a shop with some novelty of design and arrangement. In New Bond-street, a large wine-merchant's warehouse has been built, Italian in style, from the designs of Mr. Locker; who has also erected very extensive and showy business premises in Great Portland-street."—(pp. 249—251.)

A recent feature in our streets is the erection of Drinking Fountains, doubtless well meant, and useful, but as certainly not commendable in an artistic point of view. A few puerile designs have been procured by the Metropolitan Association, and these it seems they intend to reproduce all over London, without any of that regard for adaptation to each particular locality which distinguishes a work of art from a mere piece of manual labour.

Our readers will be glad to learn that the ruined church in Dover Castle, which belongs to the Anglo-Saxon era, is about to be restored by the Government under the direction of Mr. Scott. Every part of the old work will be carefully preserved and shewn as far as is practicable, a new roof will be put on, and the church restored to use for divine service as a chapel for the garrison, which is much wanted. The history of this church is obscure from its remote antiquity: in a document of the time of Edward II., printed in the *Monasticon*, its foundation is attributed to King Lucius in the second century of the Christian era, and it is said to have been restored by King Arthur in the fifth, and destroyed by the Saxons; restored again by King Adelbold soon after the mission of Augustine, for secular canons, and removed to the priory of St. Martin in the town of Dover, by Withred, King of Kent, in 696. All this is now considered as very apocryphal, and Mr. Scott is of opinion, from the architectural character of the existing remains, that the church was probably built by Earl Godwin in the time of Edward the Confessor. The Roman pharos which adjoins to these ruins is sometimes said to have been the tower of the church. The walls of the church are evidently built of Roman materials taken from some older building, and this has been done before the time of the Norman Conquest, but at what precise period it is difficult to say. Mr. Scott considers some of the work as approaching so closely to the Norman style, that it is not likely to have been long before.

GLEANINGS FROM WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

A LECTURE DELIVERED TO THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS,
BY GEORGE GILBERT SCOTT, A.R.A.

I now come to the existing church, a building which does not owe its claims upon *our* study to its antiquarian and historical associations, intensely interesting though these must be to every man worthy of the name of an Englishman. It has claims upon us architects, I will not say of a *higher* but of *another* character, on the ground of its intrinsic and superlative merits, as a work of art of the highest and noblest order; for, though it is by no means pre-eminent in general scale, in height, or in richness of sculpture, there are few churches in this or any other country having the same exquisite charms of proportion and artistic beauty which this church possesses; a beauty which never tires, and which impresses itself afresh upon the eye and the mind, however frequently you view it, and however glorious the edifices which, during the intervals, you may have seen; and I may add, which rides so triumphantly over the dishonour which, under the name, for the most part falsely assumed, of *high art*, more modern ages have ruthlessly heaped upon it.

The period of the erection of Westminster Abbey was one of the greatest transitional epochs of our architecture. During the latter half of the twelfth century the Romanesque, or Round-arch Gothic, had, both in France and England, transformed itself by a thoroughly consecutive and logical series of changes into the Pointed-arch style, and in both countries that style had been worked into a state of perfect consistency, and in each it had assumed its national characteristics, so that the works in the choir at Lincoln, the Lady-chapel at Winchester, and the western portals of St. Alban's and Ely, all of which date from 1195 to 1215, mark the perfectly-developed Early English style, and are readily distinguishable from the contemporary works in France.

The English works of this period have, at least to our eye, a more advanced appearance than the French. The round form of the abacus, the greater richness and delicacy of the mouldings, and generally a more decided severance from the massiveness of the Romanesque forms, give to the works I have alluded to a later appearance than what we observe in buildings of the same precise period in France. The leading characteristics were, however, much the same. The windows especially, in both countries, consisted, for the most part, of individual lights placed either singly or in groups. The chief variety from this was when, as was usual

in the triforium openings and in belfries, two or more such lights were placed under a comprising arch, the interval below which was very usually pierced with circular or other openings. This was not, chronologically speaking, a step in advance of the detached light, but had all along been its contemporary, whether in the Romanesque, the Transitional, or the Early Pointed styles, and both were equally in use in France and England. In domestic work, the last-named type (that with two or more lights under a comprising arch) was always prevalent, on account of the smallness of the intermediate divisions, which, from an early period, it was customary to reduce to a thin shaft of marble or plain stone, as we see in our own country even in Romanesque works, as at the Jews' House and the building commonly called "John of Gaunt's Stables" at Lincoln, Fountain's Abbey, Richmond Castle, &c.* As a general rule, however, the more detached form was, for a long time, the prevalent form in churches both in France and England. The difference between the course pursued in the two countries was this, that while in England the special energies of the builders were directed to the perfecting of the more usual type, the French began early in the thirteenth century to shew a preference for the other, and rather to neglect the perfecting of the more typical form. Both forms were frequent in each country, but the efforts of the English were rather directed to the one, and of the French to the other. The consequence was that, while in England the grouping of distinct lights was being brought to the utmost perfection, the French were engaged, more especially at least, on a number of tentative steps towards what became afterwards the mul-lioned and traceried window. I will not attempt a history of this invention, but will just call attention to one or two of its steps. At Bourges we have the earlier type in its full perfection, the space between the comprising and comprised arches and the piercings of the head being a flat face. At Le Mans and Tours we find these spaces cut out parallel to the lines of the openings, not, however, moulded into what is called *bar tracery*, but as if sawn square through,—a very clumsy and crude con-

St. Maurice, York

* And at St. Maurice's Church, York, is a window which is one step further in advance, having an opening in the head under the arch.—Ew.

trivance, very inferior to the plate tracery it was intended to improve. At Rheims, so far as I know, is seen the earliest introduction of the perfected principle. We find there, for the first time as I believe, the pierced spandrels and gussets moulded as the openings themselves, and the principle of bar tracery completed, though with some remaining imperfections. It is very difficult to fix dates to these transitions. Rheims Cathedral was commenced in 1212, and it is generally supposed that the first architect, De Coucy, completed the aisles in 1220 or 1225. M. Viollet-le-Duc, naturally enough, seems puzzled at finding perfect traceried windows at so early a period, and suggests it as probable, as the transept of the same work does not exhibit equal advancement, that the aisle windows were altered by him a little later. Certain it is that neither Bourges nor Chartres, which were built about the same time, give any evidence of a like progression; while the intermediate step at Le Mans and Tours would appear, from many of its accompanying details, to be of later date than that given to Rheims. Had Wilars de Honecort put a date to his Sketch-book, which gives these very windows at Rheims, the difficulty would perhaps have been solved.

The windows with similar tracery in Nôtre Dame, at Paris, M. Viollet-le-Duc, from internal evidence, dates from 1235 to 1240. The Cathedral at Amiens presents difficulties as to date almost equal to that at Rheims, but, on the whole, we may fairly suppose this development to have become pretty common in northern France by about 1230 or 1235, though not to the extent of superseding either the detached light or the plate tracery. Pierre de Montereau, the architect to the Sainte Chapelle, in which the perfected tracery prevails, built also the refectory of St. Martin des Champs, in which it does not appear at all.

During the same period the peculiar, and afterwards stereotyped, French arrangement of the *chevet*, or the apse, with its group of radiating chapels, had been brought, by many steps, to its final development.

Radiating chapels, growing out of the main apse or its aisles, had been early used. In this country we find them at Gloucester and Tewkesbury, and in the foundations recently excavated at Leominster, all of the Romanesque period; and later we find them at Pershore. The French characteristic, however, was the arranging of them in polygons fitting to one another, and to the sides of the polygonal aisle of the main apse,—a sort of corona of little chapels mathematically fitted together and their axes radiating to the centre of the apse, at or near which the high altar was usually placed. This we find in many tentative forms, but the system appears to have been brought to perfection at Rheims and Amiens; the latter of which churches seems to have henceforth been taken as the type on which, in the majority of cases, though subject to some varieties, the grouping of eastern chapels was founded, as at Beauvais, Cologne, Alten-

berg, and a host of other instances. The two German apses last named, I may mention, however, seem to have had Beauvais rather than Amiens for their immediate type.

There can be little doubt that King Henry III., during his sojourns in France, became enamoured of this arrangement, which in its perfected form he may have seen in course of being carried out at Amiens, Beauvais, Rheims, and elsewhere. It would naturally strike him as well suited to the reconstruction of the eastern portion of a church, already possessing an apse with a continuous surrounding aisle. Whether this project had been formed when the Lady-chapel was built in 1220, it is impossible to ascertain. This was begun in the same year with Amiens Cathedral, and eight years later than Rheims; so that it is not impossible, though the extreme youth of the king would in that case compel us to transfer the originating of the scheme from him to the abbot. However this may be, it is probable that it fell readily into the subsequently adopted plan, as we find no disturbance of the regularity of the division which would otherwise have been the case.

Judging from internal evidence, which is all we have to go upon till the public documents and the archives of the Abbey are more thoroughly searched, I should imagine that an English architect, or master of the works, was commissioned to visit the great cathedrals then in progress of erection in France, with the view of making his design on the general idea suggested by them. Would that, like his contemporary Wilars de Honecort, he had bequeathed to us his sketch-book!

The result is precisely what might have been expected from such a course. Had a French architect been sent for, we should have had a plan really like some French cathedral, and it would have been carried out, as was the case with William of Sens' work at Canterbury, with French details. As it is, however, the plan, though founded on that common in France, differs greatly from any existing church, and it contains no French detail whatever, excepting the work of apparently one carver. I have sometimes fancied that I could detect a French moulding in the water-tabling of the external buttresses, but these are themselves restorations, and are so decayed that I cannot make sure of their section. If it be so, it is just one of those exceptions which prove a rule.

The architect, however, in imitating the great contemporary churches in France, did not adopt another of their great characteristics, the bar tracery of their windows. I am not aware that it exists in a perfect form in any earlier English work, though often closely approached. It is said that Netley Abbey was erected about 1240, and the eastern part of Old St. Paul's is said to have been consecrated in that year. And as both of these contained perfected tracery, the substantiation of those dates would establish for us an earlier claim; but on the whole, I think we may fairly

yield this development to our neighbours, and consider this to be about the period at which we borrowed it; though so perfect is the catena of transitional steps, that we should have had no difficulty in tracing out the history of the development from English examples; the only step which I miss in them being that which I have given from Le Mans and Tours, on which, however, I have never heard any stress laid.

This church is, then, remarkable as marking—1st, the introduction of the French arrangement of chapels, which, however, failed to take root here; and 2ndly, the completed type of bar tracery, which was no sooner grafted on an English stock than it began to shoot forth in most vigorous and luxuriant growth.

Though the French type was, as a general form, adopted in planning the chevet with its circlet of chapels, I know of no French church from which the actual plan could have been taken.

The simplest mode of setting out the chevet with its chapels is that adopted at Rheims, which is effected by simply describing a semicircle upon the transverse line passing through the easternmost of the main range of columns, and of a diameter equal to the width from centre to centre of those columns, and inscribing in it a semi-decagon, whose angles will give the centres of the piers,—the same operation being repeated for those of the aisles.

At Amiens the system is different; the two semicircles are described, one for the piers and the other for the aisle, and about each of these it would seem that the normal idea was that a portion of a dodecagon should be circumscribed, but, in fact, the sides are a little less than those of that figure.

On the outer circuit of the aisle, seven angles of the quasi-dodecagon represent the centres of the piers between the radiating chapels, while on the inner circuit five angles of the smaller quasi-dodecagon represent the centres of five of the piers of the apse, the two remaining piers being placed at the points where the transverse line, which cuts off the seven sides of the outer apse, intersects with the longitudinal lines, which pass through the centres of the main ranges of piers.

It will be seen that this gives a bay of a width intermediate between those of the apse and those of the main arcade, but in a line with the latter. The chapels are alike in the width of their arches, but differ in the westernmost sides of the western chapels not radiating in a regular manner.

The chevets at Beauvais and Cologne differ from that at Amiens in this, that the dodecagons are *inscribed*, instead of being *circumscribed*. It follows that only five of the angles of each dodecagon represent the angles of the outer or inner apse, the remaining angles of the former are formed by spreading the side of the figure outwards till it intersects with the line

of the aisle wall, and those of the latter by drawing a transverse line from these points to its intersection with the longitudinal lines of the main range of columns as before. The consequence is that the first side of the apse has a slight inclination, instead of being parallel to the axis of the church^b.

The chevet at Westminster differs greatly from any of the above. The sides of the apse are five in number, as at Rheims; but instead of being five sides of a decagon, the three easternmost are sides of an octagon, and the others incline but slightly from the sides of the church. The great peculiarity, however, is in the chapels, which occupy so much more than the semicircle as to do away with one of the non-radiating chapels, reducing the space it usually occupies to an irregular pier, and introducing opposite to it in the aisles a bay of very irregular form. I had long noticed this peculiarity, though I had thought it an irregular contrivance to give

Plan of Apsæ.

greater size to the apsidal chapels; but from finding the setting out of the work remarkably exact, I was led to think that some mathematical principle must have been acted on, and, having had most careful measurements made and tested in every way, I find this to have been the case.

^b These definitions are open to some modifications for irregularities admitted in the setting out.

The system is this: the two semicircles are drawn as before, the diameter of the inner one being the width from centre to centre of columns; a semi-octagon is inscribed in this; three of its angles give the centres of the piers of the outer and inner apses, the remaining sides of each apse being formed by spreading them till they meet the main longitudinal lines. It most resembles the principle followed at Beauvais, but differs from it (besides the smaller number of the sides) in the outer and inner apse being exactly alike in principle, and all their sides equal, and both set out in regular radiating lines, instead of using the transverse line adopted at Beauvais. This system has great advantages; it avoids the narrowness of the apsidal bays, so apparent in most of the French examples; it gives a beautiful gentleness of transition from the main arcades into the apse, and it also gives a great boldness and expanse to the chapels,—advantages purchased cheaply at the expense of one of the square chapels on either side, and a certain degree of picturesque irregularity in the aisles. It should be mentioned that the setting out of this church is remarkable for its regularity and exactness, though the drawing of an intricate mathematical figure on the ground, some 120 feet wide, necessitated some trifling deviations from absolute precision.

The section of the church, also, differs much from that of the great contemporary buildings in France.

The earlier French Pointed churches had retained the Romanesque system of having not a mere triforium, but a distinct upper story over the aisles, often with a second range of vaulting. The same occurs, though not vaulted, in many of our own Early Pointed churches, especially where they resulted from the piecemeal reconstruction of their Norman predecessors. At Amiens and Rheims, as at Salisbury, Whitby, Rievaulx, and, indeed, the majority of our churches of the thirteenth century, this second story was represented only by the space intervening between the roof and vaulting of the aisles. At Westminster, however, for some special reasons, the second story which we know to have existed in the Confessor's church was continued in its successor, probably to admit more numerous spectators on grand occasions, such as coronations and royal funerals. It was obtained, not so much by increasing the height of the triforium arcade, as by flattening the aisle roof, so as to allow of a wall of considerable height to the triforium, the story being lighted by short windows of a quasi-triangular form, filled in with cusped circles.

The spaciousness of this upper story is quite surprising to those who see it for the first time. It is capable of containing thousands of persons, and its architectural and artistic effects, as viewed from different points, are wonderfully varied and beautiful.

I have sometimes doubted whether, however, this arrangement was contemplated when the building was commenced. There is about the inter-

section of the aisle roof with the flying buttresses, a want of system which does not seem of a piece with the studious exactness of other points of the design, but is more like the result of an alteration of the design during its execution. It gives also to the transept elevation a high-shouldered look, which is detrimental to its elegance, and, while it adds to the external importance of the aisles, it rather takes from the dignity of the clerestory by concealing its natural spring from behind the abutting roof of the aisles.

I may mention that the very same arrangement was followed in the contemporary work in the north transept at Hereford; indeed, the very cusping of the circular windows which I have recently discovered there, seems to be exactly copied from those in the same position at Westminster.

[The arrangement of the flying buttresses divided into two parts by a second buttress and pinnacle, is more like French work than English. The use of the pinnacles in adding by their weight to the resistance offered by the buttresses to the side-thrust is very evident in this case, and is in accordance with the principle in Gothic work of making useful things ornamental also.—ED.]

(To be continued.)

Original Documents.

WE present this month two public documents of the Tudor era. The first, supplied by the Right Hon. the Master of the Rolls, may prove to be a contribution of some value to a history of the Royal Navy. We see from it that the French were even in the fifteenth century regarded as our masters in the art of shipbuilding, as a large ship is ordered to be constructed on a French model. The document is a letter of privy seal, bearing date April 15, 1487, and we print it in the hope of eliciting information as to the name and subsequent history of the "right substantial and royal vessel," as well as to the circumstance which led to the "Columbe of France" being, apparently, in English hands.

The second document is one of the latest proclamations under the Sumptuary Laws. It bears date 1597, and gives some curious particulars as to the dress of all classes, which are the more valuable as the Statutes of Apparel which it is intended to enforce, died with the great regulator of such matters, Queen Elizabeth. They were intended to be repealed *en masse* in the first Parliament of James I., but by some oversight, one act, for regulating the price of broad cloth, remained (of course a dead letter) on the Statute-book until 1856^a.

THE ROYAL NAVY.

Henry by the grace of god king of England and of fraunce and lord of Irland, To the Tresourer and Chambrelains of our Eschequier that now be and for the tyme to come that shalbe greting. Where as we haue appointed deputed and assigned our right trusty Counsaillour and knight for our body s^r Richard Guldeford to haue the rule, ouersight, and gouernaunce of the new making of a ship' whiche we haue appointed to be made within our Countie of Kent, and to be like vnto a ship' called the Columbe of fraunce, and of the portage of D.C.C. tonne, whiche as we vnderstonde is now well begunnen' and a right substanciall and roiall vessell towardses, by the grace of god. Wherfor we willing the spedy and full accomplishment of the same, woll and charge you, that ye of suche our Tresoure as now is growen vnto vs, and that hereaftre from tyme to tyme shalle come vnto your handes, ye make vnto our said Counsaillour sure paiement from tyme to tyme, aswele of alle suche money, as now resteth due vnto the ship' wrightes with othre artificers and laborers which haue wrought and labored vpon our said ship', hiderunto vnpaid of their wages, as of alle othre somes of money, whiche hieraftre from tyme to tyme shall growe vnto them for their said wages vnto suche tyme as they haue made a fulle ende and accomplishment of our said ship'. And oure that in like wise that ye deliure vnto hym, from tyme to tyme, alle suche somes of money as shalbe thought necessary and behouefulle vnto him for the prouision of tymbre, borde, Irnewerk, stuff, tacle and apparail, ordenaunces, artilleries and habilimentes of werre, with alle othre necessaries, to be provided and bought for the furnysshing, garnysshing, apparailing, and enarmyng of the same. And these our lettres shalbe to you from tyme to tyme warrant sufficient and discharge in that behalf, Any maner acte, ordenaunce, prouision, restraint, ordre or course of our Resceipt or any othre matier or cause, you to the contrary hereof moeving in eny wise notwithstanding. Yeuen vndre our privie Seall, at our Citie of Norwiche, the xv. day of Aprill, the secunde yer of oure Reigne. [1487.] BOLMAN.

^a GENT. MAG., Jan. 1857, p. 56.

THE SUMPTUARY LAWS.

THE following Proclamation of Queen Elizabeth, on the subject of Dress, issued in 1597, is in the British Museum: it expressly points out not only the materials, but the style of clothing to be adopted by the different ranks of her subjects; and is thus a valuable contribution to the history of costume. H. E.

BY THE QUEENE.

WHEREAS the Queenes Majestie for avoyding of the great inconvenience that hath growen and dayly doeth increase within this her Realme, by the inordinate excesse in Apparel, hath in her Princely wisdom and care for reformation thereof, by sundry former Proclamations, straightly charged and commanded those in Authoritie under her to see her Lawes provided in that behalfe duely executed; Whereof notwithstanding, partly through their negligence, and partly by the manifest contempt and disobedience of the parties offending, no reformation at all hath followed; Her Majestie finding by experience that by clemencie, whereunto shee is most inclinable, so long as there is any hope of redresse, this increasing evill hath not bene cured, hath thought fit to seeke to remedie the same, by correction and severitie to be used against both these kindes of offenders, in regard of the present difficulties of this time, wherein the decay and lacke of Hospitalitie appears in the better sort in all countreys, principally occasioned by the immeasurable charges and expences which they are put to in superfluous apparelling their wives, children, and families, the confusion also of degrees in all places being great, where the meanest are as richly apparellled as their betters, and the pride that such inferiour persons take in their garments, driving many for their maintenance to robbing and stealing by the hie way: And yet in her Gracious disposition, being willing to have that course of punishment to be the last meane of reformation, did in the end of this last Terme of the holy Trinitie, in her Highnesse court of Starre-Chamber, at an assembly of divers Lords of her Privie Counsell, and most of the Judges being Justices of Assise, in the open hearing of many Justices of the Peace of all the partes of the Realme, and of a multitude of her Majesties Subjects there present, by way of admonition signifie her Princely determination to have (specially at this time) for many urgent considerations, this intolerable abuse and unmeasurable disorder reformed. And albeit her Highnesse knowes how she might justly make great profit as well by the executions of her Lawes standing in force for the penalties already due, as also against both the sayd kindes of offenders for their manifest contempt against her Majesties sayd Proclamations; Yet her Majestie not respecting her advantages in these cases, but seriously intending the reformation of the abuses, and the common good and benefite of all her loving Subjects by these most Royall and Gracious proceedings, hath not onely added by these presents such favourable tolerations and qualifications to such points of the former Lawes, now standing in force, as by alteration of time may seeme in some part hard to be exactly observed, but also hath commanded the due execution of those partes of those Lawes that be most agreeable to this time, and easie and necessary to be observed, without charging either kind of the sayd offenders, for any offence already past, unlesse it be against such as shall hereafter offend, or not observe the speciall partes and branches of the Lawes now standing in force, and Articles hereafter following, according to such toleration and moderation thereof, as is hereafter expressed and set downe.

FOR WOMEN'S APPARELL,

Her Majesty doeth straightly charge and command, That

None shall weare in her Apparell

Cloth of Golde or silver tissued, Silke of color purple,		under the degree of a countesse,	except	Viscountesses to wear cloth of Golde, or silver tissued in their kirtles only.	
Cloth of Golde, Cloth of Silver, Tinselled Satten, Sattens brancht with silver or gold, Sattens striped with silver or golde, Taffaties brancht with silver or gold, Taffaties with gold or silver groude, Tinseld Taffaties tuft or plaine, Tinseld Cipresses, Cipresses flourisht with silver or gold, Golde or Silver Chamblets, Net works wrought w ^t silver or gold, Tabines brancht or wrought with silver or gold, or any other silke or cloth mixt or embroidered with pearle, Golde, or Silver,				The wives of barons' eldest sonnes, And Barons' daughters,	To weare Cloth of golde and Silver only in their kirtles and lynings of their gar- ments.
Embroideries of Golde or Silver, Passemains of gold or Silver, lace or any other lace,		or mixt		And knights' wives,	To weare Cloth of Silver in their kir- tles only.
Caules, Attires, or other garnishings for the head, trimmed with Pearle,			under	Barons' daughters, The wives of knights of the order of the Garter, or of privie Counsellors, The Ladies and gentle- women of the privie Chamber, The Maidens of Honour, And such whose husbands or themselves may dispend 500 Markes by the yere for terme of li ^e in posses- sion above all charges.	
Velvet Gownes, Cloakes, Savegards, or other uppermost garments, Embroidery with Silke, Netherstockes of Silke,			under the de- gree of a knight's wife,	except	Gentlewomen of the privie Chamber, The Maidens of Honour, And such whose Husbands or them- selves may dispend cclij. by the yere for terme of life in posses- sion above al charges.
Velvet Kirtles, Peticotes, Sattin Gownes, Cloakes, Savegards or other uppermost garments,			under the degree of a knight's eldest sonne's wife,		Gentlewomen of the Privie Chamber, The Maidens of Honour, Gentlewomen attendant upon Coun- tesses, Viscountesses or Ladies of the like or higher degree, And such whose Husbands or them- selves may dispend cclij. by the yere for terme of Life in posses- sion above all charges.
Sattin in Kirtles,					Gentlewomen attendant upon Knights' wives, or Ladies of the like or higher degree, And such whose Husbands or themselves may dispend xliij. by the yere for terme of life in pos- session above all charges.
Damaske, Tuft Taffetie, Plaine Taffetie, Groggraine,					

THAT IS TO SAY: FOR MEN'S APPARELL,

Her Majestie doeth straightly charge and command, That

None shall wear in his Apparell	{ Cloth of gold or silver tissued, Silke of colour Purple, }		under the degree of an Earle,	except	{ Knights of the Garter in their purple Mantels only,
	{ Cloth of gold or silver, Tincelled Sattin, Silke or cloth mixed or imbroidered with Pearle, Gold or Silver, wooll Cloth made out of the Realme, }		under the degree of a Baron,	except	{ Knights of the Garter, Privie Counsellors to y ^e Queenes Majestie.
	{ Pannemains lace, or any other lace,		{ of gold or silver, or mixed with gold and silver, with gold and silke, with sil- ver and silke,	under degree	{ Gentlemen in ordinarie Office, attending upon her Majestie in her house or Chamber: Such as have bin imployed in Ambassage to forren Princes: Such as may disp ^d v.c. marks by the yeere, for terme of life in pos- session above all charges. And knights for wearing onely of Spurres, Swordes, Rapiers, and Daggers, and those other things therewith ensuing. And likewise Captaines being in her Majesties pay.
	{ Spurres, Swordes, Rapiers, Daggers, Skaines, Woodknives, Hangers, Buckles, or studs of girdles,		{ Gilt, or Damask- ed with gold or silver, Silvered,		
	{ Velvet in		{ Gownes, Clokes, Coates or other uppermost Gar- ments,	under the degree of a knight,	{ Gentlemen in ordinarie Office attending upon her Majestie in her house or Chamber: Such as have bin imployed in Ambassage to forreine Princes. The sonne and heir apparant of a knight, Captaines in her Majesties pay: and such as may dispend cc li. by the yeere for terme of life in possession above all charges.
	{ Embroiderie with silke, Netherstocks of silke,				
	{ Velvet in		{ Jerkins, Hose, Doublets,	under the degree of a knight's eldest sonne,	{ Gentlemen in ordinarie Office, attend- ing upon her Majestie, in her house or chamber: Such as have bene imployed in Ambassages to forrein Princes: And such as may dispend one c li. by the yeere for the terme of life in possession above all charges.
	{ Sattin, Damask, Taffata, Groggeran,		{ Gownes, Clokes, Coates or other uppermost garments,		
	{ Sattin, Damask, Groggeran, Taffata,		{ in { Hose, Doublet,	under the degree	{ Gentlemen in ordinarie Office, attending upon her Majestie in her house or cham- ber: Such as have been imployed in Ambassages to forrein princes: And such as may dispend xx li. by y ^e yeere for terme of life in p session above all charges.
	{ Saddles, Bridles, Stirrops, Trappings, Harnesses, Footcloth, or other furni- ture of their horse,		{ Velvet, Gilding, Damasking with gold or silver, Silvering, Studs, Buckles, or other gar- niture,		
		{ Gilt, Damasked with gold or silver, Silvered,		under the degree of a Baron's sonne,	{ Knights, and Gentlemen in ordinarie office, at- tending upon her Ma- jestic in her house or chamber: Such as have bin imployed in Ambas- sages to forren princes, Captains being in her Majesties pay: And such as may dispend v.c. markes by the yeere for terme of life in posses- sion above all charges.

Antiquarian and Literary Intelligencer.

[Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable, for publication, but in order that a copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.]

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Jan. 26. EARL STANHOPE, President, in the Chair.

The PRESIDENT nominated Auditors of the Society's accounts for the past year.

Mons. Victor Cousin was elected an Honorary Fellow.

Mr. William Hopkinson, Mr. Thompson Cooper, and Mr. Henry Bradshaw, were elected Fellows.

CAPTAIN TUPPER exhibited a series of photographs, comprising representations of weapons, keys, spoons, gun-locks, &c.

Mr. GEORGE R. CORNER read some biographical notices of John, first Lord Stanhope, of Harrington, with reference to several original letters to him, communicated to the Society by the President, and by Richard Almack, Esq., F.S.A.

John Stanhope, afterwards Lord Stanhope of Harrington, was the third son of Sir Michael Stanhope of Shelford, Notts., sometime Governor of Hull, the King's Steward of Holderness, &c., and Chief Gentleman of the Privy Chamber of King Edward VI. Sir Michael was brother-in-law of the King's uncle, the Protector Somerset; and he was one of those unfortunate gentlemen who became involved in the ruin of the Protector, and who, after a mock trial, were executed on Tower-hill, Feb. 26, 1552. The mother of John Lord Stanhope was Anne Rawson, an heiress of a good city family, originally from Yorkshire, who was left, after the execution of her husband, Sir Michael, (whom she survived thirty-five years,) with five sons and three daughters, but she was a woman of great prudence and energy; and being first cousin of Mildred Lady Burleigh, she was enabled, not only to preserve the family estates, but also to bring up her children and settle them all advantageously in life.

John Stanhope became a Gentleman of the Privy Chamber to Queen Elizabeth, and Master of the Posts. He was knighted in 1596, and raised to the offices of Treasurer of the Chamber and Vice-Chamberlain.

In 1588 he had a grant from the Queen of the house and manor of Chelsea for his life. In the following year he married Margaret MacWilliams, otherwise Cheeke, at Chelsea, where his son Charles was baptized in 1595; but he also had a house (from about 1590) called Stanhope-house, at Charing-cross, opposite Scotland-yard, between Charing-cross-street and Spring-gardens, a little north of Buckingham-court, where "Stanhope-court" will be found on old maps.

He seems to have preserved the favour of Queen Elizabeth to the end of her reign, and to have been equally honoured by her successor, King James I., who, in 1603, appointed Sir John Stanhope and his son Charles (then a child)

Governors of Colchester Castle for life ; and in 1605 the King created Sir John Baron Stanhope of Harrington, in Northamptonshire, a manor which he had acquired in 1602. King James also continued him in his offices, his son Charles being again joined with him as Governor of Colchester Castle in 1607. At this period he was also High Steward of Eltham, and resided at the royal palace there, where King James visited him in 1605, and again in 1611 ; and he is frequently mentioned in the parish books of Eltham, as a communicant, between 1605 and 1614.

He resigned the office of Treasurer of the Chamber in 1617, retaining that of Postmaster until his death, as appears by his will, dated Oct. 5, 1620, whereby he gave to his son Charles all the furniture, &c., in his house at Harrington, and the armour in the armoury-chamber in his house at Charing-cross, and all the plate which he brought with him from court when he was a courtier. He gave to his wife, the Lady Margaret Stanhope, his house at Charing-cross, with all the furniture therein, and in the steward's house at Eltham, with his cupboard plate and all his jewels, chains and carcanets, and his best diamond ring, which he wore daily on his finger, and which had been given to him by her.

Lord Stanhope was buried at St. Martin's Church, as directed by his will, where also his widow (who died in 1640, at Stanhope-house,) is buried, but without any monument, although in *Stripe's Stow* is a monument of her father, Sir Thomas MacWilliams, and his wife, there likewise buried, is described.

Besides Charles, his only son and successor, (who died in 1675, s. p., when this barony became extinct,) Lord Stanhope left two daughters ; Elizabeth, wife of Sir Lionel Tollemach, Bart., ancestors of the Earls of Dysart ; and Catherine, wife of Robert, Viscount Cholmeley of Kelles, Ireland, and afterwards Earl of Leinster.

There are several letters of Sir John Stanhope's, between the years 1589 and 1598, in "*Lodge's Illustrations of British History from the MSS. of the Howards, Talbots, and Cecils, at the College of Arms,*" (pub. 1838,) and there are several letters of his, and other papers concerning him, in the State Paper Office, between 1603 and 1608.

Mr. Corner thinks that the style of his letters is very easy, and free from the affectation and extravagant phrases common at that period, approaching more to the lively character of Horace Walpole's epistolary writings than any Mr. Corner has seen of the time of Queen Elizabeth.

Mr. CORNER also read, from Mr. Almack's collection, the following letters to John Lord Stanhope :—

January 22, 1596. From Sir John Wotton, between 1595 and 1602. From Charles Howard, Lord High Admiral.

April 28, 1608. From Sir Thomas Holcroft.

October 21, 1608. From Sir John Stanhope of Elvaston, to his uncles, Lord Stanhope and Sir Michael Stanhope, and a letter from Charles Lord Stanhope to his sister, Lady Tollemache, dated October 12, 1608, concerning a conveyance to be made by him to her of Stanhope-house, Charing-cross, which had been given to her by her mother.

This paper was accompanied by short biographical notices of Sir John Wotton and Sir Thomas Holcroft, and by an emblazoned pedigree of the Stanhopes, from Walter de Stanhope, father of Richard, who died in 1338, to James, first Lord Stanhope, of Elvaston ; and the achievement of the

Stanhopes, from a sketch in the copy of the Visitation of Notts., Harl. MSS., No. 1555.

Mr. WILLIAM BOLLAERT read an account of a Zodiac of the Incas, including an examination of some antiquities recently found at Cuzco, in the possession of General Echenique, late President of Peru.

Mr. Markham, when in Lima, made drawings of the objects I am about to describe. In his "Cuzco and Lima," p. 107, he says, "I have seen a golden breast-plate or sun; it is of pure gold, and the figures upon it are stamped, being convex on the outer side." I. This, I suppose, may be a lunar calendar or zodiac, the only example I know of; further on I will describe this rare piece of antiquity.

At p. 123 Mr. Markham observes, "In one part of the convent of the Virgins of the Sun there was a space set apart for artificial flowers, imitated in gold with the most wonderful skill." II. One of these is a model of a circular fruit in gold. Diameter of the outer ring 3 inches, the two middle rings $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches, inner ring $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches. III. The model of the leaf of a plant in gold, $12\frac{7}{10}$ inches long, including the length of stem $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, breadth of base of leaf $3\frac{1}{5}$ inches. IV. is a fillet or llautu of gold, worn round the head; its length is $18\frac{1}{2}$ inches. V. is a pin or tupu of gold, profusely ornamented; length 5 inches, breadth at base $2\frac{1}{2}$, at end $1\frac{3}{8}$; when entire was about 8 inches long. The figures are cut on its flat surface.

The important figures here are what we know as the Maltese cross. This sort of cross was supposed by the Spaniards to denote a connexion with Christianity: however, this form of ornamentation was well known in early times among many nations in the old as well as in the new world. It may have meant, as regards the Inca Peruvians, the planet Venus (Chasca), for the Amautas or astrologers noted its movements and venerated it as a page of the sun, (Chasqui-Coyllur). The pin has some thirty-three of these stars on it; also some other figures. There are three circular compartments, the upper containing five stars, the centre a large star, the lower four small animals round a circle. This may have been the *tupu* or pin for fastening the mantle of a priestess of a temple or altar to the planet Venus.

The Incas had in Cuzco a similarly formed cross of white and red marble, three-fourths of a yard in length, which was held in great veneration. In the ruins on the island of Coati, in the Lake of Titicaca, are several crosses on the walls. It is also seen on vases. The stone pan-pipes found in a tomb at Cuzco (pan-pipes were also made of cane) had twelve Maltese crosses. It would be erroneous to deduce from these crosses any inference as to a connexion between the religion of the Incas and Christianity. The cross is a figure so simple and easily represented in design and sculpture, that it exists as an ornament amongst all nations.

THE ZODIAC.—I will now describe what I suppose to be an incarial lunar calendar or a zodiac; it is of gold, and on a circular plate. The outer ring is $5\frac{3}{8}$ inches in diameter, the inner ring 4 inches. There are apparently four holes on the inner ring, so as to fasten it on the breast of an Inca, priest, or amauta (astrologer or learned man). There are apparently twenty-four compartments, large and small, including three at the top, a triangular gateway, on its right a small space with two circles and three lines. At the bottom are two spaces; figures were probably here, but looks as if worn away.

I will advert to the centre portion first. It is surmounted by the prongs of a trident, (our Aquarius is sometimes represented with a trident); on each side are four small circles; there are other four on the nose, and two more on the sides, at the base of what may be intended as pillars or ears; the circles may represent the bases of the stone pillars used as gnomons by the Incas for determining the solstices. Two large eyes, teeth shewing the canines, and eight angular points; the last may be intended for the sun's rays; the whole figure represents the face of the sun.

Underneath the eyes are two faces; these may represent the first Inca and his sister-wife, the reputed children of the sun.

*Description of the Zodiac in connexion with the Lunar Months of the
Incurial Calendar.*

1. *December.* (Raymi, a solemn dance.) The first month; it began with the winter solstice. In the space is a face or a sun, a small diamond-shaped figure underneath it, and another to the right. In this month was held one of the four principal feasts of the year. The Inca Peruvians counted the months from the 20th, 21st, or 22nd, according to the solstices, until the same day of the following month, so that December included twelve days of January, or from one new moon to another.

2. *January.* (Huchhuy-poccoy, from small, and to ripen, because the corn began to form small ears.) Here is a space with an oblong figure, a quarter of a moon, and four small circles.

3. *February.* (Hatun-poccoy, from hatun, great.) The corn began to increase in size. There is a ladder-like figure.

4. *March.* (Paucar-huaray: paucar, beauty of flowers; huaray, figuratively, to unfold a carpet of flowers.) Here are two small spaces, one with two circles and a square oblong: in the other three strokes, a half-moon figure and two circular ones.

5. *April.* (Ary-huay, or an ear of corn with grains of various colours.) In this month began the grain harvest; there was dancing, and deep libations of chicha. Here is a face with an angular projection, and an oblong figure difficult to describe.

6. *May.* (Aymuray, because of the conveyance of the corn to the public granaries.) Here we have the sun's face and two diamond-shaped figures.

7. *June.* (Inti-Raymi, from inti, the sun, and raymi, dance.) In this month was the third solemn feast. They rested from labour, giving themselves up to pleasure and enjoyment. Here is a sun, diamond underneath it, a diamond on the left side; a square in the corner enclosing two small circles.

8. *July.* (Anta-asitua: anta, copper; asitua, great dance.) This began the summer solstice; they cultivated the land and prepared it for sowing. Here is a pear-shaped figure, a curved line, and an angular one.

9. *August.* (Capac-asitua: capac, powerful.) They sowed corn, potatoes, &c. Here are two longitudinal lines, and two cross lines; also, a pear-shaped figure, a curved line, an angular one, and three strokes.

10. *September.* (Umu-Raymi: umu, head.) In this month took place the enrolling of those liable to be taxed, and the verification of the prior register. It was also called Coya-raymi, for now the coyas, or princesses, and others married. Here are two small spaces, one with two diamond-shaped figures, the other with a diamond, quarter of a moon, and two curved lines.

11. *October.* (Aya-marca : aya, a corpse ; and marca, to carry in arms.) Now was celebrated the feast of the dead. The potters made large vessels for the chica. In each house this beverage was made and drunk at the feasts of the following months. Here is a different sort of face of the sun, and a quarter of the moon.

12. *November.* (Capac-raymi : capac, rich ; raymi, to dance.) This space is similar to the first month. Dancing and drinking were carried to great excess. They represented tragedies and comedies composed by the Amautas. The haravec or poet composed the haravi or melodies, and cachuas, songs.

One of the dramas has been preserved ; a portion will be found in Mr. Markham's "Cuzco and Lima," p. 174. It is called "Ollanta, or the Severity of a Father and the Generosity of a King," composed in Quichna about the beginning of the fourteenth century. The following is part of a speech by the Huillac-Umu, or high-priest of the Sun :—

"O living Sun ! I watch thy course,
As it moves downwards in the heavens ;
For you are now preparing
A thousand sacrificial Llamas.
Their blood shall flow for thy glory.
For you too is gathered the herbs of the field.
Glory to thee, O living sun !"

A specimen of their melodies or haravi :—

"Cay Ila Llapi
Pununqui
Chaupi tuta
Hamusca.

"My song
Will lull you to sleep ;
I will be here, my love,
And watch over thee."

The small compartments on either side of the triangular gateway at the top, as well as those at the bottom, may be intended for the Puchuc-quilla, or two-fourths of a moon, remaining.

We know that the Inca Peruvians divided the year into months, or quilla-huata, (moon-year) ; the solar being called inti-huata, (sun-year). As their lunar year fell short of the true time, they verified their calendar by solar observations, made by means of a number of cylindrical columns raised on the high land round Cuzco, which served them for taking azimuths ; and by measuring their shadows, they ascertained the exact time of the solstices.

The period of the equinoxes they determined by help of a solitary pillar or gnomon placed in the centre of a circle, which was described in the area of the great Temple of the Sun, and traversed by a diameter drawn east and west.

The constellation Hyades in Taurus they called the jaw-bone of the Tapir. The Pleiades and Southern Cross were known to them, as was the planet Venus.

The Mexicans had an elaborate zodiac ; the Muyscas of Bagota had a curious lunar calendar ; of the other nations of America I have been unable to find that they had any such astronomical representation except this of the Inca Peruvians, and the first I have seen or heard of. Should these observations be made public, the learned in ancient Peruvian history may be able to give other information regarding these, to me, curious monuments of antiquity*.

* Drawings of the zodiac and of the tupu will be given in Mr. Bollaert's forthcoming work, "Antiquarian, Ethnological, and other Researches, in North Granada, Equador, Peru, and Chile." (Trübner : London.)

Feb. 2. JOHN BRUCE, Esq., V.-P., in the Chair.

The collection of antiquities formed by the late Dr. William Roots, F.S.A., and presented to the Society by his son, Sudlow Roots, Esq., of Kingston-upon-Thames, was laid on the table. It comprises some interesting examples of ancient British, Anglo-Saxon, and mediæval weapons, principally derived from the bed of the Thames near Richmond.

A cordial vote of thanks was given to Mr. Sudlow Roots for his liberal donation.

Captain Alfred T. Windus was elected Fellow.

Mr. JOHN EVANS communicated remarks in illustration of a rubbing which he exhibited from a brass in King's Langley Church. On this memorial a portion of the inscription has been cut away. There is no doubt that this was done in order to remove the words, "Pray for the souls of," and "of whose souls Jhsu have mercy, Amen."

Mr. W. H. HART exhibited a deed of Richard Evelyn, Esq., dated June 16th, 1635, conveying lands in Sussex to his sons John Evelyn, gentleman, his "second sonne," and Richard Evelyn his "yongest sonne,"—"for their better advancement and preferment in tyme to come."

The DIRECTOR then read the conclusion of Mr. A. H. Rhind's communication, entitled "Ortholithic Vestiges in North Africa, and their place in Primæval Archæology."

Feb. 9. FREDERICK OUVRY, Esq., Treasurer, and afterwards O. MORGAN, Esq., V.-P., in the Chair.

A list of books, presented by the Secretary of State for India, was read, when it was moved and carried unanimously,

"That the thanks of the Society be offered to the Secretary of State for India, and to Sir George Clerk, K.C.B., for the donation of a series of works on Oriental Antiquities and Philology."

Mr. Alfred Heales and Mr. Gilbert James French were balloted for and duly elected Fellows.

Mr. J. J. HOWARD exhibited two deeds with seals appended relating to the manor of Baddesley Clinton, in the county of Warwick. One of them is a grant from James de Biseg to Adam, son of Ralph, late of Baddesley; the other, which, like the first, is undated, is a grant from Thomas de Clynton and Magiria his wife to James de Clynton of the manor of Baddesley.

The Rev. T. HUGO exhibited drawings, and read a description, of a new method of delineating antiquities and works of art by Mr. Slowcombe.

Mr. W. W. WYNNE, M.P., exhibited an ivory diptych, found at Rhug, representing the Crucifixion and the Crowning of the Virgin.

The Rev. R. S. ELLIS communicated, through Sir Henry Ellis, letters and other documents relating to the escape of Bothwell, and his imprisonment in Denmark, in continuation of his memoir on that subject, recently read before the Society.

Feb. 16. The Earl STANHOPE, President, in the Chair.

The Marquis of BRISTOL, V.-P., exhibited a priced sale-catalogue of the furniture, &c., of the Countess of Dover, deceased in 1730.

Mr. EDWARD HAWKINS exhibited the badge of a King's messenger of the reign of George III.

Mr. B. B. WOODWARD exhibited, by permission of Mr. G. B. Baker, a stone celt and two celts in bronze, found at Mettingham, Suffolk.

Mr. C. D. E. FORTNUM read a communication on the earthenware dishes, or *baccini*, which decorate the towers and other parts of churches in Central Italy. It has been supposed that those at Pisa had been brought from Majorca by the Pisans after their attack on that island in the twelfth century. After a careful examination of those in several churches at Pisa, Mr. Fortnum came to the conclusion that they were nearly all of native Italian workmanship. None of the specimens have any metallic lustre, and the ornaments are principally engraved in outline. He had seen only one which seemed to be of Oriental workmanship, and which strongly resembled the earthenware commonly termed Persian. This communication was illustrated by a series of drawings of the *baccini*.

Mr. HENDERSON, Mr. O. MORGAN, Mr. FORTNUM, and Mr. FRANKS exhibited numerous specimens of the so-called Persian ware, on which the latter made some remarks. This ware, he observed, might be divided into three categories. I. A coarse porcelain, either white or a brilliant blue with metallic reflexions. II. A porous earthenware with a brilliant glaze and colouring, ornamented chiefly with flowers. III. An earthenware of a dingier hue, with minute ornaments in black, yellow, or red. These wares are all termed Persian, but Mr. Franks had for some time considered the second variety as probably made in Asia Minor or the neighbouring islands; some specimens having Turkish inscriptions, while tiles with similar ornamentation are to be found in buildings in Asia Minor and Egypt. Recently M. Salzmann, a French gentleman residing at Rhodes, had, on seeing some specimens, pronounced them to be undoubtedly made at Lindo, in the island of Rhodes, at a manufactory which took its origin during the occupation of the island by the Knights of St. John, and continued up to the seventeenth century.

Mr. WILDE exhibited a series of drawings from tiles in a house at Cairo, with patterns exactly similar.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

January 6. The Rev. C. W. BINGHAM in the Chair.

The Rev. Edmund Venables communicated an account of the extensive Roman remains discovered during the previous summer at Carisbrooke, in the Isle of Wight. The casual notice of fragments of a British urn and some Roman tiles in April last had induced Mr. Spickernell, of Freshwater, to make excavations; and the site of a villa, with a handsome tessellated floor, a bath with hypocausts, decorations painted in fresco, and other vestiges, had been brought to light. The discovery occurred in the grounds of the Vicarage, and every facility for the explorations had been readily granted by the Rev. E. James, the Vicar, through whose good taste it is hoped that these curious evidences of actual occupation of the Isle of Vectis by the Romans, which had sometimes been called in question, may be permanently preserved. By the kindness of Mr. Brion, of Newport, a large representation of the mosaic pavement, printed in colours for a forthcoming work on the antiquities of the island, by Mr. Ernest Wilkins and Mr. Brion, was sent for exhibition.

Mr. Edmund Waterton, F.S.A., sent a very interesting Essay on the classification and distinctive character of finger-rings, from the earliest periods; pointing out their various uses in ancient and mediæval times, the superstitious notions associated with them, and their value as illustrating manners and customs, and the prevalent taste or sentiment in successive phases of social refinement.

The Rev. E. Trollope gave an account of a remarkable little MS. roll, which was brought for examination. Its date is the thirteenth century. It bears on one side a satirical poem in Norman-French, composed, probably, to be sung in the halls of the barons, soon after the commotions in London in 1263. Many distinguished nobles are named, but the chief commendation of the rhymer is bestowed upon Simon de Montfort. This poem has

GENT. MAG. VOL. CCVIII.

been published by Mr. Wright. On the other side of the MS. exhibited is written an English interlocutory poem of the fourteenth century, one of the earliest examples of a curious class of dramatic compositions, and valuable for its dialectical peculiarities. It has been printed by Sir F. Madden in the *Reliquiæ Antiquæ*.

Mr. Trollope also gave some notices of the singular relics designated hand-bricks, being clumps of terra-cotta, rudely formed by squeezing a piece of clay, usually with the *left* hand. Such objects have occurred in abundance at Wainfleet, in Lincolnshire, and elsewhere, and in Guernsey, as described by Mr. Lukis. They have been regarded as connected with some operations in the manufacture of pottery. The relics discovered by Mr. Trollope, and sent for examination, occurred near Hale Magna, Lincolnshire, in a tumulus recently removed by the Hon. and Rev. F. Sugden, proprietor of the land. Among a mass of burnt matter, probably a sepulchral deposit, many rudely formed clumps of baked clay were found resembling those termed hand-bricks, with others of more regular four-sided fashion. Also bones of a deer, possibly relics of the funeral feast. Mr. Trollope supposes that the little bricks may in this instance have been combined together to form a small domed covering over the ashes of the dead, or the cinerary urn; and their form approaches sufficiently to that of the voussoirs of an arch to justify the conjecture that in localities where slabs of stone could not be obtained, the remains of the dead may occasionally have been protected by such curiously constructed receptacles.

The Duke of Northumberland sent for examination some curious relics of ancient mining operations in Montgomeryshire, recently presented to his Grace's Museum at Alnwick Castle, by Sir Hugh Williams, Bart. They consisted of an iron miner's pick, found at a depth of 60 feet in the old workings attributed to the Romans in the Snow Brook mines on Plinlimmon; and a round ball of stone artificially shaped,

K k

and doubtless used in some process of pounding the ore in ancient times. With this last was found a portion of a stag's horn fashioned to serve as the handle of some implement, and well suited for the handle of one of the perforated stone mauls or axe-heads, which occur with early remains.

Sir T. R. Gage, Bart., brought an exquisite enamelled triptych of silver, painted in translucent enamel in the peculiar style of the early part of the fourteenth century. Sir Thomas stated that it had been obtained by his father in Portugal, but Mr. Franks remarked that it is an example of French art, and of the choicest description. The subjects, eleven in number, are the chief incidents in the passion of our Lord, with figures of St. Anne, St. Catharine and St. Margaret.

Mr. Edward Richardson described the recent discovery of an effigy in Aston church, near Birmingham, which had been concealed by pews, and is not noticed by Dugdale. A drawing, which had been kindly executed by Mr. Alan Everett, Secretary of the Society of Arts at Birmingham, was sent for exhibition. The effigies present the character and features of military equipment of the time of Henry VI., and deserve examination on account of some peculiarities. The chief cause, however, which had excited interest in regard to the discovery of the figure, was, that a piece of actual armour was found fitted to the lower part of the face, giving the impression that it had been a kind of beaver, or mentonière, protecting the chin, in combination with the *salade* worn at the period. Mr. Richardson referred to some other instances in which, as he supposed, pieces of real armour had

possibly been attached to monumental figures. In the present instance, however, the adjustment of the iron relic appears to have been accidental, and it seems to be one of the pointed visors of the headpieces of a much later period.

Mrs. Alexander Kerr presented a series of beautiful photographs of mediæval plate, sculptured ivories, standing cups, and other choice examples of art workmanship obtained by her on the Continent.

The Rev. Fuller Russell brought some sculptures in ivory of the finest class of art. One of them, formerly in Pugin's collection, is a devotional folding tablet, with subjects from the history of our Lord. The date, Mr. Franks observed, may be assigned to about 1320; and the introduction of the English rose, with some other features in the workmanship, justifies the supposition that these carvings were executed in England. The other specimens exhibited were a portion of another tablet, date 1300, and a spirited little group of figures, representing St. Peter and Malchus, date about 1400. A companion subject, by the same sculptor, is in Mr. Rohde Hawkins's collection.

An interesting plan of the remains of the conventual church and cloisters, with the adjoining buildings, at Shap Abbey, Westmoreland, recently excavated by command of the Earl of Lonsdale, was laid before the meeting by the Rev. James Simpson, Vicar of Shap, under whose care the recent explorations at the Abbey have been carried out. A full report on the results of this work was promised for a subsequent meeting. A memoir on further researches in the Troad, by Mr. Frank Calvert, is also reserved for a future occasion.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

Jan. 26. W. S. W. VAUX, Esq., President, in the Chair.

Dr. Julius Friedlaender, of Berlin, communicated a notice of a coin of Arpi, and shewed why the coins which, in the catalogue of the late Lord Northwick's coins, are said to be erroneously attributed to this town,—being always found in the

South of Asia Minor,—belong, if not to Arpi, yet to some town of Southern Italy.

Mr. Evans read a paper upon some rare and unpublished British coins, comprising some of Cunobeline, Tasciovanus, Dubnovellaunus, and others. The most remarkable were a new type in gold of Cunobeline, with the horse to the left instead of

to the right; two others of the same prince giving the legends *TASCHIOVANTIS* and *CAMVLODVNO*; three coins with the legend more or less complete, *EVLIS* (which it was suggested were in some manner connected with the British capital *VERV-*

LAMIVM); a copper coin of *Dubnovellaunus*, being the first known of him in that metal; a gold coin with the legend *ANDO*, and one in silver with *TEÐ*, both of uncertain attribution.

ESSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Oct. 20, 1859. The annual meeting was held at the Museum, Saffron Walden, the Right Hon. Lord BRAYBROOKE, President, in the Chair.

The Report stated—

“ Since the last general annual meeting, two general meetings have been held for the reading of papers and exhibition of antiquities, which were more numerous attended than any of the Society’s previous meetings, — viz., at Stratford, in Dec. 1858, and at Barking, in June, 1859.

“ The volume of the Society’s ‘ Transactions’ at Waltham has been put into the hands of members during the past year, and it is hoped that it has given satisfaction. The next volume, containing papers read at the Hadleigh meeting, is almost ready for issue.

“ During the year, forty-six new members have joined the Society.

“ Your Council have never lost sight of the desirableness of establishing a Museum at Colchester; but circumstances have hitherto prevented the accomplishment of that object. It is confidently hoped that it may be attained within another year, and in that case its opening will appropriately be celebrated by the holding of the next annual meeting of the Society at Colchester.”

The Rev. F. Spurrell, the financial secretary, read the statement of the funds. He said that financially their position was every way encouraging. They had a balance in hand of something like £120; they were entirely free from debt, and every bill had been paid. As they were looking forward to the annual subscriptions, he thought they should be doing right in investing their funds, and he should therefore ask for authority to invest them in the three per cent. consols; which proposition was agreed to.

The Rev. R. B. Burgess, Rector of Chickney, and the Rev. J. Collin, Vicar of Strethall, were then elected members of the Society. The officers for the past year were re-elected. C. K. Probert, Esq., of Newport, and the Rev. J. Spurrell were elected members of the Council.

Joshua Clarke, Esq., read a paper on the name of the town of Saffron Walden, and exhibited several plants of saffron in flower, also impressions in wax of the seal of the Arms of the Corporation, viz., Three plants of saffron, surrounded by a battlemented wall, and four towers—a pun on the name, “ Saffron walled in,” — the legend being, “ Comm: Sigill: majoris et aldermand: ville de Saffron Walden in comm: Essex.”

The next paper read was one by the Rev. J. H. Sperling, on the Churches of North-west Essex, since published in the “ Ecclesiologist” for February, 1860. Many brasses and other antiquities in the museum were minutely described by Mr. Clarke. The castle and the church were visited; but the chief feature of the day was an excursion to Audley End, the magnificent seat of the noble President. Lord Braybrooke received his visitors in the great hall, where numerous objects of high antiquarian and historic interest were exhibited, including a superb collection of ancient rings.

After a full examination of these, of the coin cabinet in the library, and the portraits, the company proceeded to the Museum, which, as is well known, is almost exclusively the result of Lord Braybrooke’s individual researches upon Roman and Saxon sites in the neighbourhood, and upon the borders of Essex and Cambridgeshire during a series of years. From the nature, extent, and fruits of these researches, perhaps they are entitled to be

classed amongst the most valuable and considerable which have taken place since the celebrated explorations of Dr. Faussett among the Saxon cemeteries of Kent a century ago, the results of which have been recently given to the world by Mr. Joseph Mayer under the able editorship of Mr. C. Roach Smith.

The Audley End collection, however, though its archæological value takes a very wide range, most nearly concerns the history of the Roman and Saxon occupation of the north-west portion of Essex and parts adjacent. None of the peculiar circular fibulæ of the Jutes, common in Kent, or the saucer-shaped varieties found in Berkshire, Oxfordshire, and Gloucestershire, appear; the prevalent form, and very numerous and interesting varieties too, were those designated "cruciform;" one of them elaborately ornamented and gilt, almost equal in size and beauty to the great Ingersby fibula, (Leicestershire). These ornaments indicate very surely the location of the various Saxon tribes in Britain. Several fine and very perfect specimens of the ornaments first designated by Mr. Roach Smith "Girdle-hangers," analogous to the modern *chatellaine*, are contained in the collection; but it was suggested by a very able archæologist present, that they might also have been worn for the purpose of looping up the long garments of the Anglo-Saxon ladies. Many varieties of the girdle-hanger have been found in different parts of the kingdom, as well as in Germany. Combs, bone pins, and various articles of the toilet, both Roman and Saxon, are numerous. The collection of pottery, both Roman and Saxon, is extremely fine, and affords many varieties. These include some highly ornamented specimens of Saxon urns of great interest, and very perfect examples of Samian ware. The specimens of Roman glass manufacture are of extreme interest, the vessels being of large size and very perfect. Among the Roman bronzes was the colander, or strainer, with a handle several inches long, and pierced with very minute holes forming a pattern, from the Borough-field at Chesterford, whence his Lordship obtained the extraordinary hoard

of 200 first-brass coins in the finest preservation, which were exhibited to the members in the library. A number of Roman implements, which excited much attention and speculation, were a set of what appeared to be scythes, of the same size and shape as those in modern use, except that the ends to which it must be presumed the handles were affixed in some way, were returned towards the edge in the manner of a sickle, but much more acutely, to the extent perhaps of a foot or eighteen inches. It is obvious that the handles could not have been attached according to the method now in use. With these were large iron tires of the wheels of Roman vehicles. Some large and very curious Roman locks were also shewn, the construction of which his Lordship explained; and some curious specimens of large iron chains. Many fragments of Roman wall-painting, the colours still fresh and brilliant, afforded examples of the mode in which the interiors of the villas were decorated; and there was one large piece of tessellated pavement, but not of very elaborate character.

Around the walls of the museum were arranged many umbos of Saxon shields, with a variety of weapons, swords, and knives. There were also several highly interesting specimens of military weapons of the sixteenth century, which were purchased by Lord Braybrooke, at a sale at Debden Hall, the seat of Sir Francis Vincent. These included an English bill of the time of Henry VIII., a two-handed sword, a halbert also of the sixteenth century, and a very remarkable pole-axe, or *hache d'armes*, a weapon used in single combat during the fifteenth century, but probably of somewhat later date. The head is formed of iron, coated partly with brass; on one side is a maul, divided into four square blunt teeth issuing from the mouth of a lion, and upon the other side a slightly curved spike, also protruding from the lion's jaws; the handle is ornamented with *fleurs-de-lis*, and just beneath the head are a rose and *fleur-de-lis*, with two kneeling boys, as supporters, sustaining a mitre; acorns were also attached to the handle, to keep the hand in proper po-

sition when using the weapon. Examples of this weapon are extremely rare.

On the whole the present meeting may be regarded as one of the most interesting

which the Society has yet held in the county, although the attendance of members was less numerous than at those held in the vicinity of the metropolis.

**MEROVINGIAN ANTIQUITIES DISCOVERED AT ENVERMEU, JULY, 1859,
BY THE ABBÉ COCHET.**

THE Abbé Cochet devoted the month of July last to an eighth and last examination of the Merovingian cemetery at Envermeu. This resting-place, since its first discovery through the cutting of a new road in 1850, has proved a source of much valuable revelation in the yet so obscure origin of the French monarchy.

Although this last research has been less productive than the former ones as regards the number of relics found, yet a host of new details and unlooked-for revelations have combined to render it no less valuable. The peculiar character of the cemetery of Envermeu has always been to throw, on each examination, fresh light on former discoveries.

This last research, too, has further had the advantage of completing the study of this cemetery, which has proved the most important hitherto discovered in Normandy. This old resting-place of the Franks is now well understood in its entirety. The form was very nearly circular, and it is very probable that a tumulus formerly was raised over it.

The portion recently examined seems to have been the most violated and pillaged of the whole cemetery. Out of forty graves opened on this occasion, above thirty had been already ransacked at some former period: such spoliation must be attributed to a contemporary age. The ten graves that remained nearly intact must have been reputed the least rich, and, in fact, they did not yield relics of the same value as many other graves.

The following is a list of the objects recently found:—

BRONZE OBJECTS.

- 3 fibulae of the handle shape, found on the breast.
- 6 belt-buckles, plated, of which one was set with glass.

- 2 belt-clasps, with engraved plates.
- 2 small buckles for straps.
- All these objects were found at the waist.
- 16 heads of nails for ornamenting the belt.
- 2 ditto for ornamenting a scabbard.
- 3 triangular buckle-points, one of them double.
- 4 needles.
- 1 ring, still on the finger.
- 1 hair-pin, found near the head.
- 2 rings.

IRON OBJECTS.

- 2 axes, or franciscas—one small. Both found at the feet.
- 4 lances, or frameæ; three found at the head, one at the feet.
- 4 sabres, or scramasaxes; one of them broken, another notched.
- 11 knives, two of them in leather cases, found by belt-buckles.
- 5 brad-awls, which seem to have been used for piercing leather, and to have been part of a military outfit.
- 7 belt-buckles.
- 1 belt-clasp of oval form, and seemingly damascened.
- 2 purse-clasps.
- 1 spur, found by the feet.
- 1 ring, found at the waist.

POTTERY, GLASS, AND FLINT.

- 10 earthen vessels, seven of which are black, two white, and one red. Two or three vessels were blackened by the fire, and appeared to have been used. One of the black vessels had a handle and a spout. These vessels, as usual, were empty, and were placed at the feet of the dead; they probably merely contained water.
- 1 glass bead.
- 2 fire-flints, found at the waist.

Total number of objects, 94.

Correspondence of Sylvanus Urban.

[Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable, for publication, but in order that a copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.]

MURAL PAINTINGS.

MR. URBAN,—Having obtained permission to remain up during the last Vacation, and finding it rather dull, I amused myself with making excursions to old churches in the neighbourhood, and examining them with the help of the “Guide” published by the Oxford Architectural Society. I found this book in general very accurate and useful, and the changes that have taken place, since it was published, in many of the churches, have affected the arrangement of seats and the other furniture or fittings more than the fabrics themselves, which have been little altered. Painted glass has been added in some cases, but this, being modern, will not interest your readers. In a few cases, the old paintings on the walls have been discovered by scraping off plaster and whitewash, and you may be glad to have sketches of these. I therefore send you two. One from Charlton-on-Otmoor; this is on one of the pillars in the nave, and has every appearance of being original; the style of the drawing, as you will see, belongs to the thirteenth century, and as this part of the church is described as Early English, it agrees very well with the date of the construction. The crescent and the star, I am told, refer to the time of the Crusades, which seems to carry back the work to the early part of the century.

The other is a head of St. Peter, I believe, from the chancel of the church at Chalgrove, where Hampden was killed, and where a hideous pillar was erected to his memory about twenty years ago. This chancel is of the time of Edward II., and is a very perfect and good example of that time; and the walls of both sides and at the east end are covered with a series of paintings of small figures arranged in groups according to the subjects, part of which are evidently Scriptural, but of which I trust some person more competent than myself will furnish you with a complete account. I hear that a paper has been read upon them before the Oxford Architectural Society, which perhaps you can obtain. The drawings appear to me remarkably good, and a very complete and interesting series.—I am, &c.

Oxford, Feb. 1860.

AN UNDERGRADUATE.

[SYLVANUS URBAN is much obliged to his young friend, and hopes that others will follow his example. He has the satisfaction of presenting his readers with copies of the sketches. He is reminded that the present Sir Henry Ellis was a correspondent of his when an undergraduate at St. John's College more than sixty years ago, about 1796, if he remembers rightly.]

CHARLTON-ON-OTMOOR CHURCH, OXON.

CHALGROVE CHURCH, OXON.

ANCIENT VIEW OF PARIS.



De sancte genevieve

MR. URBAN,—I believe the accompanying drawing, copied from an exquisitely illuminated manuscript of the close of the fifteenth century, will prove doubly interesting to you, as exhibiting St. Geneviève, with her usual emblems, (holding a candle lighted by an angel, which the devil attempts to extinguish,) and a quaint bird's-eye view of the ancient city of Paris, of which she is regarded as the special patroness.

The view comprises the Ile de la Cité, the site of the Roman Lutetia, the Seine diverging on either side, crossed by timber bridges erected upon piles, nearly in the line of the existing Pont-Neuf, the quays being protected by a solid stone parapet. Water mills are formed in connexion with the northern bridge, and the other has a continuous row of half-timbered buildings forming a covered way.

Immediately beneath the figure of the saint appears the north-west

prospect of the cathedral of Nôtre Dame, with its solemn grey massive towers, and the elegant *flèche* for the sanctus bell.

On the northern bank of the isle are seen the round towers and conical roofs of the Conciergerie, and in the centre the venerable Palais de Justice, originally the residence of the kings of France; adjoining it is the façade of the unrivalled Sainte Chapelle, with its circular window, lofty gable, elegant turret, and gilded crosses; the entrance to the curious substructure and the ascent to the principal floor being distinctly shewn.

The whole of the islet in front of this structure is laid out as a garden and shrubbery, and enclosed by an embattled wall, washed by the river, having a water-gate at the extremity, formed in several stages with salient angle-turrets and steep roof.

The distant towers, spires, and turrets stretching southward in the direction of the "Quartier Latin," still so rich in ecclesiastical remains, group harmoniously with steep roofs and gables, several of which oversail upon arches, as in many French towns, if not in the Paris of the nineteenth century.

A hilly landscape forms the background; in the river is an isolated water-mill of small dimensions, as compared with the huge figures in the approaching boat; wherever human forms are indicated to animate the lower scene, their proportions are colossal, and not diminished by height, distance, or perspective, but rather proportioned to the dominant figure of the saintly shepherdess, to whom the rest of the picture is merely accessory; still it is deserving of careful study and much commendation.

I am, &c.,

Oxford, Feb. 1860.

C. A. BUCKLER.

THE CHURCH OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW, HYDE, NEAR WINCHESTER.

MR. URBAN,—A note of an interesting discovery, made early in last year, respecting the architecture of this church, may be acceptable to your readers.

In the "Architectural Notes" by Mr. J. H. Parker in the Winchester volume of the Archæological Institute, p. 12, the tradition that the church of St. Bartholomew, Hyde, was built of fragments from the Abbey buildings, is noticed, together with the occurrence of a fine Norman south doorway, and of an Early English window on the north side. Visitors may remember that there was an appendage on the north side, which might have been called a north transept, and which most probably was a chantry chapel; and that a late Norman capital was visible on the west side

of the arch of this chapel. When it was determined to enlarge the church, an examination was made at this part of the building, and it was proved, by cutting away part of the wall, that there was originally a north aisle, separated from the nave by three Norman arches with cylindrical piers, one of which (with the spring of the two arches, east and west, from its abacus) was found connected with the capital before named. On the side of this pier, and preserved by the masonry built against it, was a full-length painting of a bishop, *in pontificalibus*, with the low-pointed mitre of the late Norman times. The work filling up the pier-arches seems to be Early English.

The explanation of this most probably

is to be found in the record (Wharton, *Ang. Sacra*, vol. i. p. 299), that during the wars of Stephen's reign, in 1141, the whole suburb of Hyde was burnt; "*ecclesia sanctimonialium combusta et ecclesia de Hida*," this church of St. Bartholomew; which when it was rebuilt preserved of its original north aisle only the chantry-chapel

I have spoken of, the relics of its original Norman construction being almost wholly hidden by the Early English work of its restorers.
I am, &c.

B. B. WOODWARD.

Haverstock-hill, London,
Jan. 9, 1860.

OLIVER CROMWELL'S SADDLE-ROOM, AT CHRISTCHURCH, HANTS.

MR. URBAN,—A curious discovery was recently made at Christ Church by Mr. Ferrey. Over the apsidal chapel in the south transept is a similar chapel in the story above; but over the two Decorated chapels of the north transept is an oblong chamber with windows, which were never glazed, but were closed by shutters. It was called "Oliver Cromwell's Saddle-room," and certain holes were shewn in the plaster on the west wall which were said to mark the places where the Ironsides fixed pegs to hold their horses' bridles, &c. As every Jacobean building is attributed locally to Inigo Jones, so all dilapidations of remote times are set down to "Old Noll." But no Roundhead did harm to Christ Church. On opening the shutters and admitting a strong light, the plaster displayed the perfect plan of a Decorated window, punctured and outlined; on a careful measurement of an empty window-case at the east end of the south aisle of the nave, the dimensions of tracery, lights and mullions were found to correspond

identically. This window is now being filled in accordance with this original design. This room, probably, was appropriated to the Master of the fabric. To the south of the south transept were the refectory and kitchen. But on the west side of the north transept were the so-called "Castellan's rooms." With that perfect Norman house by the side of the Avon, and the keep on the mound adjoining, the castellan would not require apartments built on the side of a church. There were steps and a door leading to them out of the north aisle of the nave; is it not more probable that they formed perhaps a sacristy below, and a library or muniment chamber above?

I am, &c.

MACKENZIE WALCOTT, M.A.

P.S. A good Early English door, that used by the Prior in entering from the cloister, has been discovered within the last fortnight, in the easternmost bay of the south nave-aisle.

WORCESTER CATHEDRAL LIBRARY.

MR. URBAN,—This library, it is well known, contains several thousand volumes of valuable works, including the Fathers, many writers of the period of the Reformation, and tracts on Church History; but it is not so generally known that the MSS. contained therein are numerous and of considerable value. The illuminated writings of the monks are singularly beautiful, and it may be remembered that not long ago a MS. was discovered here which is believed to be unique in this country, namely, Vacarius's Epitome of the Roman Law. Like the cathedral to which it belongs, the library suffered much by the

GENT. MAG. VOL. CCVIII.

rude hands of the civil war troopers. Aubrey tells us that "Captain Silas Taylor garbled the library, whence he had the grant of King Edgar printed in Selden's *Mare Clausum*. I have seen it many times. He offered it to the King (Charles II.) for £120, but his Majesty would not give so much; at length," adds the gossiping chronicler, "his creditors seized his effects. I told one of the prebends, but they cared not for such things. I believe it hath wrapped herrings by this time." More care is now taken of the precious relics preserved here, and the present librarian, the Rev. R. Sarjeant, has with-

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much judgment and labour prepared a catalogue of the entire MSS. in the library, sufficient copies of which will be printed for distribution among the principal librarians and other learned men in the kingdom and elsewhere. If this example were

followed, the treasures of our cathedral libraries would become gradually known to those who best can appreciate them.

I am, &c.,

J. NOAKE.

Worcester, Feb. 2, 1860.

JOHN OR IVON CHALKHILL.

MR. URBAN,—Izaak Walton was ninety years old when he published, in 1683, "*Thealma and Clearchus*, a Pastoral History in smooth and easy verse, written long since by John Chalkhill, Esq., an acquaintant and friend of Edmund Spenser." In the preface, written in 1678, Walton gives us the following curt but amiable portraiture: "And, I have also this truth to say of the author, that he was in his time a man generally known, and as well beloved; for he was humble, and obliging in his behaviour, a gentleman, a scholar, very innocent and prudent; and indeed his whole life was useful, quiet, and virtuous. God send the story may meet with, or make all readers like him. I. W."

This is literally all that is known of the author of "*Thealma and Clearchus*," with the exception of two songs published by Walton in his "*Compleat Angler*," signed "Io Chalkhill." His life is a hidden mystery, which even the industry and inquisitive zeal of modern antiquarianism have failed to unravel. This is singular in relation to one described as *a man generally known*. Among the Middlesex County Records, of the thirtieth to the last year of the reign of Elizabeth, I find the name of Ivon Chalkhill, gentleman, one of the coroners of our Lady the Queen. In a roll of the year 1601, containing the names of the coroners, bailiffs, high-constables, &c., for Westminster and Middlesex, he is described as "Ion Chalkhill, generosus." He wrote a singularly beautiful hand, as his autographs appended to several documents testify, and although in the Records he is called *Ivon* Chalkhill, he subscribed himself "Ion" and sometimes "Io Chalkhill." It is worthy of remark that the songs printed in the "*Angler*" thirty years before the publication of "*Thealma*," are also signed "Io

Chalkhill*." Could the Middlesex coroner have been the poet? His office would have made him *generally known*, he must also have been a contemporary of Edmund Spenser, through whose influence we may conjecture he may have obtained his appointment. Mr. Singer, who reprinted "*Thealma and Clearchus*," thought Chalkhill a fictitious personage, and the poem the composition of Izaak Walton; a similar opinion is expressed by Sir Egerton Bridges in the "*Retrospective Review*," but the songs in the "*Compleat Angler*" indicate an ancient friendship. Sir John Hawkins says, that "John Chalkhill's tomb of black marble is still to be seen on the walls of Winchester Cathedral, by which it appears he died in May 1679, at the age of eighty." Walton writing his preface to "*Thealma*" in 1678, not only speaks of him as dead, but as one *who was in his time known*, &c., an expression which would lead to the inference that Chalkhill had been so long dead as to be then almost forgotten. Besides, the tomb in Winchester Cathedral cannot be the tomb of the author of "*Thealma and Clearchus*," who was an "acquaintant and friend" of Edmund Spenser, for Spenser died in 1598, a year before the John Chalkhill of Winchester Cathedral was born.

The only evidence we have that Chalkhill's name was John, is from the title-page to "*Thealma*," printed in 1683. Walton wrote the preface May 7, 1678, as he was in 1683 ninety years of age, the probability is that he did not revise the proofs. Might not, therefore, the "John" in the title-page be the printer's supposed

* In the first edition, Lond. 12mo., 1653, the songs (pp. 85—209) have no signatures, but they appear in the subsequent editions.

correction of the "Io" or "Ion" of Chalkhill's signature, as it appears not only in autographs among the Records, but also at the foot of the songs in the "Angler"? It is possible, for such errors were not uncommon. In documents to which his own signature is attached, his name is variously spelt. A typographical error is far more probable, than that an author, so truthful and genial as dear old Izaak, could perpetrate a literary deception^b.

Moreover, Walton was not indifferent to fame, and surely "Thealma" would have added a laurel to his brow. The coroner may not have been the poet, but the existence of this Ivon Chalkhill, a contemporary of the author of the "Faerie Queene," is a fact, I think, worth recording. It may prove a clue to a more satisfactory result.—I am, &c.,

F. SOMNER MERRYWEATHER.
Colney Hatch.

THE FIRST MUSIC HALL AND ORATORIO.

MR. URBAN,—In a collection of old Prints, Title-pages, and other Miscellanies made by John Bagford, (Harl. MSS. British Museum, No. 5,956, Art. 40,) is a curious engraved address of the year 1698, signed by "Cavendish Weedon," proposing to erect in Lincoln's Inn Fields a chapel for the performance of choral services at the great festivals, daily service morning and evening, and on Sundays, to be a chapel-of-ease to St. Giles's.

This was to be effected by subscription, and the Fields were to be laid out with walks, fountains, &c., for a public promenade. The scheme of the chapel appears to have failed, but the ornamental enclosure has been carried into effect with the exception of the fountains, &c.

^b Sir Egerton Bridges thinks that had Chalkhill been more than a fiction, Izaak would have treated us with some delightful details of his life; but we must remember that Walton speaks of Chalkhill as one of *long since*. Retrospective Review, vol. iv. 231. See also Flatman's verses prefixed to the poem:—

"Long had bright Thealma lain obscure," &c.

The projector, Mr. Cavendish Weedon, published in 1701-2, "The Oration, Anthems, and Poems, spoken and sung at the performance of Divine Music, for the entertainment of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the H. H. of Commons, Jan. 31st, 1701." (In British Museum, "Weedon.")

The performance, of which this was the second, took place at Stationers' Hall. From this book it appears that the oration was in prose, and that the musical part consisted of an anthem selected from the Psalms, and composed by Dr. Bull, and a second anthem of the same kind composed by Dr. Blow. These were in parts for tenor, counter-tenor, bass, and chorus. To these was added a poem to be sung.

It appears that this was the first performance of sacred music in London, and that it gave rise to the oratorios afterwards composed by Handel, Haydn, &c.

I am, &c.

E. G. B.

Dec. 16, 1859.

HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

A General History of Hampshire. By B. B. WOODWARD, B.A., F.S.A. Parts I.—IV. (Sold to Subscribers only. James S. Virtue.)—It is certainly somewhat remarkable that a district which so abounds with matters of historical interest as Hampshire, has never yet had them systematically illustrated. We have heard that an Archæological Society is in contemplation, and we trust that it may be founded; with such a field as it will have before it, its success certainly ought not to admit of question. Meanwhile, as an addition to our county histories, and as a pioneer for the intended Society, we are glad to call attention to Mr. Woodward's work, which as far as it has yet gone is manifestly a vast improvement on Warner. The plan of it is to give a topographical description of the county as it is at the present day, based on personal knowledge, and to use its former condition and history in illustration. It is proposed to complete the work in three vols. 4to., and by publication in monthly parts (price 2s. 6d.) it is to be brought to a close in a comparatively short period. Each part, we may remark, has a couple of steel engravings, among which we may see views, portraits, and seals. The portrait of William of Wykeham we cannot say is altogether to our taste; it professes to be, as we understand the inscription, the portrait from Winchester College, "improved" by a few touches borrowed from the monument in the cathedral; we should much prefer either *pure et simple*. We have also a picturesque view of Winchester from St. Giles's hill, which would to our mind be rendered far more acceptable if we had also a map of the city, and we trust that it will be supplied. The parts published comprise the topography and history of Winchester and its cathedral, and we are glad to see that the labours of Professor Willis are freely yet judiciously turned to account.

The Military Architecture of the Middle Ages: as Illustrated by Kenilworth, Warwick, and Maxstoke Castles. By G. T. ROBINSON, Architect. 8vo., 56 pp. and two Plates. (Warwick: Cooke.)—This is another of those Lectures which are now so popular, and if they have no other effect than to compel the lecturer to get up a subject well, they cannot fail to do much good. No doubt much of the information given is soon lost by the audience, but the lecturer himself has been compelled to take pains, and to make himself master of his subject; and this Mr. Robinson has done in a very creditable manner. He has evidently availed himself largely of the excellent work of M. Viollet-Leduc, and has applied it to the castles of his own neighbourhood with skill and judgment, making use also of the historical information which is so abundant respecting such castles as Kenilworth and Warwick. This lecture may be considered as a sort of anticipation of a part of Mr. Hartshorne's promised English edition of M. Viollet-Leduc's admirable work. No censure whatever attaches to Mr. Robinson for this, on the contrary, it is creditable to him to be up to the foremost rank of the day, and being able to read the French original, he had no need to wait for the English translation. To the generality of English readers, the information contained in this lecture will be almost entirely new, and very interesting. We all want to understand the old walls that we see from time to time, and Mr. Robinson's lecture will greatly assist those, who have not previously studied the subject, in doing so, and will give them a good idea of those very interesting old castles.

Our limits scarcely allow us to make extracts from pamphlets, while those who are interested in the locality will be sure to purchase and read for themselves, but we are tempted to make one short extract

on a subject which will be new to many of our readers:—

"The walls" (of Kenilworth) "beyond the entrance have undergone so many changes, that it is almost impossible in their present ivy-clad condition to make out where the works of the different epochs begin and end; but the general condition of the curtain-walls at this period, was a high wall, having a slight talus or slope on its outer surface; its top was cut into battlements, having a coping-stone on the top, and pierced in the centre of each *merlon* (i.e. the solid stone-work between the two voids, or *embrasures*) by a loop-hole, a long narrow slit widened out and deeply splayed at the bottom, such as you see in the upper part of the keep and Lunn's tower; these 'merlons' were now made much wider than they had hitherto been, as the loop-hole enabled one or two defenders to discharge their missiles through them, or through the embrasure, as occasion required. But to see the battlements cutting their jagged and broken outlines sharply against the sky, was only to see a castle wall on a peace-footing; as war drew near, they threw out long pieces of wood projecting over the moat, and on these formed a hanging gallery called a hoard; for they had found out that, however much they splayed the bottom of their loop-hole, an assailant, by keeping close to the wall at the bottom, was out of harm's way; and if the defender exposed himself by leaning over the embrasure to attack him, the archers outside were quite ready to take advantage of it; they therefore threw out, both from curtain-walls and towers, these wooden galleries, giving them a directly perpendicular command of the wall from its summit to its base, and enabling the defenders to proceed from point to point unexposed to the assailants. If you examine the upper part of Lunn's tower, you will still see the holes in which these supports were placed; and you will there perceive that they occur on each side of the loop-holes, so that they would not interfere with the archers behind them."—(pp. 28, 29.)

The story of the siege is told in a very lively and truthful manner, but will not bear being divided.

Of Warwick Castle we read:—

"Might was ceasing to be Right, and Military Architecture was now protective of the law, rather than aggressive to it. Here,

then, at Warwick, we see stately halls, spacious rooms, and all the appliances of domestic comfort set forth in literal profusion, contrasting most favourably with the gloomy prison-like character of the Norman keep, and yet equally strong and well protected; for prior to the invention of cannon—or rather prior to its general use, for cannon had now begun to play its part on the stage of war, yet prior to its general use—Warwick must have been more impregnable to the formidable engines of those days than was the solid keep of the Norman castle to the less perfect ones they were built to withstand.

"Gathered up along a bold escarpment of rock, washed at its foot by a wide and unfordable river, the domestic buildings luxuriated in a sense of safety, and spread themselves out along its bank at freedom: there they were free from danger, and it only remained to render them equally safe on the land side. Here commenced the work of the Military Architect—we will see how he did his work. Crossing the river, then, by a bridge from the southern side, the first military object that greets the view is the fine tower, called from its magnitude 'Cæsar's Tower,' built by Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, who died in 1369; a brave and notable soldier in his day, who led the van at Crecy, was engaged at the siege of Calais, and fought nobly at Poitiers; he also fought in the Holy Land, and was one of the founders of the Order of the Garter."—(p. 47.)

"Little else seems to have been done at Warwick, until its occupation by George, Duke of Clarence, who was created Earl of Warwick in Aug. 12, Edward IV. (1474), and whose career was extinguished in a butt of Malmsey, three years afterwards. To him may most probably be attributed the unfinished northern gateway, in which we find recorded the death warrant of military architecture; there we see the loop holes for cannon. The use of this new engine of destruction was now becoming general, and so changed all the tactics of war, that lofty towers and walls became gradually more and more useless; no longer now was it necessary to struggle for height, for this new arm soon reduced all to the same low level."—(pp. 53, 54.)

The History of Petersfield: being the substance of a Lecture delivered in the National School-room. By the Rev. J. WIL-

LIAMS, M.A., Curate. (Petersfield: Duplock.)—All endeavours to interest the inhabitants in the history of their native place deserve encouragement, and our thanks are due to Mr. Williams for this attempt. We observe also that he has received assistance from Mr. Bonham Carter, M.P., and Mr. Minty, formerly of Norwich, and then an active member of the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society. A great deal of information has been collected, probably all that was readily accessible, and we hope that the hearers were interested. Of course the most important building in the town, in a historical point of view, is the fine old Norman church, of which a very bold restoration, by Mr. Colson of Winchester, is given as a frontispiece; views of the exterior and interior in its actual state are also given. From the latter we gather that there are three Norman windows at the east end of the nave, over the chancel-arch. These are not mentioned in the text, but if our memory does not deceive us, the engraving is correct; and if so, these are a peculiar feature, probably unique, and something ought to have been said about them. Mr. Colson suggests, if we understand the text correctly, that they formed one side of a central tower, and an inscription, which is given, shews that some alteration has been made here, but there is nothing to determine whether this was the east wall, or the west wall of a central tower; and as the chancel-arch is low, these windows do not appear high enough to have ever been above the roof of the nave, which has the original Norman pillars and arches. Mention is also made of Norman work in the west tower, but no ground-plan is given, and the engravings are wretchedly bad. We regret that these excellent and well-meaning persons could not afford to give a better account of their very remarkable church.

Considerations on Tactics and Strategy. By Col. GEORGE TWEMLOW, late Brigadier commanding at Aurangabad. Second Edition. (Simpkin, Marshall & Co.)—It is true that in our day we very often see the young taking upon them to serve opinions

upon the more aged; the mature GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE cannot approve of such practices, and is really pleased to observe that there are exceptions to it, as in the present instance where the lesson comes from an experienced veteran officer. The times are full of warlike sounds, and everybody is speaking of arming, and manœuvring, and battling, as if human beings had only been sent into the world to destroy one another. But to the point. At this uncertain epoch, Brigadier Twemlow's work is replete with individual, military, and national interest. In our literary sphere we do not presume to offer remarks on the main subject which illustrates the movements of hostile armies, nor on what is intimately connected with their judicious or erroneous management, the political results of victory or defeat; but we think we should ill discharge the functions of publicists (if we may so style ourselves on the occasion) if we did not, at such a moment, pay some attention to what so largely occupies all thoughts,—the defence of our country and the protection of all that is dear to us, in the possibility that the one might be violated and the other endangered. To be prepared for any and every contingency is our bounden duty. *Si vis pacem, para bellum.* To be ready for combat is to keep the peace. A hundred thousand well-drilled riflemen, with railroads to bring them swiftly to where their services are wanted, afford a comfortable assurance; but our author shews that in order to be most efficient, the chief arm, infantry, must be accustomed to act in concert with cavalry (yeomanry included) and artillery. Unless accustomed to combinations of this kind, they would be exposed to severe losses from better-trained enemies. It seems that even our militia when embodied are never practised along with artillery, which our author earnestly contends they ought to be. He also enforces the necessity for pre-arrangements by camps of instruction, and for earthworks ready for batteries on land and floats for others on sea, the guns for all being capable of movement. Steam power renders the necessity for moveable artillery for coast defences absolutely indispensable;

as by it confederate navies can be directed punctually to time and place, and "the flash and the bolt would be simultaneous."

"If a tiger could be made always to keep his claws closed (observes our author), he would be comparatively less dangerous to his neighbours, but they are made retractile, and instinct prompts him to pull them out and stretch them against a tree (a fact in natural history) or other resisting substance, if he intends to attack a powerful antagonist—a wild boar, for example, that has sharpened his tusks." Live and learn. Napoleon I. projected the invasion of England with a prodigious army on three momentous points,—Plymouth and Portsmouth with their dockyards and arsenals, and the Thames with Woolwich and London on its tempting banks, besides wing-diversions on Scotland and Ireland to occupy these countries. The vote for at least £10,000,000, which has been demanded from the Parliament to secure these approaches, speaks volumes as to our danger then, though it was happily averted, Providence had another lesson to teach, and Moscow did, what we are convinced London would have done, and avenged scourged humanity. Now, we are at peace with, and, by every tie which should bind sovereigns, and nations, and mankind together in union, the allies of Napoleon III.; that this alliance may never be disturbed is the wish of all wise, the prayer of all good, men; but the "Empire was Peace" a very short while ago, and there have been two very sanguinary wars waged by the Empire since then. No living soul can tell where the next may devastate the earth. The power of keeping in hand admirably organised armies ready for any exploit, the rapidity of movement, and the means of steam, to facilitate the ravages of the thief in the night, if so disposed, all speak trumpet-tongued to Britain, rich as great, in the homely words of the old ballad, (a fair paraphrase of our Latin quotation):—

"Beware of thyself, and take care of thyself,
For nobody cares for thee!"

We have only to add, that among the many authoritative military works to which the author refers, one of the most important

is the *Etudes* of the present Emperor of the French!

Addresses to the Candidates for Ordination on the Questions in the Ordination Service. By SAMUEL, LORD BISHOP OF OXFORD, Chancellor of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, and Lord High Almoner to her Majesty the Queen. (J. H. and Jas. Parker.)—The Bishop's text, as it may be termed, is, "An ignorant clergy is a reproach to any Church, and must injure its efficiency; but an ungodly clergy threatens the removal of its candlestick, and the extinction of its life." Those who know his earnest and affectionate style can well conceive how he must treat such momentous subjects as are presented by the questions in the Ordination Service; how he dwells on the "inward call," on "the sufficiency of the Holy Scriptures," on "being ensamples to Christ's flock;" how he exhorts to "diligence in prayer, and in the study of Holy Writ." Whilst very far from undervaluing the prerequisites of a liberal education and some measure at least of theological knowledge, the Bishop bends all the powers of his mind to stir up devout affections in candidates for the great but perilous office of the priesthood, and he publishes these Addresses in the well-founded hope that they will be useful to others beside those to whom they were delivered, while to these he trusts that they will recall some of the deepest feelings and most solemn moments of their lives.

God's Prohibition of the Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister (Lev. xxiii. 6) not to be set aside from an inference from His Institution of Polygamy among the Jews (Lev. xviii. 18). By the Rev. E. B. PUSEY, D.D., Regius Professor of Hebrew, and Canon of Christ Church. (J. H. and Jas. Parker.)—It happily is not necessary for a man to be a profound Hebraist to be able to form a really sound, common-sense view of this question. Yet it will to many be a satisfaction to learn, on unimpeachable authority, that the confusion of all family ties for which Dr. M'Caul and others contend has no support from the

Scriptures taken in their plain grammatical sense. This is so conclusively established in the pamphlet before us, and that too in language that the English reader can have no difficulty with, that it ought to dispose of the question, and would do so, if the opposite party were amenable to reason.

Thoughts on English Prosody and Translations from Horace. Further Thoughts on English Prosody. By LORD REDSDALE. (J. H. and Jas. Parker.)—Lord Redesdale, confined to his couch by an accident, has turned his enforced leisure to good account in these pamphlets. He proposes six general rules, the adoption of which he conceives will enable the classical metres to be successfully adapted to English poetry. "It would surely be a great triumph," he says, "for our language and literature, if we should succeed in fixing rules of quantity such as no modern language at present possesses, and thereby enable ourselves to revive in it correctly the classical metres, the use of which are practically denied to us and all." The subject appears to him to be of sufficient importance to be taken in hand by the Universities, or a royal commission; and as specimens of what may be accomplished, he prints translations of Odes 5 and 29, Book III. of Horace, in rhyme, and of Ode 16, Book II., in sapphics. Of this last we print the opening lines:—

"All to God pray for quiet on the rough sea
 When the dark clouds are covering the
 moon, and
 Vainly is sought from star above a guiding
 Light by the sailor.
 E'en the fierce Thrace for quiet asks, the
 quivered
 Mede has his prayer for quiet: O my Gros-
 phus,
 True quiet cannot be by purple purchased,
 Jewel or ingot."

These views were published some time back, and they have been objected to by some parties and misunderstood by others, which has induced the noble author to

print his "Further Thoughts," in which he defends his sapphics, though confessedly offending against the established rules of accent, and enters at some length into the question of accent and quantity. He expresses his conviction that Virgil and Horace can never be successfully imitated by us while our language remains in its present state, and he says, very justly, that its improvement is worth a little trouble:—

"My position is, that the failure which has hitherto attended all attempts to introduce the classical metres into our language has arisen from our having no rules of quantity on which such metres can alone be properly based, and from our relying on Latin rules of accent to do the double work of supplying measure to verses founded on quantity, against which that accent often offends, and melody to a language the natural accentuation of which exhibits a character materially different. Failure under such circumstances does not appear to me extraordinary; it would have been more extraordinary had the attempts been successful."—(p. 4.)

Handbook of the Court, Peerage, and House of Commons for 1860. (King, Parliament-street).—This is the tenth issue of a very useful little work, which is published annually, from information supplied by the Members of both Houses of Parliament. Its chief contents are—A Court Guide, which beside the usual features gives the Heads of all Public Departments, the Diplomatic Service, &c.; a Peerage, indicating families, public career, and political principles, courtesy-titles borne by heirs-apparent or presumptive, &c.; and for the House of Commons, Biographical Sketches of the Members, nature of the franchise in each constituency, number of registered voters, poll at the last election, and other matters relating to the representation.

The distinguishing feature of the Handbook is, that it contains the pith and essence of many bulky and expensive volumes, arranged in a readily consultable form, and at a cost less than that of either singly.

The Parliamentary Companion for 1860. Twenty-eighth year. By ROBERT P. DOD, Esq. (Whittaker and Co.)—This well-known little work has been thoroughly revised, and all the corrections caused by the change of Ministry since its last appearance have been duly made, and its compiler has exerted increased vigilance necessary in recording the politics of each Member. In all possible cases the exact words of the Member himself have been preferred to any other statement of his political opinions. The impending discussion of a new Reform Bill, and of large financial changes connected with the defences of the country, make this information particularly opportune, and must render the volume for this year indispensable to all who take an interest in public affairs.

Chess Praxis. A Supplement to the Chess Player's Handbook, containing all the most important modern Improvements in the Openings, illustrated by actual Games; a revised Code of Chess Laws; and a Collection of Mr. Morphy's Matches, &c., in England and France; critically annotated. By H. STAUNTON. (H. G. Bohn).—This is a valuable addition to the literature of chess. In the twelve years that have elapsed since the publication of the Handbook, the art of war has, as everybody knows, undergone very important modifications, and the game which is often regarded as valuable as an introduction to strategy has in like manner had its mutations. "Certain systems of attack that were thought to be irresistible a few years ago are now regarded as defective, and some lines of defence which the best authorities then deemed impregnable are found to have their vulnerable points." To put these changes fairly before the chess student, and point out, among many proposed modifications of the openings, those which are, and those which are not, improvements, has been one part of Mr. Staunton's design: another, to bring the laws of the game into order, and as the fruit of his labours in that direction, we have a Revised Code, which, with notes and observations, extends to more than sixty pages, and seems

GENT. MAG. VOL. CCVIII.

to provide for almost every possible contingency. Games, literally by the hundred, are appended, annotated most laboriously, and from these we see that Mr. Staunton does not share in the enthusiasm with which the chess practice of Mr. Morphy has lately been hailed.

The Reform of the Sewers. By G. ROCHFORD CLARKE, Esq., M.A. (J. H. and Jas. Parker.)—This is a country gentleman's treatment of the sewage question. He inquires, and very naturally, "Where shall we bathe?" "What shall we drink?" if the modern practice of converting silver streams into sewers is to be continued. He especially addresses himself to his neighbours, the agricultural population of the counties on the upper course of the Thames, and shews that manure is wasted and the land starved by this preposterous proceeding. He has small sympathy with our Board of Works' engineers, and wishes for none of their contrivances, good or bad. "Do not," he says, "go on poisoning the Thames more and more every day, lest we all become sick while the contractors are working their way. Withdraw all the filth that can be withdrawn, whether in London or in the country; carry it off to the land, and promptly plough or dig it in." Too good advice to be followed, we are afraid.

Le Romancero du Pays Basque. 12mo., 138 pp. (Paris: Didot. London: Williams and Norgate.)—This pleasing little volume consists of tales taken from the ballads of the Basque provinces. Every one who has paid attention to the ballads of early times must have observed what pretty little romances they contain, full of life, incident, and adventure, often enough to be spun out into a modern three volume novel. The poetry of the Basques belongs to a remote period, and describes scenes exhibiting great simplicity of manners, and is full of a lively imagination; it therefore affords excellent materials for a series of tales, and the author of this volume has made good use of them. The best idea of the work that we can give to English readers is, to ask them to imagine that

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the well-known Scottish ballads had been treated in the same manner, the stories extracted from them, and the sketches thus supplied just clothed in prose sufficiently to give it coherence and colour, and they will have a pretty good notion of what this book contains. It affords a good companion for an hour's railway journey, or to fill up spare time, as the stories are short, quaint, and amusing. We believe we are indebted for it to the learned M. Francisque-Michel, who has relieved the tedium of his more serious labours from time to time in writing these stories.

Revue Contemporaine et Athenæum Français. (London: P. S. King, Parliament-street.)—It is hardly necessary for us to inform our readers that the *Revue Contemporaine* ranks very high in periodical literature, and that among its contributors may be found many names of European celebrity. It has hitherto, as was to be expected, given its attention mainly to continental subjects, but we see from an address recently issued by its proprietors, that, with the laudable view of making France and England better acquainted, "it proposes to devote a considerable portion of its columns to an impartial discussion of English topics, and more particularly of those international questions about which so many erroneous impressions generally prevail abroad;" they state their conviction "that the Alliance between England and France is a mutual benefit, and the strongest guarantee for the peace of the world," and they are therefore desirous of doing "all in their power to remove every tendency to weaken the good understanding which ought to exist between the two nations."

The current number (Jan. 31, 1860) has, among other articles that may interest English readers, the first of a series on the Historians of the American School, in which Mr. Motley's "History of the Dutch Republic" is very highly spoken of; and the conclusion of an elaborate notice of De Quincey's "Confessions of an English Opium Eater" and "Suspiria."

India: its Natives and Missions. By the Rev. GEORGE TREVOR, M.A., Canon of York. (Religious Tract Society.)—A readable little work, by a former Indian chaplain, designed to give "more definite conceptions than are generally entertained of the extent and nature of the dominion which a gracious Providence has intrusted to the British Crown in India," in the hope that its result may be to "augment the efforts for the subjugation of its vast and varied population to the sceptre of Christ." The races and languages of India, idolatry, caste, Mohammedanism, private life, state of knowledge and education, are treated of, in a way that will add to the store of knowledge of most readers, especially as a glossary of native terms accompanies the work. The political government is censured for too much concession to native prejudices and practical discouragement of missionary effort, and the author looks for the evangelization of India, not to the cool calculations of statesmen, but to the heart of the British public, "when they shall be in earnest for the conversion of the natives, and shall testify their zeal by multiplying a thousand-fold the men and the means for the direct preaching of Gospel truth among them."

HIGH SHERIFFS FOR 1860.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 23rd day of January, 1860, Present,
the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

SHERIFFS APPOINTED BY HER MAJESTY IN COUNCIL FOR THE YEAR 1860.

ENGLAND (*excepting Cornwall and Lancashire*).

Bedfordshire—Charles Longuet Higgins, Turvey Abbey, Esq.

Berkshire—Sir Claudius Stephen Paul Hunter, of Mortimer, near Reading, Bart.

Bucks—William Backwell Tyringham, of Tyringham, Esq.

Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire—Philip Castell, Lord Sherard, of Glutton.

Cumberland—Philip Henry Howard, of Corby Castle, Esq.

Cheshire—Clement Swetenham, of Somerford Booths, near Congleton, Esq.

Derbyshire—Francis Hurt, of Alderwasley, Esq.

Devonshire—Peter Richard Hoare, of Luscombe, Esq.

Dorsetshire—George Digby Wingfield Digby, of Sherborne Castle, Esq.

Durham—Henry John Spearman, of Burn Hall, Esq.

Essex—George Henry Errington, of Lexden Park, near Colchester, Esq.

Gloucestershire—William John Phelps, of Chestal House, Dursley, Esq.

Herefordshire—Andrew Rouse Boughton Knight, of Downton Castle, Esq.

Hertfordshire—James Bentley, of Cheshunt, Esq.

Kent—Sir Courtenay Honynwood, of Evington, Elmstead, near Canterbury, Bart.

Leicestershire—Edward Henshaw Cheney, of Gaddesby, Esq.

Lincolnshire—Sir Glynne Earle Welby, of Denton Hall, Bart.

Monmouthshire—The Hon. William Powell Rodney, of Llanvihangel Court.

Norfolk—Henry Birkbeck, of Stoke Holy Cross, Esq.

Northamptonshire—William Capel Clark Thornhill, of Rushton Hall, Esq.

Northumberland—William Cuthbert, of Beaufront, Esq.

Nottinghamshire—Edward Valentine Pegge Burnell, of Winkburn, Esq.

Oxfordshire—John Fowden Hodges, of Bolney Court, Esq.

Rutland—Samuel Hunt, of Ketton, Esq.

Shropshire—Sir Charles Henry Rouse Boughton, of Downton Hall, Bart.

Somersetshire—Robert James Elton, of Whitestaunton, Esq.

Staffordshire—Richard Howard Haywood, of Brownhills, Esq.

County of Southampton—William George Craven, of Brambridge House, Winchester, Esq.

Suffolk—Thomas Thornhill, of Riddlesworth, Esq.

Surrey—William John Evelyn, of Wootton, near Dorking, Esq.

Sussex—Charles Scrase Dickins, of Coolhurst, Esq.

Warwickshire—Henry James Sheldon, of Brailes House, Esq.

Westmoreland—Matthew Benson Harrison, of Ambleside, Esq.

Wiltshire—Horatio Nelson Goddard, of Cliffe Manor House, Esq.

Worcestershire—Ferdinando Dudley Lea Smith, of The Grange, near Halesowen, Esq.

Yorkshire—James Garth Marshall, of Headingley, near Leeds, Esq.

WALES.

Anglesey—George Richard Griffith, of Pen-craig, Esq.

Breconshire—John Evans, of Brecon, Esq.

Carnarvonshire—John Whitehead Greaves, of Tanyrallt, Esq.

Carmarthenshire—Alan James Gulston, of Llwynberllan, Esq.

Cardiganshire—William Jones, of Glandennia, near Lampeter, Esq.

Denbighshire—James Hardcastle, of Penylan, near Ruabon, Esq.

Flintshire—Howell Maddock Arthur Jones, of Wepre Hall, Esq.

Glamorganshire—George Grey Rous, of Court-y-ralla, Esq.

Montgomeryshire—William Curling, of Maes-mawr, Esq.

Merionethshire—David Williams, of Deudraeth Castle, Esq.

Pembrokeshire—George Augustus Harries, of Hilton, Esq.

Radnorshire—Henry George Phillips, of Abbey Cwmhir, Esq.

LANCASTER AND CORNWALL.

Duchy of Lancaster, Jan. 23.—The Queen has been this day pleased to appoint Henry Garnett, of Wyreside, Esq., to be Sheriff of the County Palatine of Lancaster for the year ensuing.

The Prince of Wales's Council Chamber, Buckingham-gate, Jan. 24.—Humphry Willyams, Esq., of Carnanton, in the county of Cornwall, has been appointed Sheriff of the County of Cornwall.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 17. The wife of the Rev. E. P. Adams, Lannceston, Tasmania, a dau.

Jan. 1. At New-st., Spring Gardens, the wife of G. Selater-Booth, esq., M.P., a son and heir.

At Corfe, near Taunton, the wife of the Rev. A. C. Ainalie, a dau.

Jan. 2. At East Cosham, Hants., the residence of her father, Adm. Sir Lucius Curtis, bart., C.B., the wife of Capt. R. P. O'Shea, 2nd Bat. 20th Regt., a dau.

The Hon. Mrs. Keith Stewart, Stoke, Devonport, a dau.

At Beauvoir, Jersey, the wife of Rear-Admiral Warren, a dau.

At Rue Balzac, Paris, prematurely, the wife of Mountstuart E. Grant Duff, esq., M.P., a son.

In Berkeley-sq., the wife of Capt. H. Caldwell, R.N., a dau.

Jan. 4. At Chapel-st. West, Mayfair, the wife of Henry F. Beaumont, esq., of Whitley Beaumont, a dau.

At the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, the wife of Col. Wm. Napier, a dau.

Jan. 5. At Lupton, Devon, the Hon. Mrs. Yarde Buller, a dau.

At Rock Ferry, near Liverpool, the wife of Capt. W. R. Menda, C.B., commanding H.M.S. "Hastings," a dau.

Jan. 6. At Fontmel Parva, Dorset, the wife of Lieut.-Col. C. S. Malet, a dau.

Jan. 7. At the Hollies, Tunbridge Wells, the wife of Capt. James Lowndes, a son.

Jan. 8. At Waterhouse, near Bath, the Hon. Mrs. G. Grey, a son.

At Settrington-house, Malton, the Lady Macdonald, prematurely, a son.

At Upper Brook-st., Grosvenor-sq., the Right Hon. the Lady Rollo, a son.

At the residence of her father, Philip Scott, esq., Bellevue, Queenstown, the wife of Commander Moresby, R.N., a dau.

At Cote-house, Westbury-on-Trym, the wife of G. A. Ames, esq., a son.

At Pope's Wood-house, Binfield, Berks, the wife of W. B. Barnes, esq., a dau.

Jan. 9. At Preston-house, Rutlandshire, the wife of the Rev. R. G. Anderson, a dau.

The wife of Wm. Jessop, esq., of Butterley-hall, a son.

Jan. 10. At Wickwar Rectory, Gloucestershire, Lady G. M. L. Oakley, a dau.

At Wentworth Woodhouse, the Countess Fitzwilliam, a son.

Jan. 11. At Ford, near Bideford, the wife of Capt. Dowell, R.N., a son.

Jan. 12. At Axminster Vicarage, the wife of Rev. Prebendary Tate, a dau.

Jan. 13. At Hoxton, Notts, the wife of John Chaworth Musters, esq., of Annesley-park and Colwick-hall, a son and heir.

Lady Isabella Freme, Hotel du Louvre, Boulogne-sur-Mer, a dau.

Jan. 14. At Ferney-hall, Salop, the wife of W. Hurt Sitwell, esq., a son.

Jan. 15. At Great Cumberland-st., the Hon. Mrs. Frederick Chichester, a dau.

Jan. 16. At Mickelham-hall, Surrey, the wife of John Smith, esq., a son.

Jan. 17. At Shottesbrooke-park, Berks, the wife of G. H. Haslewood, esq., a son.

Jan. 18. At Ightham, the wife of the Rev. E. Twopeny, a son and heir.

Jan. 19. In New Burlington-st., the wife of the Hon. C. C. Neville, a dau.

At Upper Seymour-st., Portman-sq., the Hon. Mrs. Charles Lennox Peel, a son.

Jan. 20. At Catton-hall, the widow of the Rev. Arthur Henry Anson, late Rector of Potterhamworth, Lincolnshire, a son.

Jan. 21. At Oxford, the wife of Commander M. Burrows, R.N., a son.

Jan. 22. At the British Legation, Vienna, Lady Augustus Loftus, a son.

At Wrenbury-hall, Cheshire, the wife of Major Starkey, a son.

Jan. 23. At Eaton-place, the wife of Sir Justin Sheil, K.C.B., a son.

At Edinburgh, the Hon. Mrs. Greenhill, a dau.

Jan. 24. At Castlecraig, Peebleshire, N.B., Lady Gibson Carmichael, a son.

At Vicarage-gardens, Kensington, the wife of John C. F. S. Day, esq., barrister-at-law, a son.

Jan. 25. In Dover-st., the wife of Sir Fitzroy Kelly, M.P., a dau.

Jan. 26. At Southampton, the wife of Archdeacon Wigram, a son.

At Didlington-park, Norfolk, the wife of W. Amhurst Tyssen Amhurst, esq., a dau.

Jan. 27. In Green-st., Grosvenor-sq., the wife of Sir Reresby Sitwell, bart., a son.

Jan. 28. At Crouch Oak, Addlestone, the wife of Major George Browne, 88th Connaught Rangers, a son.

Jan. 29. At Aldersey-hall, Cheshire, the wife of Thomas Aldersey, esq., a son.

At Plumstead-common, the wife of Col. M. Mc Murdo, a dau.

Jan. 30. At Eton College, the wife of the Rev. C. O. Goodford, D.D., a son.

Jan. 31. At Southwell, Notts, the Hon. Mrs. E. Monckton, a dau.

Lately. At Barham-court, Kent, the wife of Basil Cochrane, esq., a son.

At Blackhall, co. Kildare, Lady Higginson, a son.

Feb. 1. At Brenchley, Kent, the wife of Dr. Monckton, a dau.

At Larchmont, Windlesham, the wife of Assist. Commissary-Gen. Robinson, a dau.

At Heligan, Cornwall, the Hon. Mrs. J. T. Boscawen, a dau.

Feb. 2. At Orleigh-court, Bideford, the wife of Capt. Audley Archdale, a dau.

The wife of James G. P. Ilea, esq., Davenham-house, Northwick, a dau.

Feb. 3. At Stort-lodge, Bishop's Stortford, the wife of the Rev. William Mirrieles, M.A., a son.

At the Rhydd-court, Worcestershire, the wife of Sir Edw. Lechmere, bart., prematurely, a son.

Feb. 4. The wife of the Rev. R. J. Hodgkinson, the Lodge, Uppingham, a son.

In Charles-st., Berkeley-sq., the Lady Emily Kingscote, a dau.

Feb. 5. The wife of Rev. J. R. Morsoom, Southoe Rectory, Hunts, a son.

Feb. 6. At Grosvenor-pl., the wife of Col. Goulburn, of Betchworth-house, Surrey, a son.

At Park-villas, Barnes, Surrey, the wife of George R. Wright, esq., F.S.A., a son.

The wife of R. Frederick Pratt, esq., of Holington, near Hastings, a dau.

Feb. 7. In Upper Wimpole-st., the wife of the Rev. C. P. Eyre, a son.

Feb. 9. In Russell-sq., Mrs. John Clarke, a dau.

At Clifton, the wife of Sir E. Strachey, bart., a son.

The wife of J. H. W. Fenton, esq., of the Inner Temple, a son and heir.

Feb. 10. At Kington Rectory, the Hon. Mrs. A. Campbell, a son.

At Sprotborough Rectory, the wife of the Rev. R. Surtees, a dau.

Feb. 11. At Gloucester-terr., South Belgravia, the wife of Lieut. R. Sackville Molesworth, a dau.

At Brussels, the wife of Francis Clare Ford, esq., Attaché to her Majesty's Legation, a son.

Feb. 12. At Chatham, the wife of Capt. Roney, a dau.

Feb. 13. At Rutland-gate, Hyde-park, the Hon. Mrs. Alfred Sartoris, a son.

At Rose-hill, Dorking, the wife of the Rev. W. H. Joyce, M.A., Vicar of Dorking, a dau.

Feb. 14. In Gower-st., Bedford-sq., the wife of George Sherwood, esq., a son.

At Harefield, Selling, Kent, the wife of Edwin Neame, esq., a son, stillborn.

At Sweptone Rectory, the wife of the Rev. J. B. Sweet, Rector of Colkirk, Norfolk, a son.

Feb. 15. At Bramham, the wife of Capt. E. Thompson, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 8. At Sydney, P. B. Dauncey, Lieut. of H.M.'s 77th Regt., to Cecilia, dau. of the late Col. Sir T. L. Mitchell, knt., D.C.L.

Dec. 6. At Madras, Capt. C. Fitz-Roy, of the 68th Light Inf., son of Lord C. Fitz-Roy, and Aide-de-camp to the Governor of Madras, to Mary, eldest dau. of L. Strange, esq., of the Sudr Court of Madras, and grand-dau. of the late Sir T. Strange, formerly Chief Justice of Madras.

Dec. 7. At Bombay, James Braithwaite Peile, esq., Bombay Civil Service, son of the Rev. T. W. Peile, D.D., Vicar of Luton, Beds., to Louisa Elizabeth Bruce, youngest dau. of Gen. Berkeley, Harley-st., Cavendish-sq., London.

Dec. 8. At Bombay, Herbert Sconce, esq., Bengal Army, third son of the late Rob. Clement Sconce, esq., to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the Rev. W. K. Fletcher, and grand-dau. of the late Right Rev. Dr. Carr, formerly Bishop of Bombay.

Dec. 15. At Grenada, John Richard Walcot, esq., proprietor of the Black Bay estate, to Aline, youngest dau. of the Hon. Thos. Bell, President of her Majesty's Council of Dominica, and formerly of Stockton-on-Tees.

Jan. 2. At Madras, the Rev. Herbert Barnes, Chaplain of Cuddalore, son of the late Rev. Geo. Barnes, Archdeacon of Barnstaple and Rector of Sowton, to Charlotte, fifth dau. of the Rev. Thos. Kitson, of Shiphay-house.

Jan. 3. At Hallow, near Worcester, the Rev. C. Glynn, M.A., Vicar of Wolvey, Warwickshire, to Lucy Magdalen, dau. of Lieut.-Col. J. Hall, late of the Coldstream Guards.

At Hove, Brighton, Capt. Alan Gardner, B.N., second son of the late Gen. the Hon. William Gardner, to Amy Sophia, third dau. of the late

John Payne Elwes, esq., of Stoke College, Essex.

Jan. 4. At Haberton, Devon, Capt. Charles Cooper Johnson, Qr.-Mr.-Gen. Dept., Bengal Army, son of Sir Henry Allen Johnson, Bart., to Jemima Anne Frances, dau. of the Rev. Chancellor and the late Lady Charlotte Sophia Martin.

At Walcot church, Theodore Brooksbank, esq., of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, to Anne Catherine, dau. of the late Rev. Joseph William Martin, Rector of Keston, Kent, and widow of A. Miller, esq., M.D., of Park-st., Grosvenor-sq.

At Marchington, Staffordshire, the Rev. W. W. Harvey, Master of the Grammar-school, Uttoxeter second son of the Rev. W. W. Harvey, Rector of Truro and Prebendary of Exeter, to Mary Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Richard Gillett, esq., of Brookhouse, Marchington.

At Brompton, Walter George Sheppard, esq., M.D., South-st., Thurloe-sq., to Hannah, widow of the Rev. Christopher Hand Bennet, Rector of Ousden, Suffolk.

Jan. 5. At St. James's, Piccadilly, Capt. Francis Sidebottom, esq., of her Majesty's Indian Army, eldest son of Francis Sidebottom, esq., barrister-at-law, of Elm-bank, Worcester, to Flora Jane, youngest dau. of the late Right Hon. William Yates and Lady Jane Peel, of Baginton-hall, Warwickshire.

At Cashel, Capt. F. Cromartie, Royal Artillery, eldest son of F. M. Cromartie, esq., H.M.'s Storekeeper, War Department, Island of Barbados, to Eliza, second dau. of Avary Jordan, esq., of Racecourse-house, Cashel.

At Jersey, Robert St. John Shaw, eldest son of Lieut.-General Shaw, Bengal Artillery, to Georgina Louisa, eldest dau. of Col. Whitefoord, Ben-

gal Artillery, and granddau. of the late Sir John Whitefoord.

At St. Mary-le-bone, the Rev. H. E. Moberly, Fellow of New College, Oxford, to Lucy Proby, youngest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Chase, late H.M.'s Madras Light Cavalry.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., the Rev. J. W. Maitland, eldest son of W. W. Maitland, esq., of Loughton, Essex, to Venetia, third dau. of Sir R. Digby-Neave, bart., of Dagenham-park, Essex.

At West Moulsey, the Rev. J. L. Robinson, M.A., Vicar of Buttevant, co. Cork, and Domestic Chaplain to Viscount Doneraile, to Susanna Mary, dau. of Lieut.-Col. Scriven, D.L., J.P., of the Priory, West Moulsey, Commandant of the Royal South Middlesex Militia.

At St. Peter's, Malvern Wells, Thomas Richard, eldest son of T. B. Crosse, esq., of Shawhill, Lancashire, to Lady Mary Stuart, eldest dau. of the Earl of Castle Stuart.

At St. John's Episcopal Church, Edinburgh, L. W. M. Lockhart, 92nd Highlanders, to Katherine Anne, second dau. of the late Gen. Sir J. Russell, K.C.B., of Ashiesteel, Selkirkshire.

At Brighton, the Rev. Lewis M. Hogg, M.A., Curate of Torwood, Torquay, to Juliana Anne Harriett, eldest dau. of the late Col. and the Hon. Mrs. Sanderson, of Castle Sanderson, Cavan.

Jan. 9. At St. George's, Richard Langan, esq., of Bellewstown-house, co. Meath, to Juliet, eldest dau. of the late Hugh Thomas Stafford, esq., J.P., of Hardwicke-st., Dublin, and Corrygrane-lodge, and niece of the late Rev. Subdean Stephens, of Culver-house, and Vicar of Dunsford.

Jan. 10. At Cheltenham, Joseph Tarratt, jun., esq., late of H.M.'s 16th Lancers, eldest son of Joseph Tarratt, esq., of Ludford-park, Herefordshire, to Anne, second dau. of the late Major-Gen. Charles Waddington, C.B., Bombay Engineers.

At Wimborne Minster, Dorset, Wm. Fryer, esq., solicitor, Chatteris, Cambs., to Emma, eldest dau. of Charles Ellis, esq., of Wimborne, and widow of Mr. G. H. Frampton, of Lake, near Wimborne.

At Tunbridge Wells, Edmund Morey, esq., of Euston, Murray River, Australia, younger son of the late Lieut. George Morey, R.N., to Alice, dau. of the late Capt. Henry Parker, R.M.

At Ilford, J. Watson, esq., V.C., Commandant 4th Sikh Cavalry, son of W. G. Watson, esq., of Chigwell-row, Essex, to Eliza Jessie, third dau. of John Davies, esq., of Cranbrook-park, Ilford.

At Hanmer Church, the Rev. Geo. Arkwright, to the Hon. Elizabeth Kenyon, third dau. of Lord Kenyon.

At Brighton, Henry John Baxter, esq., barrister-at-law, of the Middle Temple, and of Gatley, Cheshire, to Emmeline, dau. of William Bayley, esq., Stamford-lodge, Stalybridge, Lancashire.

At Maidstone, Harry William Charrington, of Swanage, only son of Harry Charrington, esq., of Welwyn, Herts, to Ellen, fourth and youngest dau. of Thomas Hyde, esq., of Maidstone, J.P.

Jan. 11. At St. Mary's-in-the-Castle, Hastings, George Lambrick, esq., Capt. Royal Marine L.I., Knight of San Fernando, to Matilda Anne Eliza-

beth, eldest dau. of Gen. Menzies, K.H., K.C., 3rd Royal Marine L.I., late Aide-de-camp to her Majesty.

At Tunbridge Wells, Philip Hamond, esq., to Louisa Gurney, younger dau. of the late Samuel Hoare, esq.

At St. Mark's, London, Wm. Henniker Heaton, esq., R.N., son of the late John Heaton, esq., and the Hon. Mrs. Heaton, of Plas Heaton, Denbighshire, to Henriette Mary, dau. of T. P. Anderson, esq., of Hamilton-terrace.

Jan. 12. At Trinity Church, Marylebone, the Rev. T. Cooke, M.A., to Esther, eldest dau. of the late Edw. Goldsmid, esq., of Upper Harley-st.

At Cheltenham, Lieut. Thomas Tickell, R.N., son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Tickell, C.B., Bengal Engineers, to Louisa Emily, eldest dau. of the Rev. J. T. C. Saunders, of Bath-villas, Cheltenham.

At Bishop's Tawton, Richard Burleigh Baxendale, esq., of Woodside, Herts, to Gertrude, third dau. of Robert Chichester, esq., of Hall, near Barnstaple.

At Herstmonceux, Sussex, George Brown, esq., of Little Hinton, Wilts, eldest son of Geo. Brown, esq., of Avebury, to Emily Sophia, eldest dau. of the late Rev. John Harington, Rector of Little Hinton.

At Tralee, Henry Maynard Harding, esq., late of the Fusiliers, to Lucy Louisa Holroyde Magrath, only dau. of C. K. Magrath, esq., Tralee.

At Chichester, the Rev. Geo. Casson, M.A., Rector of Olde, Northamptonshire, to Frances Hutton Long Gilbert, third dau. of the Bishop of Chichester.

At Liverpool, John Haddock, esq., of Birkenhead, to Frances Anne, only dau. of Jas. Parker, esq., of Liverpool, and of Sutton-house, near Malton.

Jan. 17. At Torquay, the Rev. Arthur Hugh Northcote, to Louis, only dau. of the late H. R. Yorke, esq., and grand-dau. of the late Lord Brandon.

At Otham, Kent, Frederick Ellis, esq., Capt. 9th Royal Lancers, youngest son of the late Thos. Ellis, esq., M.P., of Abbotstown, co. Dublin, to Elizabeth, dau. of the late John Bonfoy Rooper, esq., of Ripton-hall, Huntingdonshire.

At Dalkeith Chapel, the Rev. James Montgomery, of St. Paul's, Edinburgh, to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Col. Elphinston, of Carberry, and grand-dau. of the late Sir Edward Buller, of Trenant, Cornwall.

By special licence, at the Old Manor-house, Ryde, Isle of Wight, John Charlton Bloxham, esq., to Mary Jane, youngest dau. of the late Gen. Eveleigh, R.A.

At Marlborough, Thos. Codrington, esq., eldest son of the late Thos. Streton Codrington, M.A., Vicar of Wroughton, Wilts, to Elizabeth Emily, youngest dau. of D. P. Maurice, esq., of Marlborough and Preshute, Wilts.

At St. John's, Paddington, Charles Edward Hill, Lieut. H.M.'s 25th Regt., (the King's Own Borderers,) third son of the late John Hepworth Hill, esq., of Leeds, barrister-at-law, to Anna Elizabeth, dau. of Julius Mumm, esq., of Hyde-

pk-st., Hyde-pk., London, and Cologne-on-the-Rhine.

At St. Pancras, the Rev. Edw. Boucher James, Vicar of Carisbrooke-with-Northwood, Isle of Wight, to Rachael, only dau. of Robert Charles, esq., of Taviton-st., Gordon-sq.

At St. Peter's, Pimlico, Thomas Twining, eldest son of the late Thos. Wing, esq., of Gray's-Inn, to Charlotte Jane, eldest dau. of the late Rev. John Wing, Rector of Thornhaugh, Northamptonshire.

At Syleham, Suffolk, the Rev. C. S. Harris, of Swansey, Cambs., to Emily, dau. of the Rev. Augustus Cooper, of Syleham-hall, Suffolk.

At Allesley, Warwickshire, Dr. J. Henry Lakin, of Kineton, to Hannah, dau. of the late Josiah Robins, esq., of Aston Brook, Birmingham.

Jan. 18. At Banstead, Surrey, the Rev. Robt. R. P. Stanley, Vicar of Felstead, Essex, to Georgiana Anne, youngest dau. of the Rev. W. L. Buckle, Vicar of Banstead.

Jan. 19. At St. Peter's, Eaton-sq., Lancelot Llewellyn Haslope, esq., of Chesterton-hall, Staffordshire, to Emily, eldest dau. of Philip Melvill, esq., late Secretary in the Military Department to the Hon. East India Company.

At Havant, Geo. Kittoe, of the 4th (the King's Own) Regt., only son of the late William Hugh Edward Hamilton Kittoe, M.D., to Augusta Hart Shawe, youngest dau. of the late George Augustus Shawe, esq., of Shawfield, Havant, Hants.

At Tibberton-court, Herefordshire, the Rev. J. Fountaine, to Mary Isabella, youngest dau. of the late Rev. D. H. Lee Warner, of Walsingham-abbey, Norfolk, and Tibberton-court.

At St. Mark's, Kennington, the Rev. Charles Havey Burnham, M.A., of Brasenose College, Oxford, younger son of Geo. Burnham, esq., of Wollaston, Northamptonshire, to Louisa, elder dau. of the Rev. Charlton Lane, M.A., Incumbent of Kennington.

Jan. 20. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, the Rev. V. Pearse, M.A., to Catherine Grace, youngest dau. of H. E. Beville, esq., of Edmonscote Manor-house, Warwickshire.

At Chatham, Cuthbert Ward Burton, esq., Lieut. and Quartermaster Royal Marines, only surviving son of the late Capt. Alfred Burton, R.M., to Ellen, youngest dau. of the Rev. H. J. Dawes, M.A., of Gillingham.

Jan. 21. At Askerswell St. Michael, near Bridport, the Rev. Joseph Maskell, Curate of Allhallows, Barking, London, to Emily Selina, eldest dau. of the Rev. Alfred Cox, M.A., Rector of Askerwell, and Chilcombe, Dorset.

At Milbrook, near Southampton, Cecil Bernadio, eldest son of Edward Dixon, esq., of Clayfield-house, Southampton, to Mary Parker, only surviving dau. of the late Richard Stride, esq., of Redbridge, Hants.

Jan. 23. At St. Peter's, Eaton-sq., the Rev. E. Lacey, Assistant-Minister of Archbishop Tenison's Chapel, St. James's, to Charlotte Emily, second dau. of the Rev. R. Lee, Rector of Stepney.

Jan. 24. At Bathwick Church, Major Warry,

Staff 10th Depot Battalion, Colchester, eldest surviving son of W. R. Warry, esq., of Martock, Somerset, to Catherine, only surviving child of the late John Stone, esq., of Lower Upham, Wilts, and Sydney-house, Bath.

At Twickenham, the Rev. Henry Thomas Salmon, of Bilton, Warwickshire, to Harriett Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Admiral Lysaght, of Twickenham.

Jan. 25. At Dumfries, David Baird, youngest son of J. J. Hope Johnstone, esq., M.P., to Margaret Elizabeth, only surviving child of Col. Grierson, of Bardennoch, and granddau. of Sir Robert Grierson, bart., of Lag.

At St. Lawrence, Isle of Thanet, Kent, Capt. R. M. Nicolls, late of the 65th Regt., youngest son of the late Col. W. B. Nicolls, and nephew of Gen. Sir Edward Nicolls, K.C.B., to Catherine, eldest dau. of the Rev. G. W. Sicklemore, A.M., of Cleve and Nether Court, Vicar of St. Lawrence.

At Manchester, Ralph Beardmore, esq., of Stanshope-hall, Staffordshire, to Mary Elizabeth, only child of W. Bradley Warburton, esq., of Bedlwyn, North Wales.

Jan. 26. At Great Marlow, Major William Faussett, 44th Regt., fourth son of the late Godfrey Faussett, D.D., of Heppington, Kent, Canon of Christ Church, Oxford, to Sarah Elizabeth, second dau. of Owen Wethered, esq., of Remantz, Great Marlow.

At Southmolton, Chas. Cecil Gowan, esq., son of the late P. Gowan, esq., of Dulwich, to Elizabeth Anne, eldest dau. of J. E. Cutliffe, esq., Southmolton.

At Tiverton, Devon, Robt. Gordon Hamilton, esq., of Liverpool, to Ellen Charlotte, second dau. of Geo. Jones, esq., of Rose-bank, Tiverton.

At Malvern Link, the Rev. Henry J. Knight, B.A., son of the late Rev. Joseph Knight, M.A., to Frances Elizabeth, elder dau.; and, at the same time, John Frederick, youngest son of A. Shirer, esq., of South Court, Cheltenham, to Sarah Jane, younger dau., of John Allen, esq., of Rosendale, Malvern Link.

At Ipswich, Newson Dunnell Garrett, esq., Lieut. H.M.'s Bengal Artillery, eldest son of Newson Garrett, esq., Alde-house, Aldeburgh, to Elizabeth Kate, eldest dau. of Peter Bruff, esq., of Handford-lodge, Ipswich.

At Mowsley, Leicestershire, Edward T. Sherringham, esq., of West Newton, Norfolk, to Sophia, dau. of the Rev. Plumpton Wilson, Rector of Knapcroft, and Rural Dean.

At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq., the Rev. Thomas Leeson Cursham, D.C.L., Vicar of Mansfield, to Marianne Sarah Sidney, dau. of the late Henry Ashley, esq.

Jan. 28. At Fulham, Captain Basil Charles Boothby, to Emily, second dau. of Sir Joshua Jebb, K.C.B.

Jan. 31. At Marylebone, the Rev. Charles Nevile, M.A., Rector of Fledborough, third son of the late Christopher Nevile, esq., of Thorney, Notts, to Maria, only dau. of the late Rev. W. A. Hammond, M.A., Rector of Whitchurch, Oxon.

At St. John's, Hackney, Stewart, youngest son of the late John Gorton, esq., of Upper Clap-

ton, to Annie Josephine, eldest dau. of Francis Toulmin, esq., of Lower Clapton.

At Sandown, Isle of Wight, Capt. C. H. Hamilton, R.N., to Elizabeth Ann, only child of the Ven. Archdeacon Hill, Rector of Shanklin, I. W., and of Tingewick, Bucks.

At Barton-on-Humber, the Rev. C. Sparkes, Chipping Barnet, to Catherine, fourth dau. of the late Benjamin Johnson, esq., formerly of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

At Cheltenham, the Rev. T. Ballantine Dykes, Rector of Headley, Hants, and second son of the late Joseph Dykes Ballantine Dykes, esq., Dovenby-hall, Cumberland, to Helen Theresa, eldest surviving dau. of the late John Litt, esq., Dumfries.

Feb. 1. At Milverton, Somersetshire, Easton J. Cox, esq., Lieut. 3rd Buffs, eldest son of the Rev. W. Hayward Cox, Prebendary of Hereford, and Rector of Eaton Bishop, Hereford, to Mary Ann Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Sydenham Pidsley, Rector of Uplowman, Devon.

At Hadlow, Kent, the Rev. A. J. Manson, B.A., Christ's College, Cambridge, to Margaret Dunn, second dau. of the Rev. J. J. Monypenny, M.A., Vicar of Hadlow.

At Broughton, Manchester, Ralph, eldest son of Ralph Hall, esq., of Manchester, to Harriet Lucy Coo, eldest dau. of the Rev. F. B. Wright, M.A., Rector of Broughton.

At St. Mary's, South Darley, Derbyshire, the Rev. Augustus Crichton Adams, Curate of St. Nicholas, Rochester, to Ann Louisa, only child of Alfred Sorby, esq., South Darley.

At Shenstone, near Lichfield, John Sutton Barber, esq., of Over Stonnall, near Walsall, to Marianne Tibbets, only child of the late John Tibbetts Cooke, esq., of High-house, Oldswinford.

Feb. 2. At St. Peter's, Eaton-sq., John Francis Collier, son of the late John Collier, esq., M.P. for Plymouth, to Frances Anne Jane, second dau. of Robert Frances Jenner, esq., of Wenvoe-castle, Glamorganshire.

At St. James's, Paddington, Major Charles Brisbane Ewart, R.E., youngest son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Ewart, C.B., to Emily Jane, youngest dau. of the Rev. P. Ewart, Rector of Kirklington.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., the Rev. Dudley Hart, Incumbent of Langho, Lancashire, to Fanny Whittenbury, eldest dau. of Dr. Wheeler, barrister-at-law, St. George's-square.

At Frome, A. T. Spens, esq., Lieut. H.M.'s 3rd Regt. Bombay Light Cavalry, to Maria, youngest dau. of the Rev. G. N. Wright, M.A., Coed-y-Celn, Denbighshire.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Henry, fifth son of the Right Hon. Sir Frederick Pollock, Lord Chief Baron, to Amelia, third dau. of the late Charles Bailey, esq., of Stratford-place, London, and Lee-abbey, Lynton, North Devon.

At Whiteparish, Wilts, the Rev. Fortescue Richard Purvis, LL.B., of Whitsbury, to his cousin, Louisa Harriet Eyre, youngest dau. of George Matcham, esq., of New-house, Wilts.

At Streatham-common, the Rev. Wm. Eardley, Rector of Ironbridge, Shropshire, to Charlotte,

youngest dau. of Wm. Evill, esq., Bushey-house, Streatham-hill, Surrey.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, Lord Charles Bruce, to Augusta Seymour, dau. of Lady Augusta Seymour and the late Mr. Frederick C. W. Seymour.

At Scoulton, Claude William, only son of the Rev. Arthur Roberts, of Wood Rising, to Helen Augusta Mary, dau. of the Rev. J. M. and the Hon. Anne Johnson, of Scoulton Rectory.

Feb. 4. At the French Ambassador's Chapel, and afterwards at St. George's, Hanover-sq., P. Sainton, esq., of Davies-st., Berkeley-sq., to Charlotte Helen Dolby, of Hinde-st., Manchester-sq.

At St. James's, Westbourne-terr., Robert Buchanan, esq., son of the late Major James Buchanan, to Clara, only child of the late Wm. Pittock, esq., of the Croft, Hastings.

At St. Peter's, Eaton-sq., John T. Tallent, esq., of Hingham, Norfolk, to Jane Crawshay, third dau. of the late Richard Crawshay, Otter-shaw-park, Surrey.

Feb. 6. At Walcot, Bath, Maynard Wolfe, esq., Capt. Royal Artillery, to Geraldine, younger dau. of Robt. F. Fitzherbert, esq., of Ravenscourt-park, Hammersmith.

Feb. 7. At Walcot, Bath, the Rev. C. E. Shirley Woolmer, M.A., to Cordelia Charlotte, youngest dau. of the late John Worthington, esq., of Lansdown-crescent, Bath.

At St. James's church, Flockton-cum-Denby Grange, James Crosbie, esq., of Ballyheigue-castle, co. Kerry, Ireland, to Rosa, fifth dau. of Sir John Lister Kaye, bart., of Denby-grange.

At Fakenham, Norfolk, the Rev. Henry John Desborough, M.A., Wadham College, Oxford, to Clara, third dau. of the late Edward Rudge, esq., Fakenham.

At Buckland Filleigh, Devon, William Mackmurdo Hackon, esq., of Fenchurch-st. and Westbourne-crescent, to Mary, elder dau. of the late Llewellyn Llewellyn, esq., of Buckland Filleigh, and Ynispenllwch, Glamorganshire.

At Mancetter, Stephen Francis Douglas, esq., Commander R.N., second son of the late Capt. W. H. Douglas, R.N., to Mary Louisa, eldest dau. of Stratford Stratton Baxter, esq., of Mancetter-manor.

At Marylebone, the Rev. John Smith, Rector of Hinton Parva, Wilts, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Mr. Henry Bean, of Uckfield, Sussex.

At St. John's, Notting-hill, the Rev. Andrew Matthews, M.A., Rector of Gumley, Leicestershire, to Mary Sarah, eldest dau. of John Dodd, esq., Kensington-park-gardens.

At Marford, near Ivybridge, South Devon, A. Foster, esq., Royal Marine Artillery, to Ellen Gertrude, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. William Mathias, 3rd Royal Lancashire Militia.

At Leamington, Arthur, second son of John Ashley Warre, esq., M.P., to Laura Frances, eldest dau. of Edward J. Cooper, esq., of Makree-castle, co. Sligo.

At Acton, Middlesex, Henry Young, son of the late Sir John Chapman, of Windsor, to Elizabeth Watler, eldest surviving dau. of the late John Clode, esq.

Feb. 8. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Major-Gen. the Honourable Thos. Ashburnham, C.B., brother to the Earl of Ashburnham, to the Hon. Adelaide Georgiana F. Foley, sister to Lord Foley.

At St. Nicholas, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Henley Grose, son of Henley Smith, esq., of Woodford, Essex, and of the Priory, Isle of Wight, to Sarah, dau. of A. Nichol, esq., of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

At Windsor, George Swarder, esq., of Cottered, Herts, to Mary Sophia, dau. of the late Abel Ashford, esq., of Anstey-hall, Herts.

At Tottenham, the Rev. W. Graham Keeling, Blyton, Lincoln, third son of John Keeling, esq., of Tottenham, to Jane Eleanor, eldest dau. of Wm. Webb Venn, esq., of Tottenham.

Feb. 9. At Algiers, James Thos. Houssemayne-Du Boulay, M.A., Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, son of the late Rev. James Thomas Du Boulay, M.A., Rector of Heddington, Wilts, to Alice Mead, dau. of the late Rev. George James Cornish, M.A., Vicar of Kenwyn with St. Kea, Cornwall.

At Emmanuel Church, Streatham-common, Major Stuart, 2nd Cheshire Militia, and late Capt. of H.M.'s 49th Regt., to Sophia Amelia, eldest dau. of George Percy Elliott, esq., of Streatham, Surrey, and Egham, Devon.

At Cookham Dean, John James Clifford, esq., 9th Royal Lancers, to Maynard Montier, widow of J. M. Hay, M.D.

At Ashburne, the Rev. John Launcelot Errington, second son of G. H. Errington, esq., of Lexden-park, Essex, to Isabella, eldest dau. of the Rev. H. J. Goodwin, of Hinchley-wood-house, Derbyshire.

Feb. 10. At St. Paul's, Kingsclere, Woodlands, Hants, the Rev. George Cardew, Incumbent of Kingsclere, eldest son of the late Lieut.-Gen. George Cardew, Col. Commandant R.E., to Marthanna Caroline Alice, youngest dau. of Thomas Kirby, esq., Commander R.N., of Mayfield, Sussex, and Inhurst, Hants.

At the Old Church, Edgbaston, Birmingham, Capt. John Yates, Adjutant Cavalry Depot, Canterbury, to Frances Margaret, only dau. of George Yates, esq., of Edgbaston.

Feb. 11. At St. Martin's-le-Grand, London, Henry B. Dunn, esq., of Woolgreaves-hall, Wakefield, to Jane Maria, only dau. of Edwin James Wilson, esq., surgeon, of Linden-grove, Hutton Rudby, near Yarm.

Feb. 14. At Plymouth, James Fraser Bromham,

of Barnstaple, solicitor, to Esther Wilson, dau. of W. B. Cuming, esq., of Plymouth.

At Hastings, Edward Staines Daniell, esq., Capt. Madras Fusiliers, to Charlotte Anne, eldest dau. of T. E. Scott, esq., of Upper Swanthorpe, Crondall, Hampshire.

In London, John Edward Barker, esq., of the Butts, Bakewell, Derbyshire, to Susan Marianne, widow of James Mosley Leigh, esq., of Davenham, Cheshire, and dau. of the late W. R. Wynyard, esq., R.N.

Feb. 15. At Kelly, Lieut. Joseph E. M. Wilson, R.N., third son of Henry Wilson, esq., of Stowlangtoft, Suffolk, to Mary Anne, second dau. of Arthur Kelly, esq., of Kelly, Devon.

At St. John's, Southwick-crescent, Ernest Boteler, son of the Rev. Wm. Lloyd, Rector of Drayton, Oxon, and grandson of the late Thomas Lloyd, esq., of the Friary, Winchelsea, Sussex, to Julia Fuller, dau. of the late Charles Robert Morgan, esq., Norfolk-crescent, Hyde-park.

At St. Peter's, Eldad, Plymouth, Lieut. T. Watson Chapman, R.N., of H.M.S. "Nile," eldest son of the late Edmund Chapman, esq., and grandson of Thos. Chapman, esq., of Westbourne-terrace, Hyde-park, to Laura Trevena, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Robert Stapylton Bree, Vicar of Tintagel, Cornwall.

At Plymouth, James Campbell, esq., solicitor, to Maria, eldest dau. of the late Comm. William Campbell, R.N.

At Whitburn, John Potts, esq., of Sunderland, third son of the late Wm. Potts, esq., to Emily, youngest dau. of J. Hernaman, esq., of Cleadon-hall, co. Durham.

At Killingholme, Lincolnshire, the Rev. Geo. Babb, Vicar of East Halton, Lincolnshire, to Ellen, youngest dau. of Samuel Byron, esq., the Manor-house, Killingholme.

At Clifton, the Rev. R. T. Blagden, M.A., Chaplain to St. Michael's, Bognor, second son of Richard Blagden, esq., late of Albemarle-st., London, to Marianne Eliza, eldest dau. of George Shapland, esq., of Belle-vue, Clifton.

Feb. 16. At St. Peter's, Southgate, Norwich, W. Bradshaw, esq., M.D., of Nottingham, to Marianne, dau. of the late Rev. J. N. White, Rector of Tivetshall, Norfolk.

Feb. 20. At Coleshill, Berks, J. P. Wilde, esq., Q.C., to Lady Mary Pleydell Bouverie, dau. of the Earl of Radnor.

Obituary.

[Relatives or Friends supplying Memoirs are requested to append their Addresses, in order that a Copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.]

THE GRAND DUCHESS STEPHANIE OF BADEN.

Jan. 29. At Nice, aged 71, the Grand Duchess Stephanie Louise Adrienne de Beauharnais.

This lady, who was born August 28, 1789, was niece of the Empress Josephine by her first marriage with Count de Beauharnais. After the Count's death, his young widow, as is well known, married General Bonaparte, and when the latter became Chief of the State he had Stephanie brought to Paris from a convent in the south of France in which she had been educated. On returning from the battle of Austerlitz, the General, who had become Emperor, noticed at Munich the young and beautiful Princess Augusta, daughter of the new sovereign of Bavaria, Maximilian, who was indebted to the Emperor for the establishment of his kingdom, and he resolved to marry the princess to Eugene, son of the Empress Josephine, and then Viceroy of Italy. He himself solicited her hand for that prince, and Maximilian, not being able to refuse anything to the man to whom he owed a throne, granted the request. But there was a serious obstacle, and that was that the princess was much attached to Prince Louis of Baden, (cousin-german of the reigning Grand Duke,) and was beloved by him. Maximilian, however, succeeded in persuading her to marry Prince Eugene, and the union turned out a happy one. To recompense Prince Louis of Baden for the sacrifice to which he was obliged to submit, Napoleon resolved to make him marry the niece of his wife, Stephanie, and he, at the same time, adopted the latter as his daughter.

In a postscript to a long letter to Prince

Eugene, dated March 2, 1806, Napoleon said:—"Tell Augusta that the marriage of Stephanie, whom I have adopted as my daughter, is resolved upon. I expect the Prince of Baden to-morrow, and the marriage will take place at once. Stephanie is very pretty, and the Prince of Baden is much pleased with his marriage." On the following day Napoleon wrote again to Eugene:—"My son, Prince Louis of Baden, arrived this morning, and there has been an interview between him and Stephanie. The marriage is to take place in the course of a month. The Prince is lodged at the Tuileries. I hope that this news will give pleasure to Augusta." The marriage was celebrated on April 8, 1806.

The Princess was at that time sixteen and a-half years old, and the Prince nineteen. The Prince afterwards became Grand Duke of Baden, and died Dec. 8, 1818, leaving three daughters,—the Princess Louisa, born in 1811, and married to Prince Gustavus Wasa of Sweden; the Princess Josephine, born in 1813, married in 1834 to Prince Charles of Hohen-zollern-Sigmaringen; and the Princess Mary, born in 1817, married in 1848 to the Marquis of Douglas, now Duke of Hamilton. The late Grand Duchess entertained great affection for the Emperor Napoleon, and was accustomed to come every year to Paris to pass a few months at the Tuileries with his Majesty.—*Galignani.*

VISCOUNT ARBUTHNOTT.

Jan. 10. John Arbuthnott, Viscount Arbuthnott and Baron Inverbervie in the peerage of Scotland.

The deceased peer was born the 16th of

January, 1778, and married, the 25th of June, 1805, Margaret, eldest daughter of Walter Ogilvy, of Clova, who, but for the attainder, would have been the 8th Earl of Airlie, and whose son David was in 1826 restored to the ancient honours of the family. The late Viscount had enjoyed the title close upon sixty years, having succeeded his father in February, 1800. For some years he was one of the representative peers of Scotland, and was Lord Rector of the University and King's College, Aberdeen. He had held the position of Lord-Lieutenant of Kincardineshire, which he resigned in 1847. The titles and estates devolve on his eldest son, the Hon. John Arbuthnott, born on the 4th of June, 1806, and who married, on June 5, 1837, Lady Jean Graham Drummond Ogilvy, eldest daughter of the late and sister of the present Earl of Airlie.

LORD LONDESBOROUGH.

Jan. 15. At his town residence, in Carlton-house-terrace, Albert Denison, Lord Londesborough, K.C.H., F.R.S., F.S.A., &c.

Lord Londesborough was the second surviving son of Henry first Marquis Conyngham, by his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Joseph Denison, and was born on the 21st of October, 1805. He was twice married; first, July 6, 1833, to the Hon. Henrietta Maria Forester, fourth daughter of the late Lord Forester, who died in April, 1841; and secondly, in 1847, to Miss Bridgeman, eldest daughter of Capt. the Hon. Charles Orlando Bridgeman, which lady survives her husband. His Lordship leaves issue by both marriages. As Lord Albert Conyngham he served for a short period in the Royal Horse Guards, but then adopted the diplomatic service. In May, 1824, he was appointed *attaché* to the British Legation at Berlin, and in the following year removed to Vienna, where he remained until February, 1828, when he was made Secretary of Legation at Florence. In July, 1829, he proceeded to Berlin in the same capacity, and continued in that employment till June, 1831. He

sat in the House of Commons for some years previous to his elevation to the House of Lords, having represented Canterbury from 1835 up to February, 1841; and again from March, 1847, to the early part of 1850, when he was raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Londesborough. In 1849 he assumed the name of "Denison," in lieu of that of Conyngham, in accordance with the will of his maternal uncle, Mr. William Joseph Denison, who bequeathed to him the bulk of his immense wealth. In politics Lord Londesborough was usually a supporter of Whig principles, but not subserviently, being rather a constitutional Liberal. He was created by George IV., in 1829, a Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Order, and was a Deputy-Lieut. of the West Riding of York.

Lord Londesborough's taste for literature, science, and the fine arts brought him into connexion with most of the learned societies, and with their leading men. He availed himself of every opportunity to co-operate with, and to give them encouragement and substantial support. No one is more identified with the progress of the study of our national antiquities. During his residence at Bourne Park, near Canterbury, he was enabled to make many successful researches in a branch of archæology heretofore but imperfectly understood; and his and Mr. Akerman's communications to the *Archæologia*, on the contents of the Saxon tumuli upon Breach Downs and in the neighbourhood, recorded a series of facts which have been often referred to, and which were rapidly augmented by fresh discoveries made either at his Lordship's instigation or in consequence of his example. In later times his Lordship instituted similar researches in Yorkshire with equal success.

When the British Archæological Association was formed, he (then Lord Albert Conyngham) accepted the office of President; and by his personal exertions and influence mainly contributed to the triumph of the new institution at its first congress at Canterbury. Happily the misunderstandings which occurred soon after, and for a time separated congenial minds, can

now be referred to as one of those untoward events which so often check the purest and best undertakings, but which, where the objects are worthy, cannot permanently affect rectitude and energy of purpose. Lord Albert Conyngham remained as President of the re-modelled Association, and for some years warmly supported it; but eventually he saw reasons for resigning the presidency, (as others did their places in the council); and at the time of his decease he was (we believe) one of the Vice-presidents of the Archæological Institute, and President of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society. When President of the Numismatic Society, he commenced what he intended should be a series of receptions of the members, considering that such *réunions* are not only the means of promoting friendly intercourse between the members of societies, but that a President should personally know the general body as well as the council. In the same genial and hospitable spirit his tenantry and their families were invited yearly to Grimston to spend the day. This graceful attention on the part of a landlord, in other respects liberal and generous, was productive of the best results, and of a relationship between landlord and tenant pleasing and honourable to both.

Grimston was the seat of Lord Howden, of whom it was purchased for Lord Londesborough, together with the armoury, to which the deceased lord added considerably. The general collection of works of early and mediæval art at Grimston may be estimated by his Lordship's *Miscellanea Graphica*, a splendid work in folio, edited by Mr. Thomas Wright, and illustrated by Mr. Fairholt. But even the forty-five plates and the numerous woodcuts of this sumptuous volume only give an approximate notion of the entire collection, which includes a cabinet of choice Roman denarii, even if we consider the privately printed Catalogue of Rings collected by Lady Londesborough. This volume was edited by Mr. Croftus Croker, to whose memory his Lordship caused a marble tablet to be erected in the church at Grimston.

Towards the close of 1848 his Lordship visited Greece and Italy; and in the following year printed his tour under the title of "Wanderings in Search of Health," an exceedingly readable and characteristic volume, containing much information and well-told personal adventures. Previously his health had suffered; and although by great care it was renovated, our English winters severely tried his constitution. In that of 1856 he projected a visit to Rome in company with his family and Mr. Fairholt, but was forced to remain at his château at Cannes. In the present winter he took lodgings at Hastings, where at first it was hoped he would have derived permanent benefit; but he returned to London in December, and rapidly sunk, esteemed and regretted by his relatives, friends, and acquaintance. He was buried at Grimston on the 24th of January, being followed to the grave by at least between 300 and 400 of his tenantry and tradesmen from various parts of his estate, who came spontaneously to offer to his memory the last grateful tribute of affection. He had, as the "York Herald" truthfully observes, "showered blessings on every hand, without reference to political creed or religious sentiment. On every hand were the trappings of mourning, for the lips that had once spoken words of encouragement were now closed in death; the hands which once had ministered to the poor and needy were now powerless; and the heart which had often throbbed in pain at the wrongs of the oppressor had now ceased to beat." He is succeeded in his title and extensive landed property by his eldest son by his first marriage, the Hon. William Henry Forester Denison, M.P. for Scarborough. His Lordship, who was born the 19th of June, 1834, was returned at the general election in 1857 for Beverley, and at the late election was elected for Scarborough at the head of the poll.

LORD ORANMORE AND BROWNE.

Jan. 30. At Brighton, aged 72, Dominick Browne, Lord Oranmore and Browne, a Privy Councillor for Ireland.

The deceased peer, who was born May 28, 1787, was a son of Dominick Geoffrey Browne, a noted member of the Irish and also the Imperial Parliament, and Margaret, daughter of the Hon. Geo. Browne, of the Sligo family. He was educated at Eton, Edinburgh, and Cambridge, and was M.P. for Mayo from 1813 until he was created a peer in 1836. He advocated the abolition of tithes in Ireland, but declined to join in the repeal agitation. In 1811 he married Catherine Anne Isabella, eldest daughter and co-heir of the late Henry Monck, Esq., and granddaughter of the second Earl of Arran, by whom he leaves one son (the Hon. Geoffrey, born 1819), who succeeds him, and a daughter, the Hon. Mrs. Ridley.

The Brownes trace their descent from the Counts of Marche, in France, of whom one was Hugh Lusignan, the husband of Isabella, the relict of King John.

LORD JOHN SCOTT.

Jan. 3. At his seat, Cawston Lodge, near Rugby, Lord John Douglas Montagu Scott, brother of his Grace the Duke of Buccleuch.

The late nobleman was second son of Charles William, fourth Duke of Buccleuch, and the Hon. Harriet Katherine Townshend, fourth daughter of Thomas, first Viscount Sydney, and was born July 13, 1809. He married, in 1836, Alicia Anne, eldest daughter of Mr. John Spottiswoode, who survives him, but his Lordship does not leave any family.

Lord John Scott represented in Parliament for some years the county of Roxburgh. Circumstances induced him to retire from the House of Commons, and, though he continued to take a lively interest in politics, he could not be induced again to offer himself to any constituency, though, in the opinion of many, had he chosen to accept a seat, he could scarcely have failed, from his high talents, business habits, and aptitude of speech, of taking a foremost place in the Conservative ranks. He was very effective as a public speaker, often enlivening his argument by strokes of pungent humour. Almost the last oc-

casional on which he appeared in public was as a croupier at the Protectionist banquet at Edinburgh in 1851.

Lord John Scott was the patron of all manly sports, and, in particular, he did much to promote the success and uphold the respectability of the Scottish turf. He took a warm interest, too—as the Buccleuch family have ever done—in the seafaring population on the coasts of the Forth; and as a proof of his earnest desire for their welfare, he had just equipped a fine new fishing-vessel, to test by experience the oft-mooted question of deep-sea fishing. Some part at least of every summer his Lordship spent at Granton, or in cruising about the Firth in his superb and well-trimmed yacht; and he did much to promote the success of the Forth regattas. He was also a keen and successful angler, and he was seldom absent from the hunting-field, where his frank and cordial bearing had won for him the affection and esteem of every class.

MARQUISE DE LA BELINAYE.

Dec. 30, 1859. In London, the Marquise de la Belinaye, almost the last survivor of the emigrant French *noblesse* who sought refuge in this country near seventy years ago.

The Marquise, following her husband, who was a Breton nobleman, of ancient and opulent family, and an officer in the French army, fled from France in 1792 to this country, where they both continued to reside, through all the political changes which have since occurred in their native land. The Marquis died in 1836, leaving four children. His eldest son, the late Marquis, also died some years since, leaving one son, a minor, residing in France, and the present head of the family. The Marquise de la Belinaye was a woman of no ordinary character and of no common experience. She had witnessed some of the most momentous scenes, and had associated familiarly with many of the most remarkable personages, both French and English, of a bygone age. An accomplished lady in the truest sense, she charmed all who knew her with the

graces of her manner and the vivacity of her conversation, and her hospitality and kindness of heart will be long remembered by the friends whom she loved to gather round her even to the last.

GENERAL SIR T. MAKDOUGALL BRISBANE, BART.

Jan. 28. At Brisbane House, Largs, Ayrshire, aged 87, General Sir Thomas Makdougall Brisbane, G.C.B., G.C.H., &c.

The deceased officer was the representative of a family of high antiquity and elevated position. In 1332 William Brisbane appears as chancellor of Scotland; Thomas Brisbane was a great officer of the crown in 1409, and a hundred years later Matthew Brisbane (his grandson) fell at Flodden-field; John, the nephew of Matthew, was killed at Pinkie. Thomas Brisbane, the eighth in descent from John, served under the Duke of Cumberland at Culloden, and by his wife Eleonora, daughter of Sir William Bruce, of Stenhouse, Bart., he was the father of the subject of this notice, who was born at the family mansion, Brisbane House, on the 23rd of July, 1773.

After some preliminary education, partly at home and partly at the University of Edinburgh, young Brisbane was placed at an academy at Kensington, where he distinguished himself by his great proficiency, and also shewed the bent of his mind by attending the lectures of eminent professors, particularly on astronomy and mathematics. In 1789 an ensign's commission was procured for him, and in the following year he joined the 38th Regiment, then stationed in Ireland, where he became acquainted with the Hon. Arthur Wellesley, who was then of similar rank, and the friendship thus commenced endured until the death of the Great Duke, more than sixty years after. In 1793 he proceeded to Flanders, and served through the campaigns of that and the following year, was wounded, and endured almost incredible hardships during the retreat of the British army. In a work entitled "*Reminiscences*" (privately printed shortly before his death, and which contains many curious

anecdotes of the Duke of Wellington) he says, "This was the severest winter I have ever seen in Europe. The troops were literally frozen to the ground every morning, and in one of those severe nights 800 men were frozen to death. . . . The Rhine was covered with a layer of ice six feet deep." In the October of the next year he was ordered to the West Indies, and there he served with distinguished bravery under Sir Ralph Abercromby, Sir John Moore, Sir Thomas Picton, and other generals, at the capture of St. Lucia, Trinidad, and many other islands. In 1799 his friends purchased a lieutenant-colonelcy for him in the 69th Regiment, for the purpose of bringing him from the tropics, as his health had suffered greatly there. He accordingly came to England, but only to find that, contrary to expectation, the 69th had just sailed for Jamaica, and after a few months at Cheltenham to recruit, he went out to join them.

Colonel Brisbane, now for the first time in command, soon shewed his aptitude for the situation. He found the regiment both demoralized and unhealthy; no proper attention was paid to the comforts of the men, and they were allowed to waste their money unchecked in the purchase of liquor, instead of laying it out on things necessary for their health and comfort. By what he modestly calls "a little attention to discipline and the messes of the men" he soon effected a change; two military hospitals that had previously been filled with sick were soon without tenants, and therefore closed, and when in 1802 the regiment embarked for Europe, there was but one man left behind an invalid. The Colonel endeavoured to improve the position of the army generally by representing to the Commander in Chief the unhealthy position of the barracks throughout the West Indies, as being placed on the leeward instead of the windward side of the islands, but no notice was taken of his well-meant endeavours, though his views have since received ample confirmation from the valuable Returns of Sickness and Mortality in the Colonies drawn up by Colonel Tulloch. He was quartered in various parts of England until 1804, when the 69th

was ordered to India, and as his health would not allow him to proceed thither, after trying in vain to exchange into the Guards or the cavalry, he was obliged to retire for a time on half-pay.

In 1810 Colonel Brisbane was appointed assistant adjutant-general, and was stationed at Canterbury; but he longed to join his old acquaintance the Duke of Wellington, and, in consequence of his urgent applications, in 1812 he was made brigadier-general, and proceeded to the Peninsula. Here he was posted to the third division, commanded by his friend Sir Thomas Picton, and with it he served until the close of the war. Then he was sent to America, where he succeeded in causing the war on the Canadian frontier to be carried on according to the usages of civilized nations (which had not been the case before), and next he served in France in the army of occupation. He had arrived in England just too late to share in the glories of Waterloo; but he was sent with twelve regiments to reinforce his old commander, who when he inspected them at Paris exclaimed, "If I had had these men at Waterloo, I should not have wanted the assistance of Prussians."

With the return of the army from France in 1818 the services in the field of Sir Thomas (he had received the honour of knighthood in 1817) came to a close. In 1819 he married Anna Maria, the heiress of Sir Henry Hay Makdougall, of Makerstown, Roxburghshire, Bart. (whose name he afterwards assumed by royal licence), by whom he had two sons and two daughters, who all preceded him to the grave. In 1821, after holding for a short time the command of the troops in the south of Ireland, he was appointed Governor of New South Wales, where he found a wide field for the exercise of his active and benevolent mind. He introduced the culture of the vine, sugar-cane, cotton, tea, and tobacco; he imported horses, and thus so improved the breed that the colony can now supply cavalry horses for India; he did much to procure for it trial by jury and representative institutions, which it now enjoys. But he by

no means looked only to its material prosperity. He encouraged, and liberally supported from his own means, all religious and charitable institutions; in his treatment of the convicts he abolished harassing and vexatious punishments, which he felt only irritated instead of reforming, and he first granted tickets of leave to the well-conducted, which gave a supply of much needed labourers to the free colonists, the result of which was that at the close of his government, in 1826, the quantity of land under cultivation had been more than doubled, while the expense of the convict establishment had been most materially reduced. On his quitting the government, addresses of the most flattering nature were presented to him from all classes, and they were well deserved. He had caused the country to make an astonishing advance in prosperity both moral and material, and he had expended above £5,000 from his own purse in carrying out his benevolent designs. His name has been given to one of the rivers of the colony, and the surrounding district has been very recently erected into a bishop's see.

Sir Thomas now returned for the last time to his native land, and lived for more than thirty years as useful and as honoured as the man of science and a public benefactor, as he had before been in his military and administrative capacity. He from his youth had cherished an ardent love for science, and a narrow escape from shipwreck led him to become a practical astronomer. This was on his first voyage to the West Indies, when the ignorant master of the transport wandered out of his course on to the coast of Africa, and when he found his ship among the breakers, lost all heart and cried out, "Lord have mercy upon us, for we are all gone!" Young Brisbane (he was but two and twenty) replied, "That's all very well, but let us do everything we can to save the ship," and taking the command, he worked with his own hands until the vessel was placed in safety. This incident made a deep impression on him. "Reflecting," he says, "that I might often, in the course of my life and services, be

exposed to similar errors, I determined to make myself acquainted with navigation and nautical astronomy; and for this purpose I got the best books and instruments, and in time became so well acquainted with these sciences, that when I was returning home I was enabled to work the ship's way; and having since crossed the tropics eleven times, and circumnavigated the globe, I have found the greatest possible advantage from my knowledge of lunar observation and calculations of the longitude." This was shewn in his voyage home from New South Wales, when he predicted the time of making Cape Frio, in Brazil, to within a few minutes, to the confusion of the captain, who until day-break enabled him to see the land, believed himself at least 500 miles distant from it.

In order to pursue his astronomical studies, Col. Brisbane, whilst he was on half-pay in 1808, had erected an Observatory on a knoll near the mansion house of Brisbane, and this in after years became his place of daily resort, beside often spending the night there. When in active service, he took altitudes of the sun whenever a halt in the march permitted, by means of pocket instruments, and thus kept the time of the army. His devotion to science, however, never caused him to neglect the most minute detail of his profession; though he gave a stronger proof of it than most men would have given, for though wounded at the battle of Toulouse, he at once proceeded to the Observatory, and he records with pleasure that he found the time to agree to within five seconds. Whilst governor of New South Wales he established an Observatory at Paramatta, which has rendered such services to science that it has been aptly styled "the Greenwich of the Southern hemisphere;" and soon after his return to Scotland he formed another Observatory at Makerstown, to which he eventually added a magnetic station, the only one in that country; and he shewed great liberality alike in providing instruments, and in remunerating observers and printing the results of their labours; the clocks in the magnetic observatory alone cost upwards of 1,200 guineas.

He likewise assisted both with his counsel and his purse many other establishments, as the Observatories of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and the Cape of Good Hope; and one of the latest acts of his life was to found two gold medals for the reward of scientific merit, one for the Royal Society, the other for the Society of Arts; the first of these was adjudged at Aberdeen in September, 1859, to his fellow countryman and quondam fellow soldier, Sir Roderick I. Murchison. Such devotion to science did not pass unregarded. The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge conferred their degree of D.C.L. whilst he was in New South Wales, he was elected a member of many learned societies, and on the death of Sir Walter Scott he was chosen to succeed him as President of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. The gold medal of the Royal Astronomical Society was awarded to him in 1828, and the address of the President (now Sir John Herschel) did but justice to him in saying that "the first brilliant trait of Australian history marks the era of his government, and that his name will be identified with the future glories of that colony, in ages yet to come, as the founder of her science."

Beside these tokens of the high consideration of his scientific compeers, Sir Thomas was in 1842 entertained at a public dinner by the nobility and gentry of his native country. His military merits also were in all but one instance ungrudgingly recognised by the Government. In 1826 the colonelcy of the 34th Regiment was bestowed on him; subsequently the command of the forces in Canada, and afterwards of those in India, was offered to him. But he was a conscientious man, and as he did not feel that he should be able to discharge the various and onerous duties "to the satisfaction of his own mind," owing to his infirm health, he respectfully declined the flattering offers. In 1836 he was created a baronet; in 1837 named Knight Grand Cross of the Bath; in 1841 he became General, and at the period of his decease his was the third name on the Army List. His friends earnestly desired to see the still higher grade of Field Marshal conferred on him,

when it was rumoured that it was to be bestowed on other officers whose claims could hardly be put in competition with his; this was made almost a national question in Scotland, and a memorial was presented to the Queen, but the result was that none of the expected promotions took place.

Sir Thomas ever took a most lively interest in the well-being of his regiment. He visited Dublin in 1844 for the purpose of inspecting it; he erected a monument in Carlisle Cathedral to the memory of its members who fell in the Crimea; when it marched from Edinburgh to embark for India in 1857, he took an affecting farewell of it, had photographs taken of every officer, with which he adorned the walls of Brisbane-house, and gave a Bible to every private, as "a parting gift;" and their wives and children who were left behind were equally objects of his kindness.

Though he gave so much of his time and his fortune to the promotion of scientific objects, Sir Thomas by no means disregarded other modes of doing good. By his exertions the village of Largs, near his residence, was amply supplied with pure water, and its healthfulness (before much neglected) secured; and not content with having founded a school for rudimentary instruction, he, at a large expense, in the last year of his life added to it the establishment which bears the name of Brisbane Academy, and which offers to all who choose to avail themselves of it a liberal and finished education.

Thus honourably and usefully occupied, his days passed quietly, for though sorely tried by the deaths of all his children, he was a true Christian, and did not sorrow as one without hope. He died in the house in which he was born, on the 28th of January last, at the age of 87, and he is succeeded in the baronetcy by his nephew, the son of the late Admiral Brisbane.

Sir Thomas was a man of commanding appearance, more than six feet high, and with a handsome, intellectual, and most benevolent expression of countenance. His name was on the Army List for a period

GENT. MAG. VOL. CCVIII.

of sixty-seven years, and in the course of it he had fought in fourteen general actions and twenty-three other battles, and had assisted in eight sieges. He had a gold cross and clasp for Vittoria, and the silver Peninsular medal and clasp; and had received the thanks of Parliament in 1813 for distinguished service. He had crossed the tropics twelve times, the equinoctial line twice, had circumnavigated the globe, and had been in North and South America, Australia, the north of Europe, and the Mediterranean.

The best *resumé* that can be given of his character and pursuits will be found in the following letter from Admiral W. H. Smyth, the Foreign Secretary of the Royal Society; it is addressed to the editor of the privately printed "Reminiscences" already alluded to.

" You wish to know my opinion as to the estimation in which I hold the merits of my admirable friend, General Sir Thomas M. Brisbane. My knowledge of the pursuits of this eminently distinguished officer is of many years' standing, and my personal acquaintance with him almost as long; for, shortly after the peace of 1815, we met, British soldier and sailor—of all places in the world—in a French astronomical observatory! And I can render testimony to the high regard paid by his late enemies to his scientific attainments.

" From long intercourse, I can have no hesitation in pronouncing that Sir Thomas is equally familiar with the theory and practice of astronomy; and he not only worked himself, but was the cause of work in others. Nor should it be overlooked that intellectual zeal at that time was even more meritorious than of late, since it was necessarily exerted among the incessant and frequently distracting duties of actual warfare.

" About the year 1820, when appointed to the high office of Governor of New South Wales, Sir Thomas resolved to improve our astronomical knowledge of the Southern hemisphere. With this important object in view, previous to sailing for his destination, he made direct inquiries in various quarters as to how it could be executed to its fullest extent; and I cannot but feel proud of having been consulted on that very interesting occasion."

After detailing the establishment of the

Paramatta Observatory, and its result, "The Brisbane Catalogue of Southern Stars," the Admiral concludes:—

"The well-known military career of Sir Thomas Brisbane is now matter of history; but I may truly assert that there is not, either in the army or navy, an individual to whom *tam artibus quam armis* can be more appropriately applied than to that excellent and honoured officer."

SIR JOHN WILDE.

Dec. 13. At the Cape of Good Hope, aged 78, Sir John Wilde, late Chief Justice there.

He was a brother of the late Lord Truro, their father being Mr. Thomas Wilde, an attorney of College-hill, London. He filled for some time the post of Judge Advocate of the colony of New South Wales, and in 1827 received the appointment of Chief Justice at the Cape.

On the assembling of the first Cape Parliament, in 1854, he took his seat as President of the Legislative Council. While delivering an elaborate judgment in the Vice-Admiralty Court, on the 4th of September, 1855, he fell suddenly ill, but managed with great difficulty to get to the conclusion of the work before him. He was taken home, and it was found that a paralytic stroke had completely shattered his debilitated frame. He never afterwards appeared in public.

His remains were interred two days after his death in the English burial-ground.

THE RIGHT HON. M. T. BAINES.

Jan. 22. At Queen's-square, Westminster, aged 61, the Right Hon. Matthew Talbot Baines.

The deceased, who was born Feb. 17, 1799, was the eldest son of Mr. Edward Baines, long the proprietor of the "Leeds Mercury." He was originally destined to assist and succeed his father in conducting the paper, but his evident ability, and especially his talent for public speaking, led to the belief that he might attain success and distinction in a liberal profession, and he was accordingly sent to the Uni-

versity. At Cambridge he became Scholar of Trinity, and after gaining two declamation prizes, graduated in 1820 as a senior optime. In 1825 he was called to the bar, went the Northern Circuit, and became in 1841 a Queen's Counsel and a Bencher of the Inner Temple.

Mr. Baines was long M.P. for Leeds, and was so remarkable for his knowledge of the business of the House, together with sound judgment, firmness, and impartiality, that it was considered likely the Speakership might one day be offered to him. He was for ten years Recorder of Hull, and he held office under more than one Administration. He was for a while President of the Poor Law Board, and at another time Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. He was a Dissenter and a Liberal, but his conduct as a public man and a member of the Cabinet was perfectly free from the imputation of partizanship. His failing health compelled his retirement from Parliament at the dissolution in April last, but he seemed to recover when free from the cares of office, and his death was somewhat unexpected.

The deceased right hon. gentleman married in 1833 the only child of L. Threlfall, Esq., of Lancaster, who survives him, and by whom he has left a son and a daughter. Through her he received a handsome property.

REV. RICHARD BOARD, B.C.L.

Dec. 5. Aged 96, the Rev. Richard Board, B.C.L. 1791, Hertford Hall, Oxford, Vicar of Westerham with Edenbridge, Kent, (1792).

The deceased, to whom the parish had for nigh seventy years been entrusted, was in many respects a very remarkable man, beside being the oldest incumbent of the kingdom. Educated at a period when our Universities were declining in public estimation, the defects of their educational system, whatever they may have been, were certainly in no wise conspicuous in him. On the contrary, his training must have been very much what the training of an English gentleman ought

to be, and so much had it been assisted by the study and observation of some eighty long years, that the fund of information he had so acquired made him the most agreeable companion to the last period of his life. His memory was a vastly retentive one, grasping with equal facility and accuracy the events of his early life, in historical times, as those which were every day passing in the world around him. The year 1780 was every whit as much a part of that life as the year 1859. He talked of the short-lived Rockingham administration of 1782 as familiarly as of the administration of Lord Derby of 1858. He could compare the Chartist demonstration of 1848 with the riots of Lord George Gordon in 1780; and he recollected the war which ended with the loss of our American colonies as keenly as that which was terminated with the capture of Sebastopol.

The deceased was singularly free from prejudices and passions. His religion was practical, his almsgiving free from ostentation. His placid spirit, that smoothed away all asperities, not only enlisted to itself the love and respect of all around him, but softened the every-day intercourse of one man with another. He died with his faculties unimpaired, and so free from bodily suffering, that those who were watching around his bed were scarcely sensible of the moment of his dissolution.

Until the birth of his son, the present John Board, Esq., the deceased was the only descendant in the male line of the old Sussex family of Board, of Board-hill and Pax-hill, of which Andrew Borde, the physician of Henry VIII., was a member.

LIEUT.-COL. MARTIN-LEAKE, F.R.S.

Jan. 6. At Brighton, aged 83, Lieut.-Col. William Martin-Leake, F.R.S.

The deceased belonged to an ancient Essex family, the Martins of Thorpe Hall, near Colchester, who assumed the name of Leake in the year 1721. He was born in 1777, was the son of John Martin Leake, Esq., and Mary, his wife, the daughter of Peter Calvert, Esq., of Hadham; his grandfather was Stephen Martin Leake,

GENT. MAG. VOL. CCVIII.

Garner. He entered the Royal Artillery, and rose to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, but retired from the service in 1823. In the early part of his military career he was employed on special missions in Asia Minor as well as in Turkey in Europe, and he subsequently made many journeys for the purpose of investigating the topography of Greece. In 1814 he published the first part of his "Researches in Greece;" in 1821 his "Topography of Athens;" in 1824 the "Journal of a Tour in Asia Minor;" in 1827 (in conjunction with the Hon. Charles Yorke), "Notices of the chief Egyptian Monuments in the British Museum." A few years later he returned to the illustration of classical antiquity, and produced his "Travels in Northern Greece," in 1835; his *Peloponnesiaca* in 1846; and in 1854 *Numismatica Hellenica*, the Supplement to which was published only a very short time before his death.

Colonel Leake was an enthusiastic friend to the modern Greeks, and he more than once endeavoured to procure help for them from the British Government while they were struggling against their Turkish masters; he also wrote a pamphlet entitled "Greece at the end of 'Twenty-three Years' Protection," in which he commented severely on the condition of Greece, with lukewarm allies in England and France, a deadly foe in Turkey, and a dangerous friend in Russia.

Colonel Leake married Charlotte Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Charles Wilkins, and relict of William Marsden, Esq., of the Admiralty, in whom he found an intelligent helpmate in his learned labours, as he himself testifies in the dedication to her of his last work.

H. V. LANSDOWN, ESQ.

Jan. 19. At Bath, H. V. Lansdown, Esq., artist.

Mr. Lansdown was a man whose professional merits were, we fear, somewhat overlooked. At the Annual Meeting of the Archæological Institute held at Bath in July, 1858*, he read a valuable paper,

* See GENT. MAG., Sept., 1858.

"On the Houses in Bath formerly inhabited by Men of Eminence;" the information communicated in that paper, as well as the research it exhibited, illustrated too, as it was, with his admirable drawings of the several ancient mansions referred to, excited much interest. In the death of Mr. Lansdown, Bath has to lament the loss of an artist whose professional skill has served in no small degree to perpetuate "the long glories" of that celebrated city.

CLERGY DECEASED.

Oct. 11. At the Parsonage, aged 53, the Rev. *C. Ferdinand Brigstocke*, Perpetual Curate of St. Clement, Yasso, diocese of Sydney.

Dec. 10. The Rev. *Isaac Close*, Perpetual Curate of Kirkby-Ravensworth, Yorkshire.

Dec. 28. The Rev. *Richard Arthur Knowles Barnes*, B.A. 1858, St. John's College, Cambridge.

At I-la-lodge, St. Saviour's, Jersey, the Rev. *John Richardson*, P.C. of Walmsley (1847), Lancashire.

Dec. 29. In the Queen's Prison, the Rev. *C. E. F. Wylde*, for many years Chaplain to the Magdalene Hospital and to the Royal Lying-in Hospital.

Lately, at Renhold, Bedfordsh., the Rev. *John Osmond Dakeyne*, M.A., Rector of St. Peter's, Wolverhampton.

Jan. 1. At Whitfield, Northumberland, aged 76, the Ven. *Thomas Hobbes Scott*, M.A., Rector of Whitfield, Honorary Canon of Durham Cathedral, and formerly Archdeacon of New South Wales.

Jan. 2. At Salford, Evesham, aged 66, the Rev. *Samuel Ellis Garrard*, M.A., Vicar of Salford, Warwickshire, formerly thirty-two years Curate of Dumbleton, Gloucestershire.

Jan. 3. At Standish, aged 81, the Rev. *John Price*, Head Master of the Grammar-school, and Perpetual Curate of Douglas, Lancashire.

Jan. 5. At the Vicarage, Rockbeare, aged 87, the Rev. *Henry Nicholls*, M.A., Vicar of Peyham-bury, and of Rockbeare, Devon.

Jan. 11. At St. James's-palace, Pall Mall, aged 36, the Rev. *George Charles Irving*, M.A., Vicar of Goudhurst, Kent, eldest son of the late Rev. M. Irving, D.D., Canon of Rochester.

Jan. 12. At Bonby, Lincolnshire, aged 62, the Rev. *Weever Walter*, M.A., Vicar of that parish, Prebendary of Empingham, in the Cathedral Church of Lincoln, and a Rural Dean. The deceased was a son of the late Rev. Jas. Walter, for many years Master of the Endowed Grammar-school at Brigg, and Vicar of Market Rasen, both in the county of Lincoln.

Jan. 13. At the Parsonage, aged 65, the Rev. *Thomas Rowlandson*, Incumbent of Whittle-le-Woods, Lancashire.

Jan. 14. At Clapham Rise, aged 60, the Rev. *H. R. Roxby*, I.L.D., of Blackwood, East Riding,

Yorkshire, Vicar of St. Olave's, Old Jewry, and Rector of St. Martin's, Pomeroy, London.

At Ebernoe, aged 75, the Rev. *J. Peachey*.

Jan. 17. At Mrs. Ind's, Romford, Essex, aged 32, the Rev. *Thomas Outhwaite*, Chaplain of Highgate Cemetery, younger son of Thomas Outhwaite, esq., of Burley, near Otley, Yorksh.

Jan. 18. At Southport, aged 44, the Rev. *Jas. Young*, M.A., Incumbent of Lindale-in-Cartmell, Lancashire.

At Rathmines, aged 34, the Rev. *David Henry Elrington*, Vicar of Swords.

Jan. 20. At the Vicarage, Manfield, Yorkshire, aged 63, the Rev. *John Swire*, M.A., Vicar of that parish.

Jan. 24. At Sherwood Rise, aged 81, the Rev. *S. Ward*, late of Calverton.

At Exeter, aged 69, the Rev. *W. Williamson*, Vicar of Slipton, Northamptonshire, and late Curate of Thornton-le-Moor, Lincolnshire.

At Stowmarket, Suffolk, aged 78, the Rev. *Frederick Herbert Maberly*, B.A. 1806, M.A. 1809, Trinity College, Cambridge, Vicar of Great Finborough (1835), Suffolk.

Jan. 27. The Rev. *John Alexander Clarke*, M.A., Vicar of Stratfield Mortimer, Berks.

Jan. 28. Aged 51, the Rev. *Edmund Smith Ensor*, B.A. 1832, Brasenose College, Oxford, Rector of Rollesby (1841), Norfolk.

Aged 58, the Rev. *John Spurgeon*, B.A., Rector of Twysford, Norfolk.

Jan. 30. Aged 54, the Rev. *Sackville Gardiner Bourke*, B.A., Rector of Hatherop, Gloucestersh.

At Legbourne, Lincolnsh., the Rev. *J. Powley*, Incumbent of that parish.

Jan. 31. At the Vicarage, aged 47, the Rev. *John Montague Cholmeley*, B.A. 1838, M.A. 1836, Magdalen College, Oxford, Vicar of Standon (1856), Herts.

Feb. 2. At Penge, Surrey, aged 47, the Rev. *Henry Clifford Radclyffe*, B.A. 1837, Pembroke College, Cambridge, Incumbent of St. Luke's, King's-cross (1849), London.

Feb. 5. At Guernsey, the Rev. *Richd. Potenger*, B.A. 1814, M.A. 1819, formerly Fellow of Pembroke College, Oxford, Rector of St. Martin's (1832), Guernsey.

Feb. 12. At East Keal, Lincolnshire, aged 81, the Rev. *J. Spence*, M.A., Rector of that place, and also of Winceby.

Feb. 16. At his town residence, Chester-sq., aged 84, the Right Rev. *George Murray*, D.D., Lord Bishop of Rochester.

DEATHS.

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

Oct. 2. At Ablington, near Christchurch, New Zealand, *George Blakley Cooper*, Lieut. R.N., eldest son of the late Rev. G. Fort Cooper, of Yetminster, Dorsetshire.

Oct. 19. At Darling Point, Sydney, *Cecil Octavius*, youngest son of Henry Mort, esq., M.P.

At the station of Mr. Hanns, Western Port, South Australia, aged 35, *Frederic M. Selwyn*, esq., solicitor, of Melbourne, late of King's Bench-walk, Inner Temple, London, second son

of the Rev. Edward Selwyn, of Hemingford Abbots, Huntingdonshire.

Oct. 29. On his passage to New Zealand, Herbert William Cubbold Page, B.A., eldest surviving son of the Rev. L. F. Page, Rector of Woolpit.

In October, at Nemours, in Algeria, of cholera, aged 21, Frederick, son of the Rev. Frederick Du Santoy, of Hazelbury.

Nov. 3. At Beechworth, Australia, after a short illness, (eight days after the wreck of the "Royal Charter," in which his wife and children perished,) Robert Wyndham Fenwick, esq., third surviving son of the late Rev. Collingwood Fenwick, Rector of Brooke, Isle of Wight.

Nov. 5. Murdered, in India, while travelling between Bunnoo and Kohat, Capt. Richard Meecham, Bengal Artillery.

Nov. 16. At Sydney, aged 27, Edmund Hume, second son of the late Lieut. Edmund Trant Spry, H.E.L.C.S., Bengal.

Nov. 19. At Calcutta, aged 19, accidentally drowned, Robert Scamp, midshipman, H.M.'s Indian Navy, youngest son of William Scamp, esq., of the Admiralty.

Nov. 27. Drowned by the upsetting of a boat, Col. Rose, of the Royal Engineers. He was the godson of the poet Cowper, and was a man of literary tastes himself. He had served 44 years in the army, and was long stationed on the Cape frontier, many curious particulars respecting which he had published in an interesting work, styled "Four Years' Residence in Southern Africa."

Dec. 2. At Malvern, aged 74, Vice-Adm. George E. Watts, C.B.

Dec. 4. At his residence, 62, Gloucester-pl., Portman-sq., aged 82, Henry Shank, esq., of Castlerig and Gleniston, in the county of Fife, for 25 years a Director of the Hon. East India Company.

Dec. 9. At Funchal, Madeira, Eliza Caroline, youngest dau.; and on the 24th of Dec., Capt. William Price, third son, of the late Lieut.-Col. Hill, of the Royal Welsh Fusileers, C.B., and of Ford-house, Totnes.

Dec. 15. At Topsham, aged 85, James William O'Fallon, esq., late of the Connaught Bar, Ireland.

Dec. 20. At Spanish Town, Jamaica, the Hon. Edward Thompson.

Dec. 24. At South Hylton, near Sunderland, aged 107, James Doyle. Deceased was a native of Ireland, and a papermaker by trade.

Dec. 26. At Gravesend, aged 79, J. Lee, esq., enamel painter to the Royal Family from George III. to the present reign.

Dec. 28. In India, aged 31, John Caunter, esq., only son of the late John Caunter, esq., of Waye-house, Ashburton. The deceased had been in several engagements during the late mutiny in India.

Jan. 2. At Malvern, aged 74, Vice-Adm. G. E. Watts, C.B.

Jan. 3. At Buxhall, Suffolk, aged 75, Mary, relict of the Rev. G. Pyke, of Baythorne-park, Essex, and Vicar of Wickhambrook, Suffolk.

Aged 65, John Oldacres, esq., of Market Harborough, formerly a magistrate of Leicester.

At Blomfield-terr., Harrow-road, aged 73, John Grenfell Moyle, esq., F.R.C.S., formerly President of the Medical Board, Bombay.

At Llanblethian, South Wales, aged 56, Ralph Ord, esq., son of the late Mark Ord, esq., of York.

At Nailsworth, Gloucestershire, aged 82, Philip Lock, esq.

Jan. 4. At Wollaston-house, Northamptonshire, Isabella Gertrude Campbell, fourth dau. of the late W. A. Delane, esq., and wife of the Rev. W. Campbell, one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, having survived but two days the death of their only child, Gertrude Campbell, aged four years.

At Vicarage-gardens, Kensington, aged 47, Lieut.-Col. J. Abercrombie, H.M. Bengal Horse Artillery.

At his residence, Hawthorn-terr., Newcastle, very suddenly, John Thomas, second son of the late John Thomas Carr, esq., of Stella-house, Russian Vice-Consul at Newcastle.

At her residence, Vernon-st., Derby, aged 71, Diana, sixth dau. of the late Thomas Cracroft, esq., of West Keal-hall, Lincolnshire.

At Potterne Vicarage, Wilts, Dyonisia Mellora, wife of the Rev. Joseph Medicott, Vicar, and youngest dau. of the late Richard Godolphin Long, esq., of Rood Ashton.

At Bath, of typhus fever, Florence Olivia, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Carruthers, Retired List, Madras Army.

At Newton-house, near Rugby, aged 71, Miss Sophia Catherine Marriott.

Jan. 5. At Richmond, Surrey, Anna Georgiana, wife of Francis Nethersole Cates, esq., of Lincoln's-inn-fields and Richmond, and second dau. of Gen. and Lady Charlotte Bacon.

In Cleveland-sq., aged 89, Ann, relict of Thos. Chapman, esq., formerly of Whitby, Yorkshire.

At Pocklington, aged 84, Mary, relict of Edward Danson, esq., and dau. of the late Robert Dolman, esq., of Pocklington-manor.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 60, William Hitchcock, esq., of Wood-st., London, and formerly of Exeter.

Jan. 6. William Martin-Leake, esq., F.R.S. See OBITUARY.

At his residence, Lower Seymour-st., Portman-sq., aged 77, William Spence, esq., F.R.S., author of the well-known "Introduction to Entomology," and other valuable works.

Aged 31, Sarah Willias, wife of Mr. Robert Tongue, of the York Union Bank, and second dau. of Capt. George Wear, of Hull.

In Gloucester-gardens, Hyde-park, Elizabeth, wife of Anthony Ridley, esq.

At Heavitree, Exeter, aged 76, Pitman Jones, esq.

At Kingstown, near Dublin, aged 74, Elizabeth, widow of Brig.-Gen. C. Vandeleur, formerly of H.M.'s 46th Regt.

Jan. 7. At the Railway-station, Camden-town, very suddenly, of apoplexy, aged 48, Arthur Moyley, esq., of the Manor-house, Sneinton, Nottingham, and younger brother of the late R. Morley, esq., of Leeds.

At Llys-Meirchion, Mary Anne, relict of the

Rev. Robert Chambres Chambres, B.D., Llys-Meirchion, Denbighshire.

At Upper Bedford-pl., Russell-sq., Caroline, eldest dau. of the late Sir William Rule, many years Surveyor of the Navy.

At Stockton, Worcestershire, aged 81, Susanna Still, widow of the Rev. Henry William Hill, Rector of Rock, Worcestershire.

At West Lulworth, Dorset, aged 13, Albertine, youngest twin-dau. of Capt. Crispin, H.M.S. "Hawke."

Jan. 8. At Bideford, aged 75, Charles Hugo, esq., son of the late Rev. Thomas Hugo, Rector of Woolborough, Dunchideock, and Shillingford, Devonshire, and father of the Rev. Thos. Hugo, Incumbent of All Saints', Skinner-st., Finsbury-square.

At Gibraltar, Nicholas Appleby Spoor, esq., of Whitburn, Durham, and Warkworth, Northumberland, Capt. 25th Regt., (King's Own Borderers,) a Deputy Lieut. of the former county, and once a Lieut. in the Durham Militia. He entered the army as ensign, April 7, 1848, embarked immediately for the Cape of Good Hope, and served under Sir Harry Smith in the various operations against the Kaffir tribes, when he suffered much from fatigue, exposure, and privations. Having exchanged into the 25th Regt., he embarked for Gibraltar, Jan. 1859, where he was attacked by the small-pox, prevalent in the garrison, and his constitution being undermined by his sufferings in the Kaffir war, he sank rapidly and died, at the early age of 33.

At the Vicarage, Rolvenden, aged 72, Frances Emma, widow of Capt. Hunn, R.N., and last surviving child of the late Adm. Pickmere, Governor of Newfoundland. Also, at Paris, on Dec. 8, aged 44, Mary Ann Harriette Emma, widow of Signor G. D. Passina, and eldest dau. of the above Frances Emma Hunn.

Aged 51, William Wilmot, esq., solicitor, of Coventry, and of the Elms, Coundon, Warwick.

At Dawlish, Mary, wife of John Goodwin Welch, esq., M.D.

Aged 66, Thomas Turner, esq., of Abbot's Bromley, Staffordshire, and Pool-park, Denbighshire.

At Pickering, aged 87, Robert Kitching, esq.

At Upminster, aged 86, North Surridge, esq., late of Berwick Ponds, Rainham.

Jan. 9. At Great Gaddesden, Herts, aged 23, Henry, son of the Rev. J. B. and Frances Bingham, Lieut. in H.M.'s 90th Light Infantry.

At Sorrento-house, Torquay, Devon, Susan Georgiana, eldest dau. of the Hon. Granville and Lady Georgiana Ryder.

Jan. 10. At Miss Sellon's, the Priory, Bradford-on-Avon, aged 33, Harriett, eldest surviving dau. of the late Sir David Erskine, bart.

At Castramont Gatehouse, N.B., the Hon. Montgomery Stewart, fourth and last surviving son of John, seventh Earl of Galloway.

At his seat, Hazelbank, near Edinburgh, Lieut.-Gen. Cheshborough Grant Falconer, K.H., Col. of the 73rd Foot.

Jan. 11. At Elm-cottage, St. Thomas, aged 95, Esther, relict of Mr. Samuel Stocker.

At Castledown-terr., Hastings, aged 59, Anna, widow of Thomas S. Cabell, esq., late Accountant-General to the Hon. East India Company, and dau. of the late T. Gore Lloyd, esq.

At her residence, Henar, Llanrwst, aged 81, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. R. Hughes, M.A.

Aged 73, Mary, wife of Francis Hayward, esq., of Ardenham-house, Bicester-road, Aylesbury.

At Lower Kensington Gore, Amelia, relict of Sir R. Shaw, bart.

Jan. 12. At Upper Grange-road, Bermondsey, aged 79, Wm. Farmer, esq.

At Brighton, suddenly, aged 34, Sarah Laverder, wife of J. Brady, esq., M.P.

At Market Harborough, aged 48, Catherine, fifth dau. of R. B. Heygate, esq.

Jan. 13. At his residence, Cotham, near Bristol, aged 73, Lieut.-Col. John Jeffery O'Donnoghue, late of the Madras army of the H.E.I.C.S.

At Shoreham, aged 47, Ann, wife of William Hore, esq., M.R.C.S., surgeon to St. Nicolas College.

At Chatham, aged 67, Capt. Monkhouse Graham Taylor, 53rd Regt., and Paymaster of the 3rd Depot Battalion, Chatham.

Jan. 14. At his residence, Cambridge-street, Plymouth, aged 101, Mr. Edward Thorn.

At the residence of her daughter, Carlton-hill, St. John's-wood, aged 72, Harriet Louisa Palmer, late of Taviton-st., Gordon-sq., widow of the Rev. Henry Palmer, Rector of Ore, Sussex.

In Upper Berkeley-st., Portman-sq., aged 75, Major-Gen. Henry Edward Robinson.

At Brighton, aged 40, Catherine Elia, widow of Lieut.-Col. J. Tait, and eldest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. F. Hickey, Bombay Army.

At his residence, Marlborough-road, St. John's Wood, aged 72, Henry Mickletham, esq., of Rosehill, Hurley, Berks.

At his residence, Claremont-villa, Charing, Kent, aged 74, John Saunders, esq., late in the H.E.I.C. Service.

Jan. 15. At Market Harborough, by a fall from his horse, aged 30, Capt. Henry Heywood Lonsdale, late of the 3rd Dragoon Guards, and eldest son of the late Rev. Henry Gylby Lonsdale, Vicar of St. Mary's, Lichfield.

At High Stakesby-hall, near Whitby, aged 66, Mary, relict of Edmund Lotherington, esq., and third dau. of the late Henry Simpson, esq., of Meadow-field-house, Whitby.

At Hull, aged 78, Joseph Ayre, M.D.

In York-pl., Portman-sq., aged 48, R. G. Parnter, esq., late of 2nd Batt. Rifle Brigade.

At Bath, Mary Smith Smith, relict of Lieut. Thomas Ellis Smith, R.N.

Jan. 16. At Broomfield-hall, Bridgewater, aged 77, Sophia, wife of the Rev. John Middleton.

At Bennett-st., Bath, aged 81, Letitia, relict of Brig.-Gen. David Clephane, formerly Lieut.-Col. of the 20th Regt., and second dau. of the late Jonas Bold, esq., of Liverpool, and of Bath.

At his residence, Henrietta-st., Bath, Francis White, esq., formerly of Berbice, British Guiana.

Suddenly, at Cheltenham, Anna Frances, wife of Capt. Swann, 54th Regt.

Jan. 17. At Cadogan-pl., London, aged 64,

George Johnson, esq., of Llanrhydd, Ruthin. The deceased for some years suffered acutely from an internal malady which necessitated his residence in London for the purpose of availing himself of the best medical advice. Mr. Johnson, in the early part of his life, was for several years a partner in the legal firm of Potts and Johnson, of Chester, from which he retired on being selected, as his principal agent, by the present Marquis of Westminster. On the death of the then Clerk of the Peace, Mr. Henry Potts, the noble Marquis appointed Mr. Johnson to the office. Mr. Johnson shortly afterwards took up his residence at Llanrhydd, where, by his kindness of heart and his unostentatious charity, he endeared himself to all classes. He will long be remembered as the originator of the Rhyl Convalescent Institution, which has done much to alleviate the sufferings of large numbers of invalids. He has left a widow, and a family, consisting of a son, Mr. Robert George Johnson, of the North Wales and Chester Circuit, and two daughters.

At Woodland-house, Coventry-road, aged 32, Margaret, wife of Frederick William Strickland, esq., and dau. of the late John Jones, esq., of Tynewydd-Bangor, co. Cardigan.

At Leamington, Thomasina, relict of William Wilson Currey, esq., late of Thornton, Yorkshire.

At Moxhull-park, Warwickshire, Letitia Penelope, widow of the Hon. Berkeley O. Noel, brother of the present Earl of Gainsborough. She was the only dau. of the late Mr. Ralph Adderley, of Elmley-castle, Worcestershire, and Coton-hall, Staffordshire.

Jan. 18. While on a visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, at Hatfield-house, Herts., the Dowager Lady Cowley. Lady Cowley was eldest dau. of James, first Marquis of Salisbury, by his marriage with Lady Mary, second dau. of the first Marquis of Downshire, and was born the 20th of March, 1786. Her Ladyship married, on the 27th of February, 1816, Henry Lord Cowley, whose marriage with Lady Charlotte Cadogan had the same year been dissolved by Act of Parliament. By her marriage with Lord Cowley, who died in April, 1847, in Paris, the deceased lady leaves an only daughter, the Hon. Georgiana Charlotte Mary, married in December, 1848, to Sir Henry L. Bulwer, our Ambassador at Constantinople.

Aged 35, Julia Harriette, wife of the Rev. R. Allnutt, Vicar of Damerham, Wilts, and only dau. of the late Rev. R. Lugger, B.A.

At Hyde-park-gardens, aged 27, Edwin Chas. Chaplin, Lieut. R.N., son of the late W. J. Chaplin, esq.

At Bournemouth, aged 33, William, eldest surviving son of the late Thos. B. Burbidge, esq., of the Grove, Epsom, Surrey, and Bridge-street, Southwark.

At Carlton-hill, St. John's-wood, aged 57, Ellen McLachlan, wife of Daniel Robertson, esq., General Manager of the National Provincial Bank of England.

Mr. Henry Farren, the manager of the St. Louis theatre. He was the eldest son of Wm. Farren, the celebrated English comedian, and

was himself an actor of fair abilities. He came to this country some three or four years ago, and made his first appearance at Broadway theatre in the character of Claude Melnotte. He did not create any very marked impression, and after performing three or four nights he went starring it into the country. He finally settled down into the dreary and unprofitable career of a provincial manager, in which death has prematurely overtaken him. He leaves a young wife, to whom he was but recently married, and who is also, we believe, in the profession. Mr. H. Farren was formerly manager of the Brighton theatre.—*New York Weekly Herald*.

Jan. 19. At Torrington, aged 87, Richard L. Hole, surgeon, fourth son of the late Rev. Nicholas Hole, Vicar of Burrington.

At the Parsonage, Lucy, wife of the Rev. F. Smith, M.A., Incumbent of Shelf, Halifax, and dau. of Moses Bottomley, esq., of Wade-house.

At the Rectory, Chesilborne, aged 67, Mrs. Shittler, relict of the Rev. Robert Shittler, Vicar of Alton Pancras, Dorset.

At Clifton-house, near Rotherham, aged 75, H. Walker, esq., one of the Trustees of the York Festival Concert-room, and one of the Justices of the Peace for the West-Riding.

At Lowndes-st., Belgrave-square, aged 60, the Hon. Mrs. Handley, widow of H. Handley, esq., of Calverthorpe-hall, Lincolnshire.

Jan. 20. At Scawly-hall, aged 38, Henry Nelthorpe, esq., late H.M.'s 9th Lancers, and only brother of Sir John Nelthorpe, bart. The deceased was the heir of his brother's baronetcy.

At Lansdown-road, Old Charlton, of bronchitis, Capt. Daniel James Woodriff, R.N., one of the surviving officers on board H.M.S. "Bellerophon" in the action of Trafalgar, and eldest son of the late Capt. Daniel Woodriff, R.N., C.B.

At York-st., Portman-sq., aged 72, Isabella, widow of John Rookes, esq., of Cumberland-cottage, Sidmouth, Devon.

At Clifton, aged 51, Ann, wife of the Rev. Ellis Williams, Rector of Pinxton, Derbyshire.

Jan. 21. At his residence, 5, Belgrave-pl., Brighton, aged 81, Charles Henry Parry, esq., F.R.S., of Summer-hill, Bath, eldest brother of the late Admiral Sir W. E. Parry. The deceased was the eldest son of Dr. Parry, of Bath, and he inherited a large portion of his father's talent, being highly esteemed for his literary and scientific attainments; but though he was a proficient master of the theory and principles of his profession, he was never a very ardent follower of the practical part, having educated himself for diplomacy, and having lived much abroad in foreign courts.

At his residence, in Weymouth, aged 85, John Henning, esq.

At Dawlish, aged 84, Admiral John Wight. He was a distinguished officer in the war of 1793—1802, and had received the war medal and one clasp for his services.

At Richmond-villa, Mount Radford, Exeter, aged 59, Hester, wife of John Fry Wilkey.

Susan, wife of the Rev. Richard Yerburch, Vicar of Sleaford.

At her residence, Boughton-lodge, Chester, Mrs. Hughes, widow of the Rev. David Hughes, Rector of Llanfyllin, co. Montgomery.

William Henry, younger son of Capt. Hoskins, B.N., of Broxborne-house, Herts.

Aged 58, William Charman, esq., of Boltons, West Brompton, a magistrate of Middlesex and Westminster.

At Fetcham, Surrey, aged 66, Thomas William Clagett, esq.

At Hawkesyard, the seat of her son, aged 51, Mary Spode, of Brereton-lodge, near Rugeley, relict of Josiah Spode, esq., of The Mount, Staffordshire.

Drowned off Southampton Docks, aged 40, Capt. William Harrison, Commander of the "Great Eastern."

Jan. 22. At his residence in Camden-town, aged 84, Mr. James Stewart, well known in musical circles for his improvements in the action of the pianoforte. Mr. Stewart had taken out fourteen patents, all in connexion with that instrument.

At Bath, Susannah, wife of the Rev. F. M. Rowden, Rector of Stanton-Fitz-Warren, Wilts.

Aged 65, John Watson, esq., solicitor, of Pickering.

At Camberwell, aged 64, Francis Fox, esq., M.D., son of the late Francis Fox, esq., M.D., of Derby.

Jan. 23. Lady Charlotte Proby. She called to pay a visit to her relative, the Dowager Lady Wenlock, in Berkeley-sq., and had just taken a chair in the drawing-room, when she fell back, and soon afterwards expired. The deceased lady was eldest dau. of John Joshua, first Earl of Carysfort, and was born in 1788.

At Taunton, aged 79, S. R. Pattison, esq.

At his residence, Weymouth-st., Portland-pl., aged 82, John Jeffery, esq., for many years Justice of the Peace for the county of Surrey.

At Honiton, aged 87, Mary, widow of H. C. Venn, Culver-house, Payhembury.

Suddenly, at his residence, Stapeley-hall, near Nantwich, aged 70, Wm. Williams, esq.

Jan. 24. At Park-prospect, Storey's-gate, Eliza Amelia, sister of J. W. Huddleston, esq., Q.C.

At Dillington-house, Ilminster, aged 15, Alice Georgina, dau. of John Lee Lee, esq.

At De Vaux Cottage, Salisbury, aged 31, Sophia Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Edwin C. Collard.

At the residence of Wm. Gaisford, esq., Stone, near Berkeley, aged 78, Anne Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Rev. John Amyas, M.A., Rector of Henstead, Suffolk.

At Brighton, almost suddenly, after an accident, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. C. J. Goodhart, Minister of Park-chapel, Chelsea.

Jan. 25. At Pentridge Rectory, Dorset, aged 73, Margaret Lowther, widow of Lieut.-Colonel Adam Gordon Campbell, formerly commanding H.M.'s 16th Regt. of Foot.

At Berkeley-house, Reading, aged 84, William Powell, esq., late of Bathaston.

At Kentish-town, aged 65, Lieut.-Col. John Laurie, Bombay Artillery.

At East Cosham, Hants, the residence of his

grandfather, Adm. Sir Lucius Curtis, bart., C.B., aged 8. Lucius Irwine, eldest son of the late Roger William Curtis, esq.

At Avon-place, Emscote, aged 87, Katherine, relict of James Perkins, esq., of Leek Wootton, Warwickshire.

At Vienna, suddenly, aged 45, Col. Edward Kinnaway.

On Southernhay, Exeter, aged 75, Maria, relict of Robert Steuart, esq., late of the Isle of Man.

At his residence, Parkstone, near Poole, of paralysis, aged 87, Vice-Admiral Philip Browne. The deceased, whose father, grandfather, and greatgrandfather had all attained the rank of admiral, entered Her Majesty's service in July, 1787, became Lieutenant in December, 1793, Commander in 1806, Post-captain in 1810, and was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral November 9, 1846; he was actively employed at sea twenty-seven years, during which time he captured from the enemy fifty sail of vessels, eleven of which were stout privateers, mounting 106 guns, and manned with 753 seamen; re-captured thirteen valuable English merchant vessels, and rescued from captivity about 200 British seamen; he also captured thirty-seven merchant vessels belonging to the enemy, the cargoes of which amounted in value to £300,000, but the Crown was chiefly benefited thereby. In addition to the above, he captured twenty valuable smuggling vessels, whose cargoes yielded a clear profit to the Crown of £47,214 11s. exclusive of the captor's moiety. He has been twice gazetted for meritorious services, on the coast of Spain, and on the Walcheren Expedition, where he effected the first landing on the Island. The deceased Admiral had resided for many years in the neighbourhood of Poole, and was much respected for his generous nature and kind-hearted disposition. He leaves a son about twelve years of age, who is now being educated at a naval school.

Jan. 26. At his residence, Portland-crescent, Longsight, near Manchester, aged 68, Lieut. Richard Couche, R.M. Jan. 29, Harry, infant son of William and Henrietta Couche, aged 16 months, grandson of the above R. Couche; and Feb. 2, Kezia, relict of the above Lieut. Richard Couche, having survived her husband only six days.

At Stoke-house, Chichester, Charles Pleydell Bouverie, esq., fifth son of the late Hon. and Rev. F. Pleydell Bouverie.

At Crediton, aged 53, Ann Lucy, dau. of the late Rev. George Burgess, Rector of Atherington, Devon.

At Winchester, aged 87, Mrs. Louth, relict of the Rev. R. Louth.

Jan. 27. General Sir Thomas Makdougall Brisbane, bart. See OBITUARY.

At Hertingfordbury Rectory, Hertford, aged 7 months, Hugh Francis Plantagenet, infant son of the Hon. and Rev. Godolphin Hastings.

At Settrington-house, Malton, Victoria Alexandrina, infant twin dau. of Lord Macdonald.

At Leigh-house, Chulmleigh, aged 62, William Scott Preston, esq., eldest and only surviving

son of the late Richard Preston, esq., Q.C., of the Inner Temple, London.

Jan. 28. At Velindra, near Cardiff, Jane Anne, relict of Thomas William Booker Blakemore, M.P. for the county of Hereford.

At his residence, Kingston Lacy, Wimborne, Dorset, aged 33, Edmund George Bankes, esq.

At the residence of her father, Jane, wife of Capt. M.E. Currie, H.M.'s Bengal Horse Artillery, and eldest dau. of the Rev. T. T. Upwood, Lovell's-hall, Terrington, Norfolk.

At Ringwood, Hants, aged 66 years, Henry St. John Neale, esq., only son of the late Jas. Neale, esq., of Bury, near Gosport.

At Buckingham, aged 83, Major Macdonald, Royal Marines.

At Whitechurch, Rathfarnham, co. Dublin, aged 43, John Perrin, esq., barrister-at-law, eldest son of the Right Hon. Judge Perrin.

At the Grove, Wandsworth Common, aged 67, Charlotte, wife of Allen Carr, esq.

Suddenly, at Watlington, the residence of his mother-in-law, Lady Grey de Ruthin, aged 30, the Lord North. His Lordship caught a cold while out shooting, only two days before. He was the son of the Rev. Francis North, sixth Earl of Guildford, who is now in his 88th year; his mother being Harriet, dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry Warde, G.C.B. He was born on the 7th of August, 1829, and married, 17th October, 1850, Charlotte Maria, third dau. of the Hon. and Rev. William Eden (formerly Rector of Bishop-bourne, near Canterbury) and the Dowager Baroness Grey de Ruthyn. He leaves issue three sons, the eldest, the Hon. Dudley Francis, having been born on the 14th of July, 1851.

Jan. 29. Aged 60, George Henry Wulff, esq., of Woodford, Essex.

At Great Risington Rectory, Gloucestershire, aged 17, Emma, dau. of the Rev. G. Day, of Brightwell, Oxon.

Jan. 30. At Southampton, aged 78, Larratt Smith, esq., Commissary and Paymaster, for many years at the head of the Field Train Department in Canada.

Aged 24, Matthew, eldest son of Matthew Wise, esq., of Shrublands.

At her son's residence, Stoke-house, Guildford, of inflammation of the lungs, Maria Ann, widow of Thomas Watson, esq., of Exeter.

At Brighton, the Lord Oranmore and Browne. See OBITUARY.

At the residence of his grandfather, Sir Reginald Alleyne, bart., Barton-under-Needwood, aged 13 months, Anthony Fitzherbert, youngest child of J. C. Newton Alleyne, esq., of the Buttery Ironworks.

Aged 26, Hannah, third dau. of John Noble, esq., Governor of York Castle.

At Alfriston, aged 90, Lydia, widow of J. Cooley, esq., surgeon.

Jan. 31. Aged 32, Adelaide Emma, wife of Rd. H. Hamus, esq., of Bishop's Cleeve, Gloucestershire, and eldest dau. of the late Newton Wigney, esq., M.P. for Brighton.

In Cheap-side, aged 67, F. W. Collard.

At Bromeswell Rectory, Suffolk, Caroline, wife of the Rev. Robert Henry King.

At Ringwood, Hants, aged 73, Frances, relict of George Read, esq., of Alderholt-pk., Dorset.

At Walton, Derbyshire, Isabella Mary, wife of the Rev. Thomas Arden.

At Rivenhall-place, Essex, aged 8 months, Charles Dacre, youngest son of Sir Thos. Barrett Lennard, bart.

Feb. 1. At Crowhurst, Sussex, Catherine, widow of Edward Stewart Cameron, esq., Commissioner and Secretary in South America of the late Chilian Mining Association.

Feb. 2. At the Vicarage, Ugborough, South Devon, the house of her brother-in-law, the Rev. John May, aged 43, Mary Gregory, relict of the Rev. W. H. Mountain, Vicar of Hemel Hempstead, Herts.

At Hadley, Salop, aged 24, Mary Lewis, wife of the Rev. J. Barton.

At Dove-bank, Uttoxeter, aged 82, Harriet, relict of Thomas Sneyd Kinnersley, esq., of Loxley-park, Staffordshire.

At her residence, Sydenham, aged 64, Jane, youngest and only surviving dau. of the late Francis Rivington, esq.

At Brussels, aged 70, Dr. T. Forster, M.D.

Feb. 3. At Edinburgh, aged 70, Sir Henry Fairfax, of the Holmes, Roxburghshire. He was born in 1799, was a retired colonel, and was created a Baronet of the United Kingdom in March, 1836, as a tribute to his father's (Vice-Admiral Sir William G. Fairfax) gallant conduct in Lord Duncan's victory at Camperdown. He is succeeded by his eldest son, W. George Herbert Taylor, late of the 31st Foot, who served in the campaign, in 1855 and 1856, in the Crimea, and at the siege of Sebastopol.

At Carlton-hill, St. John's Wood, aged 86, Ann, relict of John Drakard, esq., of Stamford, Lincolnshire, and of Ripley, Yorkshire.

At Norfolk-terrace, Westbourne-grove-west, Mary, relict of Major-General Arthur Molesworth, E.I.C.S.

Feb. 4. At Margate, aged 26, Ann Elizabeth, third dau. of George Yates Hunter, esq., M.D.

At Botesdale, aged 67, Robert Horner Harria, esq., surgeon, for upwards of forty years a practitioner there.

At Halkin-street-West, Belgrave-sq., Mary, Countess Dowager of Orford. The deceased lady was a daughter of the late William Augustus Fawkener, esq., many years Clerk of the Privy Seal. She married, in 1812, Horatio Walpole, third Earl of Orford, who died December, 1858, and by whom she has left surviving issue—Horatio Wm., now Earl of Orford, and two other sons, Henry and Frederick, besides one daughter, Dorothy Fanny, who married, in 1847, Reginald Henry Nevill, esq.

At Vernon-ter., Brighton, aged 43, Capt. Wm. Moorsom, R.N., C.B. He served in the first Chinese war, and soon after the breaking out of that with Russia, being then a post-captain, he was appointed to the "Firebrand." He never joined that ship, but was employed on shore with the Naval Brigade. He had a large share

in the organisation of that force, and was the only officer, with one exception, who served with it through all the bombardments until it was broken up at the fall of Sebastopol. The deceased was the inventor of the "Moorsom shell," a missile which greatly occupied the attention of the scientific military world a few years since.

Feb. 5. At Tunbridge Wells, aged 88, Buswell Hensman, esq., formerly of Kimbolton, Huntingdonshire.

At the residence of her son-in-law, F. Jeyes, esq., Montague-house, Eastbourne, after a lingering illness, aged 78, Sarah, wife of the late John Spry Smith, esq., of Woburn-sq., London.

Feb. 6. At the Elms, Parkstone, aged 71, J. Tuck, esq.

In Connaught-sq., Hyde-park, aged 64, Charlotte, widow of John Padmore, esq.

In Heathcote-st., Mecklenburg-sq., aged 85, John Clarke, esq.

Feb. 7. At Cheltenham, Charles Gerveys Grylls, Capt. R.N., eldest surviving son of the Rev. Henry Grylls, Vicar of St. Neot's, Cornwall.

At his mansion, Lawton-hall, Cheshire, aged 89, Charles Bourne Lawton, esq.

At Duffield-hall, near Derby, aged 75, John Bell Crompton, esq. He several times served the office of Mayor of Derby, and was also High Sheriff of the county.

Aged 9, Herbert James Walton, eldest son of the Rev. H. R. Wadmore, Clarendon-villas, Notting-hill.

At Southwick-crescent, Hyde-park, Sarah, wife of Thomas Leach, esq., barrister-at-law.

Feb. 8. At Buckland-ter., aged 84, Mary Linzee, relict of Thomas Dering, esq.

John Jeeves, esq., of Sharrow-grange, near Sheffield.

At his seat, Clayton Priory, aged 78, Col. Chas. William Elwood, Hon. E.I.C.S., and Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant of the county of Suffolk.

At Peckham, near London, aged 50, Theodore Courtenay Gidley, esq.

At Herstmonceux, Sussex, aged 77, Thomas Arkcoll, esq.

At his residence, Upper Harley-st., aged 91, Patrick Hadow, esq.

Feb. 9. At Esplanade, Dover, aged 58, Capt. R. D. Macdonald, late 42nd Royal Highlanders, and formerly barrack-master of Malta.

At Whitworth-park, Fanny, wife of George Copley, esq.

At Broadbridge-house, Bosham, aged 55, Eliza, widow of Thos. Bennett, esq.

Feb. 10. At Crayke Rectory, aged 21, Joshua Watson Churton, Scholar of University College, Oxford, second son of the Ven. Edward Churton, Archdeacon of Cleveland.

At Gormanstown-castle, co. Meath, aged 83, the Viscount Gormanston.

At Dix's-field, Exeter, aged 79, Anna Rolle, widow of the Rev. Thomas Hooper Morrison, of Yeo Vale.

At Tavistock, aged 69, Eleanor, relict of the Rev. R. Newman, late Rector of Coryton, Devon.

At the residence of her son-in-law, F. R. Smith,

esq., Hythe, Southampton, aged 83, Elizabeth, relict of Edmund Upton, esq.

Suddenly, at Brussels, aged 53, H. T. Huxley, esq., of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law.

Feb. 11. At her residence, Dunstanville-ter., Falmouth, aged 75, Agnes, widow of Capt. Pengelley, R.N.

At Kibworth-house, Leicestershire, aged 39, Anne, wife of W. M. Marriott, esq.

At Rochester, aged 39, W. E. Payne, esq., solicitor, eldest son of the late W. Payne, esq., of that city.

At Park-sq., aged three months, Robert, infant son of Samuel Laing, esq., M.P.

Feb. 12. Aged 36, Capt. G. S. Smith, late of the Royal North Lincoln and 48th Bengal Native Infantry Regiments.

At Scinde-house, Clapham-pk., aged 74, Lieut.-Gen Sir William F. P. Napier, K.C.B.

At Holywells, Ipswich, aged 85, John Cobbold, esq., father to the member for Ipswich, head of the Cliff brewery, and for many years one of the senior partners in the building firm of Bacon, Cobbold, and Co., the head of which died only three weeks before, at a still greater age. He retired from the Town Council, in which he never took a prominent part, having frequently declined the mayoralty, only in November last; and he retained his health and activity until a very short time before his death, partaking of the remarkable longevity by which his family has been distinguished.

Feb. 13. In London, aged 87, Maria, relict of the Rev. T. H. Noyes, Vicar of Bathcaston, and sister of the late Sir E. B. Baker, bart.

At Queen's-gardens, Hyde-park, aged 49, Susan Anne, wife of the Rev. R. Cutler.

Aged 36, Willingham Franklin, esq., formerly of Hazelbeech-hall, Northamptonshire, only son of the late Sir Willingham Franklin, and nephew of Sir John Franklin.

Feb. 14. Aged 75, R. W. Herring, esq., of Tulse-hill and Fleet-st.

At Spreacombe, Morthoe, aged 95, R. A. Riddell, esq.

At Brighton, Mary Harriet, widow of the Right Rev. Christopher Lipscomb, first Bishop of Jamaica.

At her residence, Canterbury-road, Folkestone, aged 75, Ann, relict of Henry Jeffery, esq.

At Leamington, aged 81, Charlotte, wife of R. Spooner, esq., M.P., and dau. of the late Very Rev. N. Wetherell, D.D., Dean of Hereford, and Master of University College, Oxford.

At Newark, aged 68, Mr. Jas. Snow, an alderman and magistrate of that borough.

Feb. 15. At Liverpool-road, Islington, aged 73, Harriet, widow of Mr. B. H. Cooper, solicitor, Reading, and mother to Mr. C. H. Cooper, F.S.A., town-clerk of Cambridge.

Suddenly, at the house of his father, The Mount, near York, aged 20, Edward Hemsworth, only son of E. R. Anderson, esq.

At Little Bouda, near Tunbridge Wells, aged 66, Maria Charlotte, widow of the Rev. Eardley Childers.

TABLE OF MORTALITY AND BIRTHS IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

DEATHS REGISTERED.

SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRARS' DISTRICTS.	Area in Statute Acres	Popula- tion in 1851.	Deaths in Districts, &c., in the Week ending Saturday,			
			Jan. 28, 1860.	Feb. 4, 1860.	Feb. 11, 1860.	Feb. 18, 1860.
Mean Temperature			38·4	36·3	36·7	33·5
London	78029	2362236	1386	1389	1442	1454
1-6. West Districts .	10786	376427	206	198	231	212
7-11. North Districts .	13533	490396	306	296	285	338
12-19. Central Di-stricts	1938	393256	187	200	194	180
20-25. East Districts .	6230	485522	281	307	320	334
26-36. South Districts .	45542	616635	406	388	412	390

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered.						Births Registered.		
	Under 20 years of Age.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and upwards.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Jan. 28 .	670	163	222	268	56	1386	1089	978	2067
Feb. 4 .	681	178	219	240	54	1389	1003	940	1943
" 11 .	737	159	237	252	57	1442	1030	991	2021
" 18 .	696	171	253	264	70	1454	950	930	1880

PRICE OF CORN.

Average of Six Weeks.	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Rye.		Beans.		Peas.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Week ending Feb. 18.	43	10	34	7	21	4	31	11	38	6	36	6
	43	6	34	11	21	11	29	9	38	6	36	8

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, FEB. 16.

Hay, 3*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.* 8*s.* — Straw, 1*l.* 5*s.* to 1*l.* 10*s.* — Clover, 3*l.* 10*s.* to 5*l.* 5*s.*

NEW METROPOLITAN CATTLE-MARKET.

To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*lbs.*

Beef	4 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, FEB. 16.	
Mutton	4 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i>	8 <i>d.</i>	Beasts	940
Veal	4 <i>s.</i>	6 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i>	8 <i>d.</i>	Sheep and Lambs	3,250
Pork	4 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i>	10 <i>d.</i>	Calves	77
Lamb				Pigs	190

COAL-MARKET, FEB. 17.

Best Wallsend, per ton, 19*s.* 6*d.* to 20*s.* 0*d.* Other sorts, 13*s.* 0*d.* to 18*s.* 6*d.*

Age Group	No opinion	Not a problem	Problem	Big problem	Very big problem
18-24	45%	35%	15%	3%	2%
25-34	40%	30%	20%	5%	5%
35-44	35%	25%	25%	10%	5%
45-54	30%	20%	30%	15%	5%
55-64	25%	15%	35%	20%	5%
65+	20%	10%	40%	25%	5%

ALFRED WHITMORE,
Stock and Share Broker,
19, Change Alley, London, E.C.

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Waltham Abbey Church.

A REPORT

ON THE PRESENT CONDITION OF

THE ABBEY CHURCH,

WALTHAM HOLY CROSS, ESSEX,

FOUNDED BY KING HAROLD, 1059-60 ;

TOGETHER WITH

A SKETCH OF ITS HISTORY AND PRESENT STATE,

WITH A VIEW TO

ITS CONSERVATION AND REPAIR :

*ADDRESSED TO THE COMMITTEE FOR THE REPAIR OF
WALTHAM ABBEY CHURCH.*

By W. B U R G E S,

ARCHITECT.

SUBSCRIBERS will see at page 9 what repairs the Abbey Church is now undergoing, and other parts of the Report will shew what it is proposed still to accomplish. For this purpose additional funds must be raised. We again appeal to you to aid us in enlarging the list of Subscriptions, and enable us to complete the work you have already so liberally commenced.

*JAMES FRANCIS, Incumbent,
JAMES CARR,
GEORGE FRANCIS, } Churchwardens,
J. T. BRETT,
CHARLES LEE,
ARTHUR PRIEST,*

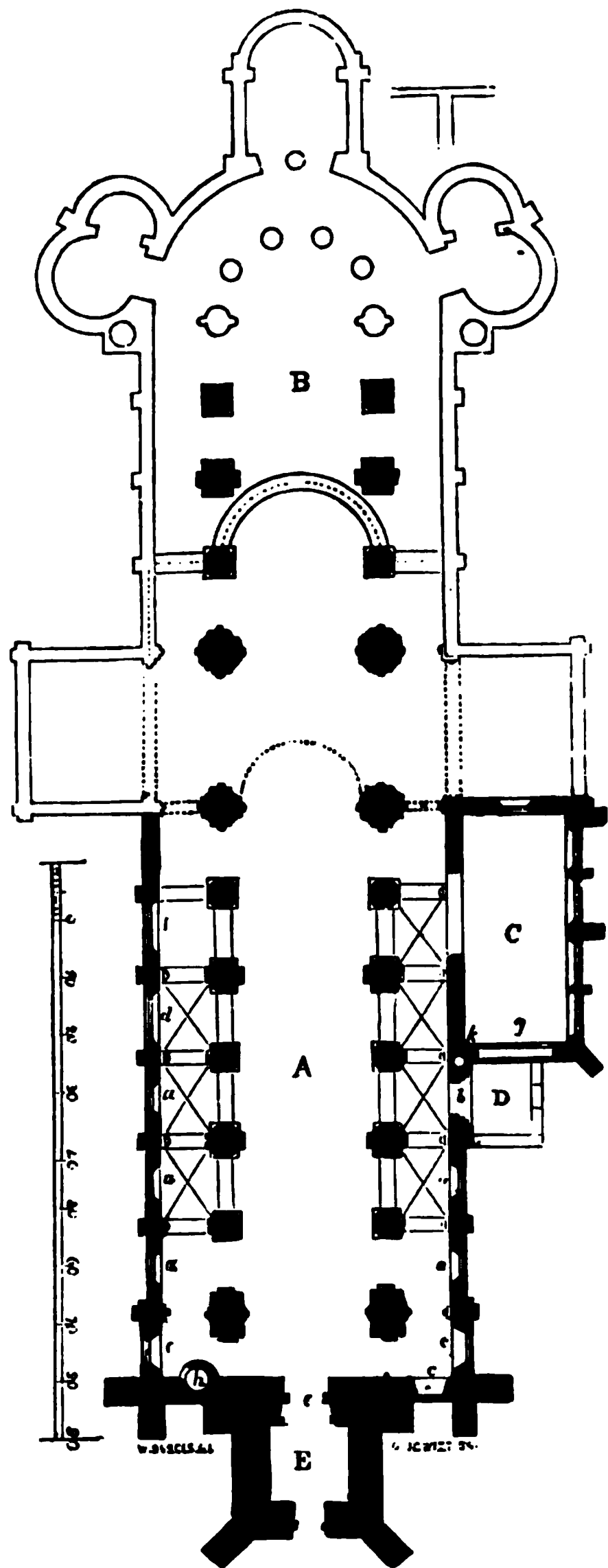
*Committee for the Repairs
of the Abbey Church.*

Subscriptions are received by the following Bankers:—
London, Messrs. FULLER, BANBURY & Co., 77, Lombard-
street; Colchester, Messrs. ROUND, GREEN & Co.; Chelms-
ford, Messrs. SPARROW, TUFNELL & Co.; or by any Member
of the Committee.

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GROUND-PLAN.

East End, as it is at present, 1859.

REFERENCES TO THE GROUND-PLAN.

- | | |
|---|---|
| A Nave. | aaa Norman Windows. |
| B Presumed Choir, <i>temp.</i> Henry I. or Stephen. | b Norman South Door. |
| C Lady-chapel. | ccc Decorated Windows, early fourteenth century. |
| D Modern Porch. | d Ditto, late fourteenth century. |
| E Tower, <i>temp.</i> Philip and Mary. | e West Doorway, early 14th century. |
| | f Perpendicular Window. |
| | g West Window of Lady-chapel, with two planes of Tracery. |
| | h Staircase to Tower. |
| The dotted lines shew the presumed extent of Harold's Church. | i Staircase to Room over Porch, now destroyed. |

TO THE COMMITTEE FOR THE REPAIRS OF WALTHAM ABBEY CHURCH.

GENTLEMEN,

IN obedience to your resolution of December 1st, that I should report upon the state of the works at Waltham Abbey, I now beg to submit the following observations.

For the sake of clearness, I propose to divide the subject into the following divisions:—

1st. The architectural history of the edifice down to the commencement of the works now in progress.

2ndly. An account of what has been effected up to the present time.

3rdly. The alterations and improvements still desirable.

I. THE HISTORY OF THE ABBEY.

Owing to the historical events connected with the Church, and the interest attaching to our last national king, it is, perhaps with the exception of Westminster Abbey, as much known and talked about as any other ecclesiastical edifice in the kingdom.

[FIRST FOUNDATION.]—In the reign of Canute a miraculous crucifix was asserted to have been discovered, at a place called Montacute, and afterwards removed to Waltham, and deposited in a church built for that purpose by one Thoni.

[HAROLD.]—Somewhere between 1059 and 1060, Harold demolished this first church, and substituted another which, according to such accounts as have come down to us, must have been a very splendid building for that time, being remarkable not only

for a leaden roof, but also for the gilt embossed brass with which the capitals of the pillars and other parts were covered.

[HENRY I. OR STEPHEN.]—It is still a disputed fact whether the more ancient parts of the present building are the work of Harold, or whether they belong to the next repair in the time of Henry I. or Stephen; for according to the author of the work *De Inventionē Stæ. Crucis*^a, some building which necessitated the temporary removal of the body of Harold, was evidently going on at that time; upon this point a most animated controversy has been continued for the last four months in the “Gentleman’s Magazine.” Mr. Freeman, a very high authority, asserting the existing work to be that of Harold, while Mr. Freeman’s reviewer is unwilling to date it earlier than Henry I. or Stephen. At the present moment, when the controversy is still going on, and when new evidence turns up every month, I hardly feel myself authorized to attempt to decide either one way or the other; it, however, appears to me that the repairs or rebuilding in Henry I.’s time and the removal of Harold’s body may be perfectly consistent with the fact of the present building, i.e. the ancient nave, being of Harold’s time. In all probability the same thing happened as at Canterbury, where Lanfranc, a contemporary of Harold, built a church consisting of a nave, transepts, and a shallow apsidal chancel, the which latter a few years afterwards was taken down, and a long choir added. Thus at Waltham, Harold’s church

^a *De Inventionē Stæ. Crucis Walthamensis*, published by M. Francisque-Michel in his *Chroniques Anglo-Normandes*. M. Michel only published parts of the work, but the whole will shortly appear in the “Gentleman’s Magazine.”

might have ended with an apse immediately eastward of the present church, or it might have had transepts and been continued, as shewn in the dotted line on the accompanying plan.

Somewhere at the beginning of the twelfth century, i. e. when the author of the *De Inventione* was writing, the old apse was probably taken down and a long choir with aisles, chapels, &c., added, the transepts (if any) being likewise enlarged. I have ventured to mark on the plan an imaginary idea of this new choir, availing myself as much as possible of the foundations shewn in Mr. Littler's plan, published in the Transactions of the Essex Archæological Society.

[HENRY II.]—In 1177 Henry II. remodelled the foundation, substituting monks for secular priests, and thereby entailing the erection of proper conventual buildings. In all probability the north clerestory of the present church, with the exception of the two eastern bays, dates from about this time, as the style is advanced Norman.

The vaulted building now called the potatoe-house is the only remains of these conventual buildings; it has evidently formed the ground floor of some important apartment. The date would be referable either to the end of the reign of Henry II., or to that of his son Richard.

[HENRY III.]—The long Norman choir was not destined to last long, for Matthew Paris tells us that in 1242 "The church of the canons at Waltham was solemnly dedicated." This dedication, which implies that some important part of the church had been rebuilt, could not apply to the nave, for we know that it remains nearly in the same state as it was left in the eleventh or twelfth century; it must therefore

have been the choir, which had been either reconstructed or so altered that a new consecration had become necessary.

[EDWARD II.]—Some time in the reign of Edward II. a magnificent western end was added to the church. Had the architect stopped here, we should have nothing to do but give him our best thanks, for his work at the west end is as good as possible for the time in which he flourished; but unfortunately, not content with destroying the vaulting of the aisles which had pushed out the side walls, and which he might have supported by buttresses, he proceeded to throw the nave-arch and triforium into one composition, substituting pointed arches for the original circular ones. Luckily, the defective construction of the old building rendered this alteration so dangerous, that after trying the experiment with the two westernmost bays, the architect was obliged to bring his work to a conclusion, but not before he had stripped the aisle walls of every available portion of their interior ashlar. So dangerous, indeed, was one part of the building where the aisle-arch was cut away, that a strong framed strutt was obliged to be put up, which remains to the present time.

[EDWARD III.]—At the commencement of this reign, or at the end of the last, a Lady-chapel was built on the south side, probably by the same architect who designed the west front, but, of course, at a later period of his life; for although the mouldings are much later than those of the Decorated work of the west front, there are sufficient remains of the tracery of the west window to shew that it is not flowing. Below the chapel is a crypt, used in after times as a charnel-house.

Still later in the same reign, a large window of four lights was inserted in the north aisle of the nave; here the mouldings are the same as those of the Lady-chapel, but the tracery has been decidedly flowing. Other work must have been added to the Abbey about this time, some portions of which were afterwards inserted in the west tower^b.

[FIFTEENTH CENTURY.]—The fifteenth century has left no traces in that portion of the building now under consideration, beyond one window in the north aisle.

[HENRY VIII.]—At the dissolution of the monasteries at the beginning of the sixteenth century, the choir and transepts were destroyed for the sake of their materials, the nave being left standing as belonging to the parishioners.

[PHILIP AND MARY.]—During this reign the parish set to work to put things in order: the remains of the central tower-arches and piers were blown up with gunpowder, and the parish having acquired a portion of the ruins from Mr. Henry Denny by an exchange of a bay nag, built the present western tower, partly with the materials and partly by the proceeds of the sale; finally, after selling the bells, which were hung in the churchyard, the roof of the tower was finished with the lead from that of the Lady-chapel.

The remainder of the history of the church is, unfortunately, the very common one of the gradual erec-

^b For further particulars, I must refer to Mr. Freeman's very excellent History of the Abbey Church, published in the Transactions of the Essex Archæological Society. There are, of course, several things which have come to light in the repairs which Mr. Freeman could hardly have been expected to have perceived under the whitewash, such as the traces of the vaulting, &c.

and the destruction of all the original features. Thus the beginning of last year the whole area of the church filled with pews; two western galleries were added on the western side, and another on the south; on the north side the majority of the windows had been barbarously cut away, and large square ones inserted; the huge columns were cracked and split in all directions, besides being very seriously injured by the beams supporting the galleries; the old high-pitch roof had given way to a low one made of the old materials, and finished internally with a plaster ceiling; a hideous porch had been built on the south side, the tracery of the windows of the beautiful Lady-chapel had been destroyed, and the walls covered with plaster in imitation of rustic-work, while every feature of the interior had been totally obliterated in the fitting it up for a schoolroom. Such was the state of the building at the commencement of last year, the only restorations being the western doorway and the western end of the south aisle, effected a few years ago under the direction of Mr. Poynter.

II. WORKS UNDERTAKEN DURING THE PAST YEAR.

By means of an accumulation of a small annual sum for the repairs of the church belonging to the parish, and by a subscription from the inhabitants of the town and its vicinity, the committee have been enabled to undertake the following repairs, which are either finished or in course of execution.

The whitewash and plaster has been removed from the exterior and interior of the present nave, i. e. of the whole church, with the exception of the last two

View showing the probable appearance of the Abbey church as the alterations
in the fourteenth century, but with the addition of the Lady-chapel.

bays, which belong to the lord of the manor, Sir C. Wake.

The whole of the pillars in that part have been repaired, or are being repaired. All the pews and galleries have been removed, and a sufficient number of oak seats of appropriate character are being constructed by Mr. Burrell, of Norwich, and a contract has been entered into for the lowering the area of the church, so as to shew the bases of the pillars.

The lord of the manor having contributed the funds for the strictly legal repairs of the chancel, the white-wash will be removed, and the pillars and clerestory, which are at present in a very dangerous state, will be put into proper repair.

But beyond all this, there are numerous works still necessary and desirable, which I shall now proceed to notice.

III. REPAIRS STILL NECESSARY.

First of all, there are three things most necessary to be done before the church can possibly be rendered fit for the celebration of divine service: these are—

1st. The repair of the whole wall and windows of the north aisle, as well as parts of the south aisle.

2nd. The gas, and appropriate fittings.

3rd. Altering the present heating apparatus, so as to enable it to work at a lower level than at present.

With regard to the rest of the nave, I should totally deprecate any attempt at what is called restoration, i. e. I should not attempt to restore the vaulting or the filling-in of the triforium, or to raise the roof to its ancient pitch. An architectural fragment of the interest of the one at present under consideration should, it appears to me, be kept as a fragment, and

as untouched as possible beyond the necessary structural repairs.

There are, however, some things which might well be added: thus the present plaster ceiling might be removed, as it is clearly an eyesore, and the ceiling joists might be boarded, and a decoration applied similar to what we still see at Peterborough.

The same might be done to the aisle roofs, but they would require a somewhat different treatment, especially in their decoration, which should be vertical instead of horizontal. The western doorway would require a new oak door, of a similar design to the head of the old one discovered hidden beneath the gallery. The south doorway would also require a new door, with wrought iron-work, to accord with the architecture; while the present ugly porch might be removed and a penthouse substituted, thus allowing the outer arch of the doorway, which is at present destroyed, to be made good. The walls of the aisles would require plastering, but so applied that the rubble only should be covered and none of the remains of the ashlar, thus allowing the history of the building to shew itself.

The same treatment should be observed with regard to the chancel, the east end of which is in a very unsatisfactory state, being lighted by a large ugly square window. The question then arises, what would be the best thing to do with this eastern wall. Now there are two courses open, viz., either to fill it with a composition in the Norman style, so as to accord with the rest of the building, or to do as an architect would have done in the middle ages, and indeed in every age except our own, viz., to fill it with a composition of the most beautiful architecture

known to us. After much consideration, I am inclined to lean to the latter course, for the following reasons.

1st. By having the east end in a different style the extent of the old work will be visible to the most superficial spectator, and nobody, either now or hereafter, will be deceived as to the extent of the old work.

2nd. It will shew the church to be what it is, a fragment of a larger one, for it will then have no pretensions to completeness.

3rd. Nothing will then be restored or made good for which there is not ample authority in the church itself.

As the architecture of the early half of the thirteenth century is now universally considered the best, I should therefore propose to make the new east windows in that style, and to fill them, if possible, with stained glass. The very objectionable picture of Moses and Aaron lately occupying the space under the east window may very well give place to some more appropriate altar-piece.

As there is at present no vestry beyond the Lady-chapel, the which it is most desirable to appropriate for additional and casual accommodation, I should propose to remove, with Sir C. Wake's consent, the vaulted chamber now called the potatoe-house, and which is now in a very ruinous state, to the western bays of the north aisle, where it could then be used as a vestry, and would be very convenient for the clergyman.

Of course the proper place for it would be at the eastern bays of the north aisle, i. e. of the chancel, but as its erection would interfere with the ivy which it has been considered desirable to preserve, it will, of course, be impossible to place it there.

As to the exterior, the southern clerestory of the

nave will require very extensive repairs, the pillars having been taken away and their places supplied with brick, while it would be exceedingly desirable to remove the projecting eaves of the roof of the south aisle, in order to shew the original corbel-table, which still remains within them. This same course would, however, be useless with regard to the eaves of the nave roof, as a careful examination has shewn the corbel-table to have been destroyed in this instance.

[TOWER.]—The upper part of the tower has been much disfigured by the repairs made at the beginning of the present century. Anciently the flint-and-stone construction was continued throughout; this has been replaced in the upper story by a facing of Bath stone, which has already begun to shew symptoms of decay. There are prints extant which shew the appearance before the repairs; and I should therefore recommend, if possible, that the tower be restored in accordance with them. One of the floors would also require to be replaced, being now in a ruinous condition.

The last thing to be noticed is the Lady-chapel. Here very extensive repairs are demanded: the external plaster should be removed, and new tracery inserted to the side windows, which at present are entirely deprived of it. As to the beautiful west window, with its double plane of tracery, sufficient remains to render a restoration sure and easy. The present roof is a very good one, and would simply require boarding underneath and decorating. This, of course, would produce a flat ceiling, but from the shape of the western window-head it is exceedingly probable that the ceiling was originally flat. The parapet and western gable would also require restoration. All the windows of the chapel should be glazed with grisaille

glass, and a row of figures or subjects might run across each.

Finally, a proper drain should be made all round the building, and proper rain-water pipes connected therewith.

I have thus endeavoured to describe, in as succinct a manner as possible, 1st, The architectural history of the building concerning which you have done me the honour of asking my opinion; 2ndly, the works now in progress; and 3rdly, those which it is desirable to undertake. With regard to the latter, I have been guided by one great consideration, viz. to destroy no old work and to add nothing of my own but what is absolutely necessary, and even then to do it in a manner so that it could be easily distinguished from the old work.

Considering the historical associations connected with the Abbey Church at Waltham, as well as its value as a landmark in the history of architecture, I have little doubt but that the sum requisite for the preservation of the building will be forthcoming: this sum I calculate at about £4,000.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Yours very faithfully,

January, 1860.

W. BURGESS.

P.S. Since writing the above, Mr. Littler informs me that the foundations of the choir columns indicated in his plan were only put in from hearsay. Those of the north wall of the choir were, however, only removed a few years since.

NOTE I.

THE AGE OF THE NAVE OF WALTHAM ABBEY CHURCH.

THE following are among the principal arguments used against the presumption that the nave of the church is the work of Harold :—

1. That the architecture is far more ornamented than any building contemporaneous with Harold,—such as the remains of Edward the Confessor's Abbey at Westminster ; the lower part of the west front of the Abbaye aux Hommes, Caen, built by William the Conqueror ; and the chapel in the Tower of London.

2. That the common practice of those times was to build a choir, and to consecrate that, leaving the nave, &c., to be built by the piety of succeeding generations.

3. That an obscure passage in the *De Inventionē Stæ. Crucis* would imply that the church (*ecclesia*) was rebuilt somewhere in Henry I. or Stephen's time, when there was occasion to move Harold's body.

4. That there are sundry joinings of masonry and differences in detail, which would imply that the two easternmost bays are of a different date from the rest of the work.

To this it has been replied :—

1. That the richness of a building is no certain criterion of its date, and that there is no portion of the ornament that could not be done with an axe ; whereas at St. Bartholomew's, Smithfield, time of Henry I., there are mouldings which must have been done with the chisel.

2. That the practice of building and consecrating a choir first of all, was generally confined to the monastic churches, but would not equally apply to secular ones, more especially to those built by one wealthy person ; and there is every reason to believe that Edward the Confessor completed his church at Westminster ; why not Harold at Waltham ?

3. That the obscure passage from the *De Inventionē* proves nothing beyond the fact that some rebuilding took place in the time of Henry I. ; but it by no means implies that the nave was the part reconstructed ; on the contrary, it would rather point to the choir, where the body of Harold was no doubt interred.

4. That it is very true that there are sundry breaks in the work at the second pillar from the east end, but it is very doubtful whether the two bays in question are earlier than

the rest of the work ; on the contrary, there is some reason to believe them later.

To sum up, although it can scarcely be denied that the architecture of the nave of Waltham more resembles the work of the time of Henry I. than that of those very few remains of buildings contemporary with Harold, still it is quite within the range of possibility that Harold might have built it, and there is no distinct proof to the contrary.

NOTE II.

THE BURIAL OF HAROLD.

THE exact spot where Harold was buried has been one of the most doubtful points in English history. Of the contemporary authorities, some are quite silent ; others say that he was buried on the shore of Sussex ; others, again, assert that he was buried at Waltham ; while a fourth authority is just as positive that he escaped the field of Hastings, and ended his life many years after as a hermit at Chester. It has remained for Mr. Freeman, in his very learned article in the Transactions of the Essex Archæological Society, to reconcile two of these different statements, totally rejecting the account of the escape from Hastings. He supposes that Harold's body was buried under a heap of stones on the Sussex coast, nearly in the same manner as Charles of Anjou buried the body of Manfred, in 1266, and that a few months afterwards it was conveyed to Waltham, and there solemnly interred, most probably in the apse of the church. It was in all likelihood moved to the centre of the new choir of Henry I., and perhaps again placed in a new tomb when the choir was rebuilt in 1242.

The following extracts from Fuller complete the history of this subject, although the good rector had certainly no very tangible proof that the tomb discovered might not have belonged to anybody else than Harold. The only arguments in his favour are, 1. the position of the tomb, and, 2. the state of the bones. One of the worst features of the dissolution of the monasteries was the destruction of the tombs.

The first extract is from Fuller's "Worthies," and the second from his "History of Waltham Abbey."

"The ensuing relation written by the pen of Master Thomas Smith, of Sewarstone, in the parish of Waltham Abbey, a discreet person not long since deceased.

"It so fell out that I served Sir Edward Denny, (towards the latter end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, of blessed memory,) who lived in the Abbey of Waltham Cross, in the county of Essex, which at that time lay in ruinous heaps ; and then Sir Edward

began slowly now and then to make even and reedify some of that chaos. In doing whereof, Tomkins his gardiner came to discover (among other things) a fair marble stone, the cover of a tomb hewed out in hard stone. This cover with some help he removed from off the tomb, which having done, there appeared to the view of the gardiner, and Master Baker minister of the town, (who died long since,) and to myself and Master Henry Knagg, (Sir Edward's bailiff,) the anatomy of a man lying in the tomb abovesaid, only the bones remaining,—bone to his bone, not one bone dislocated. In observation whereof, we wondered to see the bones still remaining in such due order, and no dust or other filth besides them to be seen in the tomb. We could not conceive that it had been an anatomy of bones only, laid at first in the tomb; yet if it had been the whole carcass of a man, what became of his flesh and entrails? For (as I have said before) the tomb was clean from all filth and dust, besides bones.

“This, when we had all observed, I told them that if they did but touch any part thereof, that all would fall asunder, for I had only heard somewhat formerly of the like accident. Trial was made, and so it came to pass. For my own part, I am persuaded, that as the flesh of this anatomy, to us became invisible, so likewise would the bones have been in some longer continuance of time. O! what is man then which vanisheth thus away like unto smoak or vapor, and is no more seen? Whosoever thou art that shall read this passage, thou mayest find cause of humility sufficient.”—(*Fuller's Worthies.*)

“ He (Harold) was buried where now the Earl of Carlisle's leaden fountain in his garden, then probably the end of the choir, or rather some eastern chapel beyond it, his tomb of plain, but rich gray marble, with what seemeth a cross floree (but much descanted on with art) upon the same, supported with pillarets, one pedestal whereof I have in my house. As for his reported epitaph, I purposely omit it, not so much because barbarous, (scarce any better in that age,) but because not attested to my apprehension with sufficient authority.

“A picture of King Harold in glass was lately to be seen in the north window of the church, till ten years since some barbarous hand beat it down under the notion of superstition. Surely, had such ignorant persons been employed in the days of Hezekiah to purge the temple from the former idolatry, under the pretence thereof they would have rended off the lily work from the pillars, and the lions, oxen, and cherubims from the bases of brass. However, there is still a place called Harold's park in our parish, by him so denominated.

“Let not, therefore, the village of Harold, on the north side of Ouse, near Bedford, (properly Harewood, or Harelswood, on vulgar, groundless tradition,) contest with Waltham for this king's interment.”—(*Fuller's History of Waltham Abbey.*)

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

AND HISTORICAL REVIEW.

APRIL, 1860.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
MINOR CORRESPONDENCE. —The Artist O'Connor—The Church in Dover Castle— Babrii Fabulæ Æsopæ	314
Early Italian Painters	315
Rose's Diaries and Correspondence	323
The Church of St. Duilech and the Anchorites of the Middle Ages	331
Viennese Customs in the Seventeenth Century	338
Discovery of an Old English Epic	339
Pictures of Spain and the Spaniards—1679-81 (concluded)	340
Roman Inscriptions discovered at Carlisle	346
Athenian Antiquities	350
Gleanings from Westminster Abbey	351
ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS. —The Byrthe of a Chryste, 362 ; Geoffrey de la Mare to Hugh his Son, and Emma, wife of said Hugh—about 1230	364
ANTIQUARIAN AND LITERARY INTELLIGENCER. —Society of Antiquaries, 365 ; British Archæological Association, 369 ; Royal Asiatic Society, 371 ; London and Middlesex Archæological Society, 372 ; Archæological Institute, 376 ; Society of Anti- quaries, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 378 ; Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, 380 ; York- shire Philosophical Society	381
CORRESPONDENCE OF SYLVANUS URBAN. —A Visitation of Arms in the University and Town of Cambridge, 382 ; The Usefulness of Heraldry, 383 ; Waltham Abbey Church—St. Thomas of Canterbury and Northampton Castle, 384 ; A Second Note on Chalkhill, 388 ; A Visit to Little Dunmow—The Fitzwalter Monuments	390
MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS. —A Description of All Souls' Church and Parochial Burial Ground, Halsey Hill, Halifax, 391 ; Husenbeth's Emblems of Saints—Blacker's Brief Sketches of the Parishes of Booterstown and Donnybrook—A History, Military and Municipal, of the Ancient Borough of Devizes—Moir's Roman Antiquities of Inveresk, 393 ; The East Anglian—A Handbook to the Guildhall and the various Offices of the Corporation of London—The Church Cause and the Church Party, 394 ; Burrows' Parochial Sermons—Moberly's Sermon, Blessed are the Pure in Heart, 395 ; Lath- bury's Proposed Revision of the Book of Common Prayer considered—Everard's Ad- dress to his Flock on Lord Ebury's petition—Weir's Revivalism brought to the Test of Holy Scripture—Barker's Development of the Associative Principle during the Middle Ages—Godwin's Memorials of Workers—Walford's Poetical Works of Robert Her- rick, 396 ; The Epigrams of Martial, translated into English Prose—Lowndes's Biblio- grapher's Manual, 397 ; Lord Neaves' Address	399
BIRTHS	400
MARRIAGES	401
OBITUARY —General Sir W. F. P. Napier, K.C.B., 404 ; Sir James H. Turing, Bart., 405 ; Thomas Little, Esq.—Harry Verelst Worship, Esq., 406 ; Mr. Robert Baker—Miss Marriott, 408 ; Mr. William Henry Brooke, 410 ; Colonel Wood—Dr. Thomas Alex- ander, C.B., 411 ; Edward George Ballard, Esq., 412 ; Henry Drummond, Esq., M.P., F.R.S.	413
CLERGY DECEASED	415
DEATHS ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER	415
Registrar-General's Return of Mortality and Births in the Metropolis—Markets, 423 ; Meteorological Diary—Daily Price of Stocks	424

BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

THE ARTIST O'CONNOR.

MR. URBAN,—Is it not a remarkable omission in the recent editions of the *Dictionaries of Painters* by Bryant and Pilkington, that there does not appear any biographical account and critical notice of the deceased celebrated artist *O'Connor*?

That he was eminent in his department, his various landscapes and moonlights abundantly testify; the scenes, though, it may be admitted, too frequently similar, are ever pleasing. Those of his works that are signed and dated seem to have been more attentively considered, inasmuch as they are generally more carefully handled, and are finished with such a charming truthfulness to nature, that they often possess all the sparkling brilliancy and rich, sunny effects of Hobbima.

The insertion of these lines in your *Magazine* will doubtless induce some valued contributor to supply the information desired respecting this gifted painter of the English school. ... DEFUR.

THE CHURCH IN DOVER CASTLE.

MR. URBAN,—As I was the first person who suggested the restoration of the old church in the Castle at Dover, as a garrison chapel, in the "*Times*" in 1858, and furnished drawings of the pillars, sedilia, water-drain, &c. to the "*Builder*" in that year, perhaps I may venture to add a few words to your welcome announcement that it will be restored by Mr. G. G. Scott. After considerable difficulty, and by the kindness of a military friend, I obtained access to the building, and made measurements, a privilege refused to Mr. Britton by the Duke of Wellington. I then had the article in the "*Builder*" submitted by an influential relative to the chief military authorities,—I grieve to say, without

success. The plea of refusal was a reluctance to tamper with an interesting ruin. The pharos served as the belfry of the church, for there is a central tower; the bells were given by Prince George of Denmark to St. Thomas Church in Portsmouth. The church (as I mention in my little volume on the Coast of Kent) became a ruin in 1690, and the church of St. James now possesses the silver chalice which belonged to it, and was made a loan until its restoration. The writer whom I cited there from some manuscript notes in the British Museum, was of opinion that the stonework under the central tower was mostly of the time of Henry III. and the remainder of the reign of King Stephen. I most sincerely rejoice that the good work of restoration is in hand, and the more so as it is confided to the eminent architect whom you name.

I am, &c.

MACKENZIE WALCOTT, M.A.

BABRII FABULÆ ÆSOPEÆ.

MR. URBAN,—The writer of the above-named review in the March number of the *GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE* seems to be unaware that all, or nearly all, of Sir Geo. Cornwall Lewis's contributions to the "*Foreign Quarterly*" have been identified. A correspondent of "*Notes and Queries*," Mr. John Macray, of Oxford, has recently published in that periodical a list of the writers in the *F. Q. R.*, Vols. I.—XIV.

The following are the articles attributed to the Editor of *Babrius*:—Number X. Articles 3; XI. 6 and 11; XII. 2 and 7; XIII. 2, 9, and 13; XV. 6, and notice to correspondents; XIX. 6.

K. P. D. E., F.S.A.

* Aug. 13, 1859.

THE
Gentleman's Magazine
AND
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

EARLY ITALIAN PAINTERS^a.

MRS. JAMESON'S fascinating work on this subject is so well known and so justly esteemed, and stands in so little need of any recommendation, that without neglecting our duty as critics, we might confine ourselves to the simple announcement of a new edition. The book is not only a most delightful and indispensable travelling companion in Italy, but is almost equally useful and interesting to stay-at-home travellers, who can only visit the land of the fine arts in imagination, and must be content to form their taste and acquire their knowledge of paintings by visits to the National Gallery and other collections at home. Anything like criticism, or even an attempt to describe the contents of such a work, would be entirely out of place. We need only say that this new edition contains a new introduction, "Something about Pictures and Painters," and other additional matter of the same pleasant character as what we had before. Two or three trifling slips of the pen have caught our eye in reading this new edition, which may as well be corrected in the next, and which we are sure Mrs. Jameson^b would have been glad to have pointed out.

At p. 3, St. Bernard, who lived in the twelfth century, is classed among the Fathers of the early Christian Church who contributed by their eloquence to decide the question of the manner in which our Lord should be represented; we are told, and that truly, in the following page, that—

"the Pope, Adrian I., threw his infallibility into the scale; and from the eighth century we find it decided, and afterwards confirmed by a papal bull, that the Redeemer should be represented with all the attributes of divine beauty which art in its then rude state could lend Him.

"Since that time the accepted and traditional type for the person of our Lord has been strictly attended to by the most conscientious artists and in the best schools of art: a tall, slender figure; a face of a long oval; a broad, serene, elevated brow; a countenance mild, melancholy, majestic;

^a "Memoirs of Early Italian Painters, and of the Progress of Painting in Italy, from Cimabue to Bassano. By Mrs. Jameson. A new edition, revised by the Author.

^b Whilst this sheet is passing through the press we have received with much regret an announcement of the decease of this much-respected and estimable lady.

the hair ('of the colour of wine or wine lees'—which may mean either a dark rich brown or a golden yellow—both have been adopted) parted in the front, and flowing down on each side; the beard parted. The resemblance to His mother—His only earthly parent—was strongly insisted upon by the early ecclesiastical writers and attended to by the earliest painters, which has given something peculiarly refined and even feminine to the most ancient heads of our Saviour.

"The most ancient representations of the Virgin Mary now remaining are the sculptures on the ancient Christian sarcophagi, about the third and fourth centuries, and a mosaic in the chapel of San Venanzio at Rome, referred by antiquarians to the seventh century. Here she is represented as a colossal figure majestically draped, standing with the arms outspread (the ancient attitude of prayer), and her eyes raised to heaven; then, after the seventh century, succeeded her image in her maternal character, seated on a throne with the infant Saviour in her arms. We must bear in mind, once for all, that from the earliest ages of Christianity the Virgin Mother of our Lord has been selected as the allegorical type of Religion in the abstract sense; and to this, her symbolical character, must be referred those representations of later times, in which she appears as trampling on the Dragon; as folding her votaries within the skirts of her ample robe; as interceding for sinners; as crowned between heaven and earth by the Father and the Son.

"In the same manner traditional heads of St. Peter and St. Paul, rudely sketched, became in after-times the groundwork of the highest dignity and beauty, still retaining that peculiarity of form and character which time and long custom had consecrated in the eyes of the devout.

"Besides the representations of Christ and the Virgin, some of the characters and incidents of the Old Testament were selected as pictures, generally with reference to corresponding characters and incidents in the Gospel; thus St. Augustin, in the latter half of the fourth century, tells us that 'Abraham offering up his son Isaac' was then a common subject, typical, of course, of the Great Sacrifice of the Son of God; 'Moses striking the Rock,' the Gospel or the Water of Life; the vine or grapes expressed the sacrament of the Eucharist; Jonah swallowed by the whale and then

disgorged signified death and resurrection; Daniel in the lions' den signified redemption, &c. This system of corresponding subjects, of type and anti-type, was afterwards, as we shall see, carried much further.

"In the seventh century, painting, as it existed in Europe, may be divided into two great schools or styles: the Western, or Roman, of which the central point was Rome, and which was distinguished, amid great rudeness of execution, by a certain dignity of expression and solemnity of feeling; and the Eastern, or Byzantine school, of which Constantinople was the headquarters, and which was distinguished by greater mechanical skill, by adherence to the old classical forms, by the use of gilding, and by the mean, vapid, spiritless conception of motive and character.

"From the fifth to the ninth century the most important and interesting remains of pictorial art are the mosaics in the churches, and the miniature paintings with which the MS. Bibles and Gospels were decorated.

"But during the tenth and eleventh centuries Italy fell into a state of complete barbarism and confusion, which almost extinguished the practice of art in any shape; of this period only a few works of extreme rudeness remain. In the Eastern empire painting still survived; it became, indeed, more and more conventional, insipid, and incorrect, but the technical methods were kept up; and thus it happened that when, in 1204, Constantinople was taken by the Crusaders, and the intercourse between the east and west of Europe was resumed, several Byzantine painters passed into Italy and Germany, where they were employed to decorate the churches; and taught the practice of their art, their manner of pencilling, mixing and using colours, and gilding ornaments, to such as chose to learn of them. They brought over the Byzantine types of form and colour, the long lean limbs of the saints, the dark-visaged Madonnas, the blood-streaming crucifixes; and these patterns were followed more or less servilely by the native Italian painters who studied under them. Specimens of this early art remain, and in these later times have been diligently sought and collected into museums as curiosities, illustrating the history and progress of art: as such they are in the highest degree interesting; but it must be confessed that otherwise they are not attractive."—(pp. 4—7.)

This long extract is a fair sample of the work, and as it is also archæological, we have been tempted to transfer it to our pages for the benefit of future reference, as we hope shortly to return to the subject.

In the very interesting and able sketch of the life of Cimabue an archæological question of some importance is started:—

“By these and other works his fame being spread far and near, he was called in the year 1265, when he was only twenty-five, to finish the frescoes in the church of St. Francis at Assisi, which had been begun by Greek painters and continued by Giunta Pisano.

“The decoration of this celebrated church is memorable in the history of painting. It is known that many of the best artists of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries were employed there, but only fragments of the earliest pictures exist, and the authenticity of those ascribed to Cimabue has been disputed by a great authority. Lanzi, how-

ever, and Dr. Kugler, agree in attributing to him the paintings on the roof of the nave, representing, in medallions, the figures of Christ, the Madonna, St. John the Baptist, St. Francis, and four magnificent angels winged and sceptred. ‘In the lower corners of the triangles are represented naked Genii bearing tasteful vases on their heads; out of these grow rich foliage and flowers, on which hang other Genii, who pluck the fruit or lurk in the cups of the flowers.’ If these are really by the hand of Cimabue, we must allow that here is a great step in advance of the formal monotony of his Greek models.” —(pp. 10, 11.)

It so happens that the architectural history of the church is closely connected with the question of the genuineness of these pictures. The church was built in the thirteenth century, but much altered in the fourteenth: side chapels were added to the lower church, the original part of which is heavy, dark, and massive; the chapels are much lighter, and have tracery in the windows; these windows have also been copied in the upper church, the original lancet windows taken out, the triforium gallery cut away, and then larger windows with tracery inserted. The paintings in the upper church have been executed after these alterations have been made, and can therefore hardly be the work of Cimabue.

The account of Giotto and his followers is equally valuable to the antiquary as to the artist. The following passages also belong equally to both classes of students, those of history and those of art:—

“As yet the purposes to which painting was applied were almost wholly of a religious character. No sooner was a church erected than the walls were covered with representations of sacred subjects, either from Scriptural history or the legends of saints. Devout individuals or families built and consecrated chapels: and then, at great cost, employed painters either to decorate the walls or to paint pictures for the altars; the Madonna and Child, or the Crucifixion, were the favourite subjects; the donor of the picture or founder of the chapel being often represented on his knees in the corner of the picture, and sometimes (as more expressive of humility) of most diminutive size, out of all proportion to the other figures. Where the object was to com-

memorate the dead, or to express at once the grief and the devotion of the survivors, the subject was generally a ‘Deposition from the Cross,’—that is, our Saviour taken down from the cross, and lying in the arms of His afflicted mother. The doors of the sacristies, and of the presses in which the priests’ vestments were kept, were often covered with small pictures of Scriptural subjects; as were also the chests in which were deposited the utensils for the Holy Sacrament. Almost all the small moveable pictures of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries which have come down to us are either the borders or small compartments cut out from the broken-up altar-pieces of chapels and oratories, or they are from the panels of doors, from the covers of chests

or other pieces of ecclesiastical furniture. In those days the idea of having pictures of any kind, far less pictures representing the most awful scenes and mysteries of our religion, hung as mere ornaments upon the walls of a room, had never occurred to any one."—(pp. 55, 56.)

"What printing did for literature, engraving on wood and copper has done for painting—not only diffused the designs and inventions of artists, which would otherwise be confined to one locality, but in many cases preserved those which would otherwise have perished altogether. It is inter-

ST CHRISTOPHER.

Reduced fac-simile of the earliest Woodcut.

esting to remember that three inventions to which we owe such infinite instruction and delight were almost simultaneous. The earliest known impression of an engraving on wood is dated 1423; the earliest impression from an engraved metal plate was made about 1462; and the first printed book, properly so called, bears date, according to the best authorities, 1456.

"Stamps for impressing signatures and

characters on paper, in which the required forms were cut upon blocks of wood, we find in use in the earliest times. Seals for convents and societies, in which the distinctive devices or letters were cut hollow upon wood or metal, were known in the fourteenth century. The transition seems easy to the next application of the art; and thence perhaps it has happened that the name of the man who made this step is

lost. All that is certainly known is, that the first wood-blocks for the purpose of pictorial representations were cut in Germany, in the province of Suabia; that the first use made of the art was for the multiplication of playing-cards, which about the year 1418 or 1420 were manufactured in great quantities at Augsburg, Nuremberg, and Venice; and that the next application of the art was devotional; it was used to multiply rude figures of saints, which were distributed among the common people. The earliest woodcut known is a coarse figure of St. Christopher, dated 1423*. This curiosity exists in the library of Earl Spencer, at Althorpe. Another impression, which is declared by connoisseurs to be a little later, is in the Royal Library at Paris, where it is framed and hung up for the inspection of the curious. Rude, ill-drawn, grotesque—printed with some brownish fluid on the coarsest ill-coloured paper—still it is impossible to look at it without some of the curiosity, interest, and reverence with which we regard the first printed book, though it must be allowed that, in comparison with this first sorry specimen of a woodcut, the first book was a beautiful performance.

"Up to a late period the origin of engraving on copper was involved in a like obscurity, and volumes of controversy have been written on the subject—some claiming the invention for Germany, others for Italy: at length, however, the indefatigable researches of antiquarians and connoisseurs, aided by the accidental discovery, in 1794, of the first impression from a metal plate, have set the matter at rest. If to Germany belongs the invention of engraving on wood, the art of copper-plate engraving was beyond all doubt first introduced and practised at Florence; yet here again the invention seems to have arisen out of a combination of accidental circumstances rather than to belong of right to one man. The circumstances, as well as we can trace them, were these:—

"The goldsmiths of Italy, and particularly of Florence, were famous, in the fifteenth century, for working in *niello*. They traced with a sharp point or graver on metal plates, generally of silver, all kinds of designs,

sometimes only arabesques, sometimes single figures, sometimes elaborate and complicated designs from sacred and profane history. The lines thus cut or scratched were filled up with a black mass of sulphate of silver, so that the design traced appeared very distinct contrasted with the white metal: in Italy the substance used in filling up the lines was called, from its black colour, in Latin *sigillum*, and in Italian *niello*. In this manner church plate, as

ST CHRISTOPHER

Wyke Church near Winchester.

chalices and reliquaries; also dagger-sheaths, sword-hilts, clasps, buttons, and many other small silver articles, were ornamented: those who practised the art were called *niellatori*.

"According to Vasari's account, Maso Finiguerra was a skilful goldsmith, living in Florence; he became celebrated for the artistic beauty of his designs and workmanship in niello. Finiguerra is said to be the first to whom it accidentally occurred to try the effect of his work, and preserve a

* A figure of St. Christopher on a sepulchral brass in Wyke Church, near Winchester, to the memory of William and Anne Complyn, 1498, bears sufficient resemblance to this early woodcut to make the comparison curious and interesting. It is true that there are considerable variations between them, still the idea and the style of drawing are very much the same.

memorandum of his design, in the following manner:—Previous to filling up the engraved lines with the *niello*, which was a final process, he applied to them a black fluid easily removed, and then, laying a

piece of damp paper on the plate or object, and pressing or rubbing it forcibly, the paper imbibed the fluid from the tracing, and presented a fac-simile of the design, which had the appearance of being drawn

THE PAX OF MASO FINIGUERRA

Fac-simile of the first impression from a Metal plate

with a pen. That Finiguerra was the first or the only worker in *niello* who used this method of trying the effect of the work, is

more than doubtful; but it is certain that the earliest known impression of a *niello* plate is the impression from a pax⁴ now

⁴ "A pax or pix is the name given to the vessel in which the consecrated bread or wafer of the sacrament was deposited. This vessel was usually of the richest workmanship, often enriched with gems."

existing in the Gallery of Bronzes at Florence, executed by Finiguerra, and representing the subject we have often alluded to—the Coronation of the Virgin by her Son the Redeemer, in presence of Saints and Angels; it contains nearly thirty minute figures most exquisitely designed. This relic is preserved in the Royal Library at Paris, where it was discovered lying among some old Italian engravings by the Abbé Zani. The date of the work is fixed beyond all dispute; for the record of the payment of sixty-six gold ducats (322 sterling) to Maso Finiguerra for this identical pax still exists, dated 1452. The only existing im-

pression from it must have been made previously, perhaps a few weeks or months before. It is now, like the first woodcut, framed and hung up in the Royal Library at Paris for the inspection of the curious.

"Another method of trying the effect of niello-work before it was quite completed was by taking the impression of the design, not on paper, but on sulphur, of which some curious and valuable specimens remain. After seeing several impressions of niello plates of the fifteenth century, we are no longer surprised to find skilful goldsmiths converted into excellent painters and sculptors."—(pp. 121—125.)

Mrs. Jameson has made a slight mistake in speaking of the pax and the pix as one and the same thing. The pix, or pixis, is a box, and more especially the box for containing the host, or consecrated wafer*; the pax is a flat metal plate, with a handle at the back, and the Crucifixion usually

Pax. New College, Oxford, with a section, showing the profile of the handle.

engraved on the face, which is used for giving the kiss of peace. The pax of William of Wykeham, figured above, still preserved at New College, Oxford, is a very elaborate one; they are usually far more simple.

* In the Constitutions of the Bishop of Worcester, William of Blois, A.D. 1229, and Walter de Cantilupe, A.D. 1240, respecting the ornaments and vessels to be provided for every parish church, it was ordained that the Eucharist should be preserved in a *pyx* formed of either silver or ivory, or of Limoges work. See *Archæological Journal*, vol. II. p. 167.

ROSE'S DIARIES AND CORRESPONDENCE^a.

(FIRST NOTICE.)

OF the justly entitled Right Honourable George Rose, one of the few "indifferently honest" statesmen belonging to a period when neither intrigue nor jobbing were as yet quite extinct, (if they are so in our vastly improved time !) an impartial estimate will be found in the *GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE* for 1819. It recorded, what is demonstrated more completely in these volumes on unquestionable evidence, that he was the first to put down smuggling and increase the revenue by arranging custom-house duties ; that all the official Boards were kept on the alert by his vigilance and industry ; that as a man of business, who was early and late at his desk, he was an invaluable acquisition to any government ; that he was most intimately acquainted with the trade and manufactures of this country, the assistance they needed from the State, and the resources they might return ; and, in many other important reforms, a zealous and most efficient public servant : in short, that he was an excellent financier and a clear-sighted economist. Well he knew (as Swift sung) that—

" Money, the life-blood of the nation,
Corrupts and stagnates in the veins ;
Unless a proper circulation
Its motion and its heart maintains :"—

and there was scarcely, if one, social or political element in our national system to which he did not devote his indefatigable energies either to eradicate defects or promote amendments. The rev. Editor—and perhaps for a work of this kind it is a pity that he is a *reverend*—seems to think that our Magazine obituary is sadly imperfect in having omitted to mention the religious characteristics of Mr. Rose ; but, with all deference to Mr. Harcourt's criticism, we deem it more becoming to have left that speculation and the doings on behalf of auxiliary Bible Societies alone then, and to decline the discussion now ; the data are so very meagre and the subjects so problematical.

Whereas with respect to historical realities, the life and Diaries of Mr. Rose are, on the contrary, replete with reliable information, and will serve most usefully to enable future Humes, Lingards, Alison's, or Macaulays (if it may please all or any of them to inquire into dry facts in lieu of yielding to the fascinations of romance or style, and to study the truth instead of espousing party opinions) to be considered trustworthy expositors of those important

^a "The Diaries and Correspondence of the Right Honourable George Rose: containing Original Letters of the most distinguished Statesmen of his day. Edited by the Rev. Leveson Vernon Harcourt. 2 vols. 8vo." (R. Bentley.)

lessons which the examples of past generations of men teach to the present and the future. And in regard to this desirable object, we may remark that the light now so copiously thrown upon more recent men, measures, and events must tend to render the hereafter of History far clearer to comprehend than could be attained of earlier times from the twinkling and fitful lights of other days. Many corrections of mis-statements have, indeed, been made by the publication of correspondence and documents rescued from muniment chests, embracing three or four centuries to within the last hundred years, but still very much has been left in obscurity or obvious error. 'This last century, however, is illuminated with such a flood of revelations, that it appears to be only necessary, by sifting, comparison, and just balancing to seek the True in order to find it. Within our own day, leaving the satirical and prejudiced Walpole as an ancient, we have more authentic intelligence to work upon than Clarendon, Burnet, and the rest shed upon the civil wars; and, receiving rival encomiums and censures *quantum valeat*, we imagine that a tolerable appreciation of actual movements and circumstances may be reached through an honest and careful supervision of the books that have passed under our own review,—and scarcely owing to the consideration that We are somewhat older than our lively contemporaries. For have we not waded through and through Twiss's "Life of Eldon," Pellew's "Life of Sidmouth," Wilberforce's "Life of Wilberforce," Marquis Cornwallis' "Life and Times," Lord Malmesbury's "Diary," Tomline's "Life of Pitt," Russell's "Life of Fox," Knighton's "Memoirs of George IV.," Stapleton's "Canning," Memoirs of "Castlereagh," "Liverpool," "Peel," and "Perceval," Lord Brougham's "Historical Sketches," Gleig's "Memoirs of Wellington," "Life of Plumer Ward," the Duke of Buckingham's exposures, and a host of others, great and small, and even "too tedious to mention." There are masses of veritable intelligence to be elicited from these works, but with all we must insist on most guarded caution—a consideration of the men and their positions and objects, and even of the most private letters and memoranda purporting to be intended for no eyes except the writers'—to reflect on the possible tinges likely to be caught from the surrounding atmosphere, the ignorance of entire particulars, and, above all, the assured Politics and Disappointment and Opinions of Resentment! Mr. Rose's data are as free from these drawbacks as any production of the sort we ever saw: the Duke of Buckingham's is a humiliating example of the reverse.

On the whole, it is saddening to rise from the contemplation of these great and memorable actors in the stirring scenes of a nation's government, and see, with how few exceptions, their influence on the direction of affairs is shaped by mean motives, vanity, selfishness, avarice, and ambition. It almost raises the question—Are persons about a court, and employed in official conditions and political pursuits, more unscrupulous and profligate than the common run of mankind? Do they live in a concentration of foul air,

where the heat from on high, as if shed into a focus, generates extraordinary corruption, epidemic in its course and frightful in its ravages? We are grieved to observe so many dark shades in the picture; though the Editor excuses his inroad into correspondence marked "private and confidential," as being only meant for contemporary sacredness, and becoming fairly usable and useful after the lapse of half a century! We cannot conscientiously and implicitly accept the doctrine, seeing that it is accompanied by a confession of the exposure of "petty jealousies and covetous ambitions which disfigure some," and "lessons to warn rising statesmen from risking their characters on the same rocks." Now this may be very well for George Rose's grandson, by whose desire these volumes are selected, and for the reverend selector, and even be serviceable in opening the general eye to many hidden springs of political conflict and tergiversation, but we doubt much if it can be agreeable to the descendants and friends of those who furnish the examples and point the lessons.

The characteristic notitiæ appended at the close of this review will illustrate our comment, and we pass to the work before us.

George Rose (originally, we presume, Ross) was the son of a Scotsman who was imprisoned, and of course very nearly hanged, for his share in the Forty-five; and the lad was sent early to sea by a maternal uncle, commercially settled in London. In 1758 he was a midshipman in the Channel fleet, and afterwards on service in the West Indies, where he was twice severely wounded. In 1762, at the age of nineteen, he quitted the sea, and, from his acquirements, got to be a clerk in the Record Office, whence he rose by various degrees to the eminent posts he so long and so beneficially occupied. His marriage with a Miss Diver, his assiduous application to business, the proofs of his great financial and administrative talents, and his other recommendations to the patronage of the Earl of Marchmont, led to his becoming Secretary of the Treasury under the Premiership of Lord Shelborne. A confidential intimacy with Pitt, of whom he was a perfect worshipper, and to whom he was as devotedly as confidentially attached, confirmed his position and advanced his fortunes. From 1784 to his death in 1818 he held and relinquished offices in unison with (and after with the friends of) that minister, with a single apparent want of agreement in the party policy of 1805, when he condemned the union with the Addington "set;" and throughout the whole of this memorable period it cannot be denied that "the heaven-born" Minister, as closely witnessed in every act and motive by his coadjutor and friend during seventeen years, leaves the crucible in as pure a stream as ever demonstrated a patriot statesman. His earnestness for Parliamentary reform and the abolition of the slave-trade belongs to the early period (now nearly eighty years ago) when Fox's famous India Bill, as Mr. Rose defines it, was introduced "for the real object of establishing his own power permanently," and acquiring an extent of patronage to himself and "a much larger power

than the King possessed or the Minister could exercise." His Majesty dreading to be thrown, fettered and little more than a cypher, into the hands and under the dominion of Mr. Fox, set every engine in motion to defeat his purpose; the bill was rejected by the Peers, the Coalition Ministry dissolved, and Mr. Pitt called in. Nor did the King's zealous personal exertions stop here. He urged his utmost influence in every quarter to establish a coherent and powerful cabinet, and obtain a Parliamentary majority to support it. In short, every chapter in this work shews that his Majesty entertained a perfect dread of the great Whig aristocracy, and a vehement antipathy to some of its members; looking upon them as tyrants who were plotting to domineer over him, to debauch his son and successor, and drive him, as he more than once threatened, to abdicate his throne and flee to Hanover or America! Such were his sentiments—let history weigh and decide upon them.

Mr. Rose asserts, and the correspondence seems to justify the assertion, that Pitt was strenuously averse to the war with France; that he was forced into it by irresistible events, and that he endeavoured to re-establish peace at every feasible opportunity. He (Pitt at the crisis in 1792) writes to the Marquis of Stafford, what all must agree to be now, as well as then, the soundest national policy,—

"Perhaps some opening may arise which may enable us to contribute to the termination of the war between the different powers of Europe, leaving France (which I believe is the best way) to arrange its own internal affairs as it can."

The greatest political struggle freshly illustrated in these volumes, relates to a constitutional question which we trust may never again occur to distract the councils of England, namely, the insanity of the King, and not only the permanent measures, but the frequent expedients to be resorted to within the narrowest spaces of time, in order to carry on the government and confirm it on fundamental principles in case of a deplorable emergency. The examination and opinions of physicians over-ruled cabinet meetings and evoked passing shapes to ambitious designs. We have many letters from secret-dispensing partisans, from the "highest quarters," from the "best-informed authorities," from closet whisperings, back-stair intelligence, and inexpugnable authenticity, on which every important transaction, even to the royal signature to momentous State papers, hinged, and yet they turned out to be little else than moonshine,—specimens in supplying and applying of—

"What we wish we readily believe."

But it was a strange state of affairs, as, in point of fact, a bevy of mad doctors (as they were called), for a season of inexpressible difficulty and anxiety, virtually determined the business of the country. It is worthy of remark that their royal patient appears to have entertained intermittent lucid ideas of this unconstitutional state of things, for on the return of reason he looked upon these professional gentlemen with even a deeper

degree of animosity and aversion than is usual, under similar circumstances, towards those who have been the instruments of control and restraint. Though much has been written about the King's illness, the following extracts will, we think, be interesting :—

“1788. The King stopped at Kew on his way from Windsor to London; ate a pear, got his shoes and stockings wet, and did not change them. . . . Sometimes he talked rationally, which continued through every return of his illness. Dr. Baillie told us that in the last there was no sign of failure of intellect; that he always thought and reasoned correctly, though on certain points under erroneous impressions; and that if once the diseased impression was removed, the mind would act with its former power. Sir William Grant, the Master of the Rolls, repeated the same thing, giving two instances. He said the King's insanity was on two points; one that all marriages would soon be dissolved by Act of Parliament; the other that his Hanoverian dominion was restored, and that he was shortly to go there. . . . Dr. Halifax, who had been in Dorsetshire, mentioned the family of the Deputy Judge Advocate. The King said, ‘When I go to Hanover, Mr. — must go with me.’ ‘Why so, Sir?’ ‘Because the Deputy Judge Advocate must be with me to correspond with the Judge Advocate, who cannot leave England, and he must have a direct official correspondence with me.’ No one present was aware of that but himself. If Hanover had been restored during his life and insanity, his reasoning would have been erroneously true. The other instance was, on being asked if he would like to hear news, he replied, ‘any common occurrences, marriages, deaths, &c.’—(he always avoided the subject of politics or official concerns, except as to Hanover). Among the news of the day was the almost sudden death of the Marchioness of Buckingham. He said, ‘He was very sorry for it, he was a very good woman though a Roman Catholic.’ He expressed great regret for the Marquis, saying, ‘that he believed if she had lived till the marriages were dissolved, he would have desired to renew his. By the by,’ he added, ‘I do not think that many of my friends would do so!’”

His Majesty's memory when in health was absolutely wonderful, and his correct references to letters and conversations during long-past years often took advisers and courtiers by surprise.

“The King (this was in a long private and confidential communication whilst His Majesty stayed a few days at Mr. Rose's seat, Cuffnells,) spoke of the importance of attending to the Press, and said he thought that it was remarkably well managed now.”

The Press has shot up a good deal ahead since then, and requires both more power and more skill to deal with it now. We fancy that not all the king's horses and all the king's men could keep it in *manège* and from kicking over the traces, since it has got such a game of its own to play, beyond the bounds of lesser political and party influences.

During these conversations with the King, his Majesty asked if Mr. Rose knew or had any fixed opinion as to who was the author of Junius; to which he answered, he believed no one living knew to a certainty except Lord Grenville, but that he (Mr. R.) had heard him say positively he did. That he, himself, had long had a strong persuasion Mr. Gerard Hamilton was the author; that he knew him well, and from a variety of circumstances had no doubt in his own mind of the fact. On literary topics we may as well go on a little :—

"His Majesty proceeded to speak of his accession, and of the first measures taken after it, expressing a good deal of surprise at the accuracy with which some of them were related in a history written by a Mr. Adolphus, as far at least as respected himself, and particularly referred to a statement in that book of the words, 'I glory in the name of Briton,' having been inserted in the draft of his first speech with his own hand; adding also, that they were his own, and suggested to him by no one. The King said he would have Adolphus' History bound, as a continuation of Rapin."

It was much impugned by opposition criticism in its day; and such a recollection as this might afford it a fair chance of revival under the auspices of his accomplished literary son, the first who detected the authorship of the Waverley novels.

His Majesty's account of the incidents on his accession is very curious, both personally and historically:—

"The King, *inter alia*, spoke of Lord Bute as deficient in political firmness, a most important ingredient in a minister, particularly in the one at the head of the government."

It happened in the ride during which these revelations were made that the Princess Amelia's horse fell, and she was considerably hurt, which brought out a striking trait in the temperament of her royal father:—

"She rose (Mr. R. relates) without any appearance of being at all hurt, but evidently a good deal shaken; and notwithstanding an earnest wish to avoid occasioning the slightest alarm, was herself not desirous of getting on horseback again; but the King insisted that she should, if at all hurt, get into one of the carriages and return to Cuffnells to be bled, or otherwise mount another horse and ride on. She chose the latter, and rode to Southampton, where she lost some blood unknown to the King. I hazarded an advice that no one else would do, for her Royal Highness's return, which was certainly not well received, and provoked a quickness from his Majesty that I experienced in no other instance. He observed that he could not bear that any of his family should want courage. I replied, I hoped his Majesty would excuse me if I said I thought a proper attention to prevent the ill effects of an accident that *had* happened, was no symptom of want of courage. He then said with some warmth, 'Perhaps it may be so; but I thank God there is but one of my children who wants courage; and I will not name HIM, because he is to succeed me.' I own I was deeply pained by the observation."

We hope the seduction of these personalities, shedding a light as they do upon particular impulses which contributed to important effects, has not diverted us too far from the more general range of political history as set forth in our exordium. Very many of the plottings and gyrations of the period turned upon the Roman Catholic question; and we find men and parties ever and anon founding their aims and modulating their conduct with reference to the "obstinate" adherence to his coronation oath which caused the King to look with conscientious abhorrence on any plea of expediency or employment of force to coerce him into an approval of the proposed legislation. Lord Eldon, Lord Sidmouth, Lord Liverpool, (then Hawksbury,) and others had a strong hold upon the royal favour in consequence of the side they adopted in unison with his feelings; whilst Lord Grenville, Pitt, Canning, and the advocates for concession, could only

pursue their course by abating the pressure upon the old man's life, and, latterly, upon the like opinion of his successor. The *pros* and *cons* touching this proposition caused the formation of many intrigues, and led to many ministerial changes. At length Pitt yielded the helm to Addington upon it, (though respiting the King from any further agitation of the subject); and these Diaries are replete with reliable information upon all the transactions connected with this crisis, the faithful support given by Pitt to his nominee, his alleged incapacity, which at length drove Pitt to withdraw from him and rejoin his own adherents, who had never put faith in "the Doctor" either for principle or fitness, and stood out for the organization of a renewed Pitt administration. Mr. Rose, like Mr. Canning, Lord Granville Leveson, George and Charles Ellis, &c., held a poor and distrustful opinion of Addington, and even blamed his leader for any combination with him or his party :—

"He had a clear conviction on his mind that there was from the beginning an eagerness in Mr. A. to catch at the situation (of Premier) without regard to his friend (Pitt), or recollecting that he owed his political existence to him."

Again :—

"The Bishop of London told me he had last night a long and interesting conversation with Mr. Pitt, in which he stated very fully and forcibly the public opinion respecting the mode of Mr. Addington's getting into office, imputing it broadly and plainly to intrigue, rather more strongly than I (Mr. Rose) have conceived it myself. The Bishop expressed an earnest hope that Mr. Pitt would not commit himself to any determination against not returning to office except on condition of support from the throne on the Catholic question. . . . Lord Bruce last night at the opera told Miss Jennings that Mr. Addington had for some time past had the most easy and constant access to the King at all hours, which gives additional sanction to the idea of his intriguing."

At this time the poor monarch's mind was so shaken as to induce a new attack of his sad malady. His condition was truly pitiable,—“uneasy lies the head that wears a crown;”—he told the Queen to quiet her alarm, in German, what had passed at an audience, and “then, bursting into an agony for a few seconds, said, with much agitation, there was a Providence or good God above, who had and would protect him. In all other respects his Majesty was quite composed during the whole interview.”

Mr. Rose imputes gross parliamentary misconduct to Mr. Addington personally, and to his whole system a “childish ignorance” and “gross errors” of finance. So, at last, Pitt was persuaded that their intention was to kick away the ladder, and retired from lending his shoulder to the wheel; and soon after the fabric gave way, and he was, as we have observed, recalled to power. The Bishop of Lincoln is among the roughest in condemnation, and writes to Mr. Rose, “Depend upon it, such incompetency and such knavery cannot long go on and prosper;” and the inexorable wit and satire of Mr. Canning was potential in hastening the *denouement*. In describing a debate in the Commons (Dec. 2, 1802), he writes to Mr. Rose :—

"Addington had shirked in the meanest and most pitiful manner the whole of the questions which T. Grenville addressed to him; and, indeed, his (A.'s) whole exhibition was as contemptible as even I could wish. His own troops were heartily ashamed of him, and there is but one voice amongst all who heard his waverings and shufflings, that this man cannot govern the country, that we are not safe in his hands."

The result of this state of things, as we have observed, was that Addington, feeling his weakness, applied to Pitt to return to office,—amphisbæna-like, having two heads; but the sternly ambitious and unbending politician rejected the design, and declared, *Aut Cæsar aut nullus*. The negotiations that ensued, and a relative comparison of the fitness of men of various parties and opinions, are described and discussed in a very interesting manner by Mr. Rose, (vol. ii. pp. 30—156,) but their length forbids even analysis within the limits we can afford. Suffice it to repeat, that Mr. Pitt succeeded, ruled the land for too brief a space, and died a beggar, who had dispensed millions upon millions; a bankrupt, who had saved his country from worse than bondage; and a patriot (whose immense patronage had spread over seventeen years) with an over-laboured mind and a broken heart. On his deathbed he was anxious that £12,000, advanced by a few friends to relieve him from urgent pecuniary distress, should be repaid with interest; and when urged to pray, humbly complied, joining the Bishop (Lincoln) with his hands clasped with much earnestness, and the confession that "he had (as he feared was the case with too many others) neglected prayer too much to allow him to hope it could be efficacious *now*." Next day (Jan. 23),—

"He saw no one after the Bishop had taken notes of his last desires but Lady Hester Stanhope, (his niece and household companion,) who went to his bedside in the evening. He at first did not know her, nor did he utter another word, except that about half-an-hour before he breathed his last the servant heard him say, 'My country! oh, my country!'"

A month later, Mr. Rose adds:—

"The Bishop explained to me more particularly what passed in his last interview with Mr. Pitt; from which I learned that, although he was too weak to say much, he (when he spoke of his neglect of prayer) alluded to the innocency of his life, and expressed a confident hope of the mercy of God, through the intercession of his Redeemer, and that with great fervour."

Assuredly he made "a good end on't;" and his staunch and constant friend is justified in thus depicting his feelings at his funeral,—“This last public demonstration of my respect, love, and regard for the memory of one of the purest-minded and best to whom God, I verily believe, ever gave existence!"

The Cabinet, familiarly known as that of "All the Talents," was called into office, and the old King was at last obliged to endure Mr. Fox as a Secretary of State, though he had always resisted even the advice of Mr. Pitt to strengthen the government by an alliance with him. And Mr. Fox

did not come out so obnoxious after all. Mr. Rose had told the King (1804),—

“what he verily believed to be true, that Mr. Fox was then and always had been a most decided *aristocrat*, (a note adds that the expression was ‘a determined Tory,’) his real and sincere motive being, so far as he could, to impress the King with a persuasion that the taking Mr. Fox into his government would not be attended with any danger; but that, on the other hand, he would in that case find it his interest, and the safest line to gratify his ambition, to maintain the just power of the crown.”

And why not? Men are but men!

“Manners with fortunes, humours change with climes,
Tenets with books, and principles with times.”

The narration proceeds:—

“I referred to Lord Macartney for my authority about Mr. Fox as an unquestionable one, he having known him from his infancy, and maintained a constant intercourse with him ever since of private friendship, though he had not sided with him in politics.”

And at this good hour, when a commercial treaty with France is so vehemently argued, it is almost amusing to observe that this pre-eminent Whig statesman and crushing orator in 1786-7 thought an easy commercial intercourse with France highly objectionable, as likely to abate that spirit of hostility which should always exist in the minds of the people of this country against France! and, eighteen years later, condemned all commercial jealousies as foolish and contemptible, and denounced the folly of quarrelling with that country on commercial points! No wonder Lord Malmesbury, (if not a press error,) confirming Lord Macartney, when talking a good deal about Mr. Fox,—

“said he had known him from very early years, and all his habits and ways of thinking; that he was sure his earliest principles of strong Toryism were still rooted in his mind, and that if he ever should attain the government in a situation *in which he could act according to his own opinions*, he would be a high prerogative minister.”

Be this as it may, the rule of the “Talents” was too brief to admit of any decisive demonstration on his part; and he appeared as only one of the short-lived masons, who, as Sheridan wittily remarked, had built up a wall to knock their own heads against.

A break of nearly two years in the narrative here makes it convenient for us to postpone our conclusion till another month.



THE CHURCH OF ST. DUILECH
AND
THE ANCHORITES OF THE MIDDLE AGES.

A COMMITTEE has recently been formed in Ireland to gather funds for the preservation of one of the most ancient and interesting of Irish ecclesiastical structures. This is the church of St. Doulagh (as it is corruptly termed), near Ballygriffin, in the county of Dublin, which after enduring for five centuries, is now in danger of falling into utter ruin for lack of a few necessary repairs, the cost of which is estimated by a competent architect at less than £150. The Committee thus state their case:—

"The chapel commemorative of St. Duilech of Clogher, who flourished, it is said, about the year 600, has been visited by antiquaries and ecclesiologists, the most learned and careful, from various countries; and all these, though agreeing as to its great antiquity, differ, and are in some measure at fault, when they attempt to explain its original design and subsequent use and history.

"It exhibits the strangest incongruities of style; and every period of Church architecture—from the primitive square-headed doorway and window to the ornate Perpendicular—has some representative in the building. The outer walls are in excellent preservation, and the *stone roof* is, perhaps, without an equal in these kingdoms; although, according to some of our antiquaries, it must now be at least *seven centuries* old.

"The building contains seven apartments, to which different names have been given by writers anxious to advance different theories. Archdall, for instance, describes it as an abbey; others, as an anchorite's cell. But, setting aside theories, one fact remains, and that is, that this building, in danger of being lost to the world, is unique, and, as an architectural enigma, unmatched in Europe.

"The simple task which the Committee propose to themselves is to preserve and hand down for future study the conditions left of this unsolved problem. To accomplish this, they appeal to the general public."

As a means to awaken public attention, the Rev. Dr. Reeves made St. Duilech and his church the subject of a paper, which he read before the Royal Irish Academy, on the 11th of April last, and which he has since published^a. This little memoir is very satisfactory, and highly creditable to its learned author. In a few pages, in clear and concise language, without any of the usual verbiage, he has given us the result of great learning and research, and has told us all that is likely to be known on the subject, and, in fact, nearly all that we care to know. The first part of the memoir relates to the life of the Saint, respecting which very little is really known; and to English readers in general we apprehend it is a matter of great indifference whether he was an Irishman, or a Welshman, or a Dane. The few who attach importance to these legends will find all the information that is extant in Dr. Reeves's pages. We are concerned with the building only, and here the evidence is remarkably clear and satisfactory, the mystery which has so long hung over this curious and interesting structure is entirely solved. We had previously given our opinion that the building is chiefly of the fourteenth century, and here we have the fullest confirmation of that date, and an explanation of the peculiar features of the structure, which was built for the use of an anchorite, or hermit, in the thirteenth or fourteenth century:—

"We have, fortunately, one document on record, which expressly states the nature of its occupation in the year 1406, which I shall now read, and indeed it was the discovery of it which suggested the present communication. It is a letter of Indulgence, entered in the original registry of Nicholas Fleming, Archbishop of Armagh, preserved in the Registry Office, among the records of that see:—

"Litera Indulgentiæ concessa Anachoritæ de Seynt Doulagh.

"Universis almæ matris Ecclesiæ filiis ad quos præsentis literæ nostræ pervenerint, Nicholaus, &c. Quoniam, ut ait Apostolus, &c. Cum igitur dominus Eustagius Roche^b capellanus, vir vitæ laudabilis et conversationis honestæ, anachorita sit inclusus in capella beate Mariæ Virginis ac sanctorum Apostolorum Petri et Pauli^c in Roghomyr^d

^a "Memoir of the Church of St. Duilech, in the Diocese of Dublin, commonly called 'Saint Doulagh's.' By William Reeves, D.D., M.B. 8vo., 12 pp." (Dublin: printed at the University Press.)

^b "An earlier Eustachius de Rupe, Constable of Dublin in 1207, held 8 carucates of land in Lusk.—Rot. Lit. Claus. Tur. Lond., p. 78 b; Rot. Chart. T. L., p. 172.

^c "It is to be observed here that the hermit's cell is the Chapel of the *B. Virgin and SS. Peter and Paul*, not *St. Dulachs*.

^d "This may be a clerical error for *Cloghyr*, the ancient name of St. Doulagh.

Seynt Dulagh vulgariter nuncupata, Dublinensis diocesis; ad cujus sustentationem, et dicti loci reparationem, atque ornamentum ejus, non suppetunt facultates, Vestram universitatem hortamur in Domino quatenus cum nuncius seu procurator Anachoritæ prædicti ad vos venerit pro elemosinis fidelium Christianorum petendis et habendis, ipsum benigne admittatis, ac sua negotia parochianis vestris sedulo exponatis, ipsos inducentes verbo pariter et exemplo ut ad opus tam meritorium juxta suas facultates conferant subsidia caritatis. Et nos, ut mentes fidelium ad id devocius excitemus, omnibus subditis nostris, et aliis Christi fidelibus, de suis peccatis vere confessis et contritis, quorum Diocesani hanc nostram Indulgentiam ratam habuerint pariter et acceptam, qui ad sustentationem Anachoritæ præfati, ac reparationem et ornatum ejusdem loci, quicquam de bonis sibi a Deo collatis contulerint pia mente, de Dei omnipotentis suæque præcelsæ genitricis Mariæ, ac Sanctorum Johannis Baptistæ et Patricii patronorum nostrorum*, ac omnium Sanctorum, misericordia, et auctoritate confisi, quadraginta dies indulgentiæ concedimus per præsentem. Damus insuper nostris parochianis licentiam per præsentem, qui ad præfatam capellam causa devotionis accesserint in futurum, ut eidem domino Eustachio sua peccata valeant confiteri, et ab eo pro eisdem penitentiam recipere salutarem. In cujus rei testimonium sigillum nostrum præsentibus est appensum. Datum apud Athirde xv°. die mensis Maii, anno Domini M°.cccc°.vi.°, et nostre Consecrationis iii°.† ”

At the beginning of the sixteenth century the building underwent some repairs, and the east window appears to have been inserted at that time:—

“ Here again a record in point presents itself. By an inquisition sped before John Fele, of Cowduff, escheator of the county of Dublin, and returned into Chancery, it was found that John Burnell, of Balgriffyn, gent., granted to one John Yong, chaplain, and his successors, for the maintenance of a chantry in the *chapel of St. Dulach*, in the county of Dublin, all messuages, lands, and tenements in Bothomer‡, Balinacarry^b, and Netilbed¹, with their appurtenances, of the value of £4 per annum, royal license not having been had. Pardon was, on the 22nd of January, 1506, granted to the said John Yong, and his possession of said lands confirmed^h.

“ Under this new appropriation of the building its final change was no doubt made, and its most modern features attached to it.

“ Of this unique pile the most curious portion is the small cell or chamber on the ground, at the west end. Here the original recluse had his abode; here is the reputed altar-tomb of the founder or first occupant, and underneath the floor are, probably, the remains of more than one anchorite who were pent up within these narrow precincts. It appears to have been customary for *inclusi*, or immured hermits, to be buried in their cell. The celebrated Irish chronicler, Marianus Scotus, who was himself an *inclusus*, first at Fulda, from 1059 to 1069, and then at Mentz, till his death in 1082, relates¹ that, in the former place, he was enclosed in the chamber which his country-

* “ In various entries of the Armagh Registers, St. John the Baptist and St. Patrick are jointly styled ‘ patroni nostri.’ ”

† “ Registrum Fleming, fol. 2 a; Registry Office, Armagh.”

‡ “ Now known as the townland Bohammer, lying next St. Doulagh’s on the north. The name, as written above, bears a great resemblance to *Roghomyr* in the Indulgence, which may be a clerical error for *Boghomyr*.

^b “ This may be the modern denomination Ballymacartle, called also Ballymarta.

¹ “ This name is now locally forgotten.

^h “ Calendar. Cancellariæ Hib., 21 Hen. VII., p. 272 b, n. 8.

¹ “ Chronicon, An. 1065, in Pertz, Monumenta Germ. Hist. Scriptor., tom. v. p. 557. In the facsimiles prefixed to this valuable record we find the Latin signature *Marianus inclusus*, and the Irish *Maelbrigte clusenair*. The word *clusenair* seems to be an adaptation of the Latin *clausus*, through the German *klausener*, anciently *klusenare*.

man, Anmohadh, had tenanted a few years before, where also he was buried; and that he daily said mass standing over the feet of the deceased, beside whose grave his own lay open, occupying, as it probably did, nearly a fourth of the whole space allotted for his abode in life, and serving as a perpetual memento of the still narrower home to which he was hastening.

“Sir James Ware makes mention of a ‘Rule for regulating the Lives of the Anachorites, which was extant in a manuscript formerly belonging to the Abbey of St. Thomas, near Dublin; to which was annexed an Epistle of one Robert, a priest, to Hugh, an Anachorite, on the same argument,’ written about the reign of King Henry III.”^m In the *Codex Regularum* of Holstenius are to be seen Grimlaic’s *Regula Solitiorum*ⁿ, written about the year 900, and Ailredus’s *Regula sive Institutio Inclusarum*^o. Also, in the Salisbury Manuale, is an entire office, intituled, *Servitium Includendorum*^p. But the record most pertinent to the present case is the short Rule styled *Ordo Inclusorum*, which is printed in the *Bavaria Sancta* of Raderus^q, and is referred by Holstenius to the twelfth century. The following is a literal translation:—‘An *inclusa*, that is, the abode of an *inclusus*, should be built of stone, measuring twelve feet in length, and as many in breadth. It should have three windows, one facing the choir, through which he may receive the Body of Christ; another at the opposite side, through which he may receive his food; and a third to admit light, but which should always be filled with glass or horn. The window through which he receives his food should be secured with a bolt, and have a glazed lattice, which can be opened and closed, because no one should be able to look in except so far as the glass will allow, nor should the recluse have a view out. He should be provided with three articles, namely, a jar, a towel, and a cup. After tierce, he is to lay the jar and cup outside the window, and then close it. About noon he is to come over and see whether his dinner be there. If it be, he is to sit down at the window and eat and drink. When he has done, whatever remains is to be left outside for any one who may choose to remove it, and he is to take no thought for the morrow. But if it should happen that he has nothing for his dinner, he must not omit to return his accustomed thanks to God, though he is to remain without food till the following day. His garments are to be a gown and a cap, which he is to wear waking and sleeping. In winter, if the severity of the weather require it, he may, with his pastor’s license, wear a woolly cloak, because he is not allowed to have any fire, except what his candle produces. He is to be provided with a cotton pallet and a bolster. Three times a week he is to fast on bread and water, namely, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. On the other days he may eat one lenten dish, and pears or apples, if he has any. On Sundays and the principal festivals he may use milk. He is to observe silence; between noon and evening, however, he may speak, if he wishes. Every day he must repeat the *Pater Noster* fifty times, at seven different periods, and the *Veni S. Spiritus*; having special regard to the honour of the blessed Virgin Mary, and all saints, and to the relief of souls. If he knows the Psalter, let him repeat a Nocturn every day; but if not, 300 *Pater Nosters*. He is to communicate every Sunday. Such is the life of the incluse, and, doubtless, it shall inherit the reward.’

“In St. Doulagh’s cell the curious will find many details in harmony with the spirit of the above Rule, more especially if it be borne in mind that several of the present openings are departures from the original design.

“Of anker-houses, or anchorite habitations, which were frequently attached to

^m “Works, vol. ii. p. 237, (Ed. Harris).

ⁿ “Tom. i. pp. 418—440, (Ed. Brockie, Aug. Vindel. 1759).

^o “Id., tom. i. pp. 291—344.

^p “Manuale sec. Usus Sarum, fo. 53 b—58 a, (Antwerp, 1523).

^q “Tom. iii. p. 118, (Monachii, 1704).

cathedrals and other churches, there are many recorded instances both in England^r and Ireland^s, but perhaps none so remarkable as the following, which not only comes down to a comparatively recent date, but affords a lively picture of a hermit's ways and means^t. Sir Henry Piers, having enumerated the various religious buildings at the village of Fore, in the county of Westmeath, proceeds with the account of 'one church, or cell of an anchorite, the sole of the religious of this kind in Ireland. This religious person at his entry maketh a vow never to go out of his doors all his life after, and, accordingly, here he remains pent-up all his days; every day he saith mass in his chapel, which also is part of, nay, almost all, his dwelling-house; for there is no more house, but a very small castle, wherein a tall man can hardly stretch himself at length, if he laid down on the floor, nor is there any passage into the castle but through the chapel^u. He hath servants that attend him at his call, in an out-house, but none lyeth within the church but himself. He is said by the natives, who hold him in great veneration for his sanctity, every day to dig, or rather scrape, for he useth no other tools but his nails, a portion of his grave; being esteemed of so great holiness, as if purity and sanctity were intailed on his cell, he is constantly visited by those of the Romish religion who aim at being esteemed more devout than the ordinary amongst them; every visitant at his departure leaveth his offering or (as they phrase it) devotion on his altar; but he relieth not on this only for a maintenance, but hath those to bring him in their devotion whose devotions are not so fervent as to invite them to do the office in person; these are called his proctors, who range all the countries in Ireland to beg for him, whom they call the holy man in the stone^x; corn, eggs, geese, turkeys, hens, sheep, money, and what not; nothing comes amiss, and nowhere do they fail altogether, but something is had, inasmuch, that if his proctors deal honestly, nay, if they return him but the tenth part of what is given him, he may doubtless fare as well as any priest of them all; the only recreation this poor prisoner is capable of is to walk on his terras, built over the cell wherein he lies, if he may be said to walk who cannot in one line stretch forth his legs four times^y.'

^r "See Archæological Journal, vol. xi. pp. 194—200.

^s "See Harris's Ware's Works, vol. ii. pp. 134, 237; Graves's History of St. Canice, p. 71; O'Donovan's Annals of the Four Masters, An. 1484, p. 1128. In Primate Octavian's Register, fol. 60 *b*, is an Indulgence of 40 days, in favour of Friar Myler Bratnagh, of the Order of St. Francis de Observantia, who was blind and infirm, and who intended to pass the remainder of his life in a cell, which he had in part constructed beside the Cathedral Church of Cashel. Dated July 10, 1508.

^t "A description very similar is given in Ware's Antiquities, (Works, vol. ii. p. 135).

^u "This building seems to have been constructed for an anchorite at a very early date. In the Taxation of 1291 it is called *Capella Archeriorum*, and in Ussher's Return of 1622, *Archideorum, alias Temple-Fanagh*. It is marked on the Ordinance Map *Templefanum*, (Westmeath, sheet 3). It is locally called 'the Anker,' and at the Dissolution had certain premises called 'the Anckerster's land.' It has been remodelled, and is used as the burial-vault of the Westmeath family. At the east end is the tower-like structure where the hermit lived. The trefoil window is old, but the walls are newly pointed, and it has a modern tiled roof. In the south wall is inserted a tablet, having an earl's coronet, and under it a cockatrice, with the inscription, 'THE RIGHT HONORABLE RICHARD NVGENT EARLE OF WESTMEATHE AT HIS OWN EXPENCES REVILDED THIS CHAPLE FOR THE BVRVING PLACE AND PLOVE VSE OF HIMSELF AND HIS SVCCESORES ANNO DOMINI 1680.'

^x "In Irish, *clock angcoire*. See Petrie's Round Towers, pp. 112, 113.

^y "Chorographical Description of West-Meath, written A.D. 1682, by Sir Henry Piers, (Vallancey's Collectanea, vol. i. p. 68)."

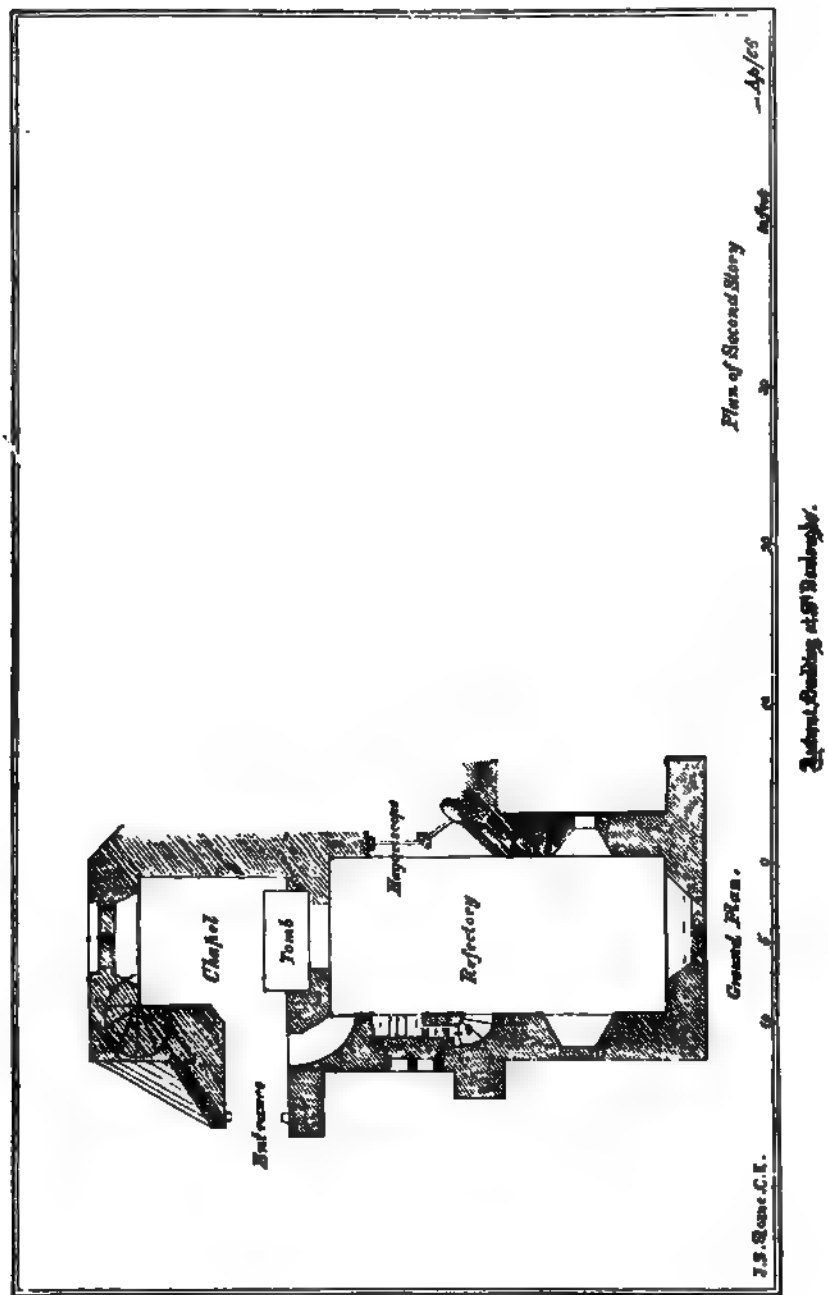
Cross Section, looking West

.

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East

Cross Section, looking East.



"The days of such mistaken zeal are, happily, past; and, in seeking a modern counterpart for the above, one would probably find nothing to suit nearer than the fakirs of the East; but the material relics of obsolete devotion we thankfully retain; and, just as England has inherited her noble cathedrals from practices which she now disowns, so we may blamelessly, nay, laudably, cherish so precious an architectural gem as St. Doulagh's chapel, though it be diverted from its original use; and, without sacrifice of principle or misapplication of money, admire and preserve it."

We have to apologize to Dr. Reeves and to the Royal Irish Academy for extracting so largely from their publication, but as the circulation of these Memoirs is almost entirely confined to Ireland, and the subject of the anchorites is one of considerable interest to English antiquaries, we are sure they will excuse us.

VIENNESE CUSTOMS IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

DR. ST. GEORGE ASHE, a man of versatile talents, who eventually became Bishop of Derry, was in early life Secretary to the English Legation at Vienna. A selection from his letters (now in the possession of Howard St. George, Esq., of Kilrush) is about to be published by the Kilkenny and South-East of Ireland Archæological Society. Some idea of their nature and interest may be formed from one that has been read before the Society. It is dated Feb. 11, 1690-1, and gives a curious glimpse of the manners and customs of the time:—

"Last week our Carnival begun, which is likely to afford us great diversion; every person of quality has in his turn an assembly in his house, where are balls, and musick, and gaming and feasting; at court we are to have three operas, one acted by the Emperor's gentlemen, another by the Empress's ladies, and the third sung by the eunuchs (by the by, you are to take notice that I have two or three very pretty Italian songs of the Emperor's composing). The last night of the Carnival (Shrovetuesday) will be performed the ceremony of the Witchscrafft, in which the Emperor and Empress are to be dressed in the old German habit of an host and hostess, he with an high-crowned hat, a short jackett, a bunch of keys at his girdle, and she in a strange furr'd cap and a farthingal; in this dress they entertain and wait upon all us courtiers, and perform all the offices of hospitality practised in the Inns. We have another odd kind of diversion this frosty snowy weather, which I doubt not will appear very strange to you poor homebred Islanders; almost every fair night some young gentleman, who designs to treat the rest, sends word to his mistress that he will give her the entertainment of Trainaux or Sleds. She invites her acquaintances, and by the evening all the young folks of the town are generally assembled there; these trainaux you must know are machines to draw upon the snow, cut into the figures of birds, beasts, or fishes, as of a lyon, a swan, a dolphin, &c., and curiously painted and gilt, and adorned with cupids and other fanciful statues; the horses that draw these are comically set out with feathers and bells and other fine trappings. In the midst of the engine is a seat for the lady, and behind her another for her knight errant, who holds the horses' reins; when all the trainaux are met, to the number of 30 or 40, before the lady mistress's apartment, none has the good fortune to ride with their sweetheart but the gentleman who makes the treat; everyone else drawing lots who they shall go with; the ladies are all dressed in different habits according to their fancies, one like Venus, another Diana, and so forward as far as the goddesses hold out, and the sparks every whit as romantickly; about 9 o'clock usually the show begins; three or four servants on horseback with torches ride before to make way, the trainaux follow in order. On each side of every trainaux rides a page with a flambeau to show the triumph, the ladies beauty and jewells; and thus they go thro' all the . . . streets of the town; but what is the strangest part of the story is, that each of these trainaux costs for the hire 20 crowns or £5 an hour, so ridiculously extravagant are our Fops here."

DISCOVERY OF AN OLD-ENGLISH EPIC.

A most remarkable discovery has recently been made in the great National Library, Cheapinghaven, Denmark. In arranging a number of parchment leaves and fragments taken from book-backs, &c., Professor Werlauff found two leaves in 8vo., in *Old-English*. He immediately communicated the fact to Mr. Stephens, Professor of Old-English in the University, who has pronounced them to be of the ninth century, if not earlier.

Each leaf is about eight inches high by about five broad, with fifteen lines on the page. Both are from the same MS. and poem, but they are not consecutive; consequently we have two fragments. The contents (written as prose) are a splendid epic, of which, on the two folios, about 120 lines remain. The subject is hitherto unknown, not only in Old-English, but also in early, middle, and later English, and appears also to be lost in Scandinavia, Germany, and other lands. It is a Saga of King Walther, but is not the well-known and beautiful tale of Walther and Hildegund, of which we have a Latin version, several times printed, (last and best text by Du Méril, in his *Poésies Populaires Latines antérieures au Douzième Siècle*, Paris, 1843, 8vo.,) and three or four modern German translations, and of which a short but varying parallel may be found in the Theodoric's, or *Wilkina Saga*.

The importance of this discovery consists in this, that it opens an entirely new field in the history of our Old-English literature. It shews that we have possessed "Eddic lays" as well as the Scandinavians, for we have here a fragment of one in our own mother-tongue. To judge by the fragments, this epic must have been on an extensive scale, some thousands of lines. Beowulf no longer stands an isolated wonder.

The following are twelve lines from one of the leaves:—

" WALDERE maðelode,
wiga ellen-rof,
hæfde him on handa
hilde-frore,
guð-billa gripe,
gyddode wordum:—
'Hwæt! ðu huru wendest,
wine BURGENDA,
þæt me HAGENAN hand
hilde gefremede,
and getwæmde feðe
wigges feta.' "

Professor Stephens is preparing an edition of these fragments, with translation and notes, &c., and photographic facsimiles of all the four pages.

PICTURES OF SPAIN AND THE SPANIARDS—1679-81.

(Concluded.)

WE learn from our Lady traveller that the furniture of the Spanish houses corresponded well in semi-barbaric magnificence with the personal apparel of their inhabitants.

We read of beds of damask, flowered with gold, and lined with silver brocade, trimmed with *point d'Espagne*, and the sheets laced with English bone-lace, half an ell deep; of rooms hung with white damask, or with crimson flowered velvet on a gold ground; and of galleries richly carpeted, filled with crimson velvet cushions, inlaid cabinets adorned with precious stones, tables of silver, &c. In a gallery of this description, at the house of the Princess Monteleon, our Lady saw above sixty ladies seated cross-legged on the floor, in Moorish fashion, no man being present. A "she-dwarf" announced the arrival of visitors, and the company appear to have entertained themselves with cards and gossip. Many even of the young ladies present wore very large spectacles,—a common custom, to impart to them an air of premature gravity. Eighteen women brought in a collation of sweetmeats wrapped in gilt paper, filling great silver baskets. The guests might not only eat as much as they could, but carry some away without the breach of good manners, and three or four old ladies liberally availed themselves of this privilege. The excessive consumption of sweetmeats renders the teeth of the ladies generally quite black. After the collation, chocolate was served in china cups, placed on a small dish of agate set in gold. The chocolate was partaken in various fashions, some iced, some hot, and some with milk and eggs. Very hard thin bread and biscuits were ate with it. Then ensued a singular ceremony:—

"The collation being over, in came the governor of the pages, a little, old, grey-haired fellow, with a great gold chain and a medal about his neck, and kneeling down upon one knee in the middle of the room, said aloud, *Let the most holy sacrament be praised*, unto which the whole company answered, *For ever*; this being a custom they constantly observe when light is brought in. He was followed by twenty-four pages, two by two, who having likewise kneeled with one knee upon the ground, placed each a branch upon the table, and so departed with the same ceremony, and then the ladies made a low bow to one another. These branches are full of lamps fastened to a silver pillar, with a broad foot; each lamp has generally eight or twelve pipes, in which the wick burns, which afford a glorious light, to increase which there is a silver plate fastened to it, which reflects the light. . . . Before I took my leave, the young Princess of Monteleon would needs have me see her wedding clothes. I stood amazed, when I saw thirty silver baskets filled with them brought in, in shape not unlike our table baskets, and of such a weight and bigness that no less than four women were able to carry one of them."

The next letter is devoted to the churches of Madrid, but also notices the Penitents and the Disciplinarians. The "true" Penitents go about

naked to the waist, with swords sticking in their backs and arms, or dragging heavy crosses, in grand processions. The Disciplinarians flagellate themselves according to prescribed rules, their motive being rather gallantry than penitence or religion. We believe the disgusting custom of public self-disciplining prevailed in Spain down to a recent period. Possibly it is not even yet entirely extinct.

From the church to the cemetery is but a step, and we have some details concerning Spanish funeral customs. The corpse was commonly dressed in the habit of some religious order, and carried with the face uncovered to the sepulchre. Women were generally buried in the dress of the Carmelites. Our observant letter-writer witnessed the burial of the daughter of the Duke of Medina Cœli. The coffin was made of rare Indian wood, and was put into a blue velvet bag with silver strings, (to fasten it at both ends); the hearse was covered with white velvet, adorned with garlands and coronets of flowers.

In almost every letter the writer expresses lively admiration at the astonishing display of gold and silver plate in the houses of the upper classes. Tin and pewter were metals never seen in the houses of people of quality. She was credibly informed that at the then recent decease of the Duke of Albuquerque, they spent two hours a day for six weeks in weighing his plate. "He had fourteen hundred dozen of plates, five hundred large dishes, and several hundred lesser ones, and everything else proportionable, not to mention forty silver ladders (!) for the cupboard, to which you ascended by little steps, like as to an altar." And an altar it was—for the worship of Plutus! The Duke of Alva, who was not reputed very rich in plate, had three hundred dozen of silver plates, and eight hundred dishes. Well might our Lady marvel whatever they did with so many dishes, considering their penurious way of eating. She remarks, also, that people of rank were careless beyond all belief in the management and expenditure of their estates. Everything was left to the fidelity of a steward and other servants. Even ready money was suffered to lie idly at rest; as an instance of which, the Duke of Fryas left 600,000 crowns in ready money to three infant daughters, (the eldest not seven years old,) and instead of being put to use, or expended in the purchase of remunerative property, it was locked up in three chests, each with the name of a daughter upon it, and was not touched till they came of age.

We pass over an exceedingly long and sprightly account of the Spanish bull-fights, as it differs very little from the thousand-and-one modern descriptions, but we may extract one of the many anecdotes the Lady gives on the subject:—

"Some years ago a certain gentleman of honour being desperately in love with a beautiful young lady, would needs give her some proofs of his love and courage at one of these bull-feasts: she dissuaded him as much as possibly she could, but finding him persist in his resolution, she disguised herself in the habit of a country youth, and

thus going to the Plaza Major, found her lover engaged with a furious bull. She threw a dart at the beast, which piercing deep into his flesh, so enraged him, that leaving the cavalier, he ran directly after the youth, who being frightened, lost his cap in the retreat, and was soon discovered to be a woman, whilst the bull with one desperate push threw her upon the ground. The lover, seeing his beloved mistress in this condition, threw himself like one enraged upon the bull, and performed wonders; but being more mindful of his revenge than of his person, he received several mortal wounds, which put a period to his life soon after. The two unfortunate lovers desired to be laid both in one chamber, and to be married, which being done accordingly, they died not long after, and were both buried together in one grave."

The revengeful dispositions of the Spaniards, and their custom of hiring bravos or assassins, are dwelt upon, and described in a spirited style. For the least affront, a disparaging word, a slight blow, nothing but the blood of the offender can atone; and so unchristian-like is their thirst of vengeance for a real or supposed injury, that no lapse of time will suffice to appease it. A person of note went to the West Indies to escape his enemy; he remained there twenty years, when hearing that both the enemy and the enemy's son were dead, he ventured to return to Spain, taking the precaution, however, to change his name. All in vain! The enemy's grandson, only twelve years of age, had him assassinated! We are told that the hirers of murderers engage in devotions for the success of their bloody enterprises. Concerning the bravos themselves, and their mode of doing business, our fair traveller has a very striking passage:—

"Most of these assassins are natives of the city of Valentia,—a wicked generation, who will venture at anything for money, and are always provided with fire-arms that will discharge without noise [air-guns?], and stilettoes. Some of these are about the length of our common dagger, but no thicker than a good needle, of the best steel, and sharp-edged. It wounds mortally, the wound being never to be dressed, by reason of its depth and small orifice. They have another sort, somewhat longer, and of the thickness of a little finger: I have seen some of these struck at one blow through a thick wooden table. I was told that a certain Spaniard of note having agreed with one of these *bandoleros* (as they call them) of Valentia for a certain sum of money to dispatch his enemy; but a reconciliation being made soon after betwixt them, he acquainted the bandolero with it, desiring him not to put his design in execution, though at the same time he allowed him the money as a voluntary gift; but the assassin replied, that he 'scorned to have any of his money without deserving it, to do which he must either kill him or his enemy.' The gentleman being willing to preserve his own life, was forced to let him put in execution what he had designed against the other, unless he would have resolved to seize him,—a thing of dangerous consequence in Spain, where the ruffians are so numerous and so closely united, that they are sure to revenge the quarrel of any of their companions, *which makes Spain the most doleful theatre of tragical scenes in the universe!*"

Spain, the land of the

"Mighty thunderbolt of war,
Mirror bright of chivalry,
Ruy, my Cid Campeador!"

a "doleful theatre," a den of murderers! And the ladies of Spain are described as being quite as revengeful and merciless as their lords, only that

in their case jealousy seems to have been the general, if not the only, motive. Let one anecdote suffice. A lady of quality found her lover unfaithful, and invited him to a house, where the inmates were all devoted to her. Having bitterly reproached him, she offered him the choice of a dagger or of a dish of poisoned chocolate, to expiate his infidelity. Knowing resistance to be vain, the unhappy victim drank the chocolate, only remarking that the poison was so bitter that she ought to have put a little more sugar in it. He died within a few hours, the implacable lady not quitting the room till he expired.

The gaming-houses of Madrid in 1679 appear to have been similar in one respect to the London coffee-houses of that and the next generation, viz., a place where the wits and men-of-letters resorted for conversation and an exchange of news. Great decorum was maintained at these places, and no one detected in cheating could ever regain admission.

We must not omit some account of our Lady's singular notes regarding the King and the Queen of Spain. The former (Charles II., who eventually bequeathed his dominions to Philip, grandson of Louis XIV.) had a very fair complexion, long and narrow face, bright eyes, thick "Austrian" lips, a hooked nose, and a sharp turned-up chin; in person tall, straight, and slender, with the royal peculiarity of small legs "all over of a thickness." At the grand procession on *Corpus Christi* day, the King appeared wearing a black lutestring suit, a shoulder-belt of blue silk, edged with white, sleeves of embroidered white taffety, his cloak wrapped about his arm, and his golden collar of the order of the *Fleece*, set with diamonds, around his neck. He had diamonds on the buckles of his shoes, on his garters, hatband, &c., and was otherwise begemmed and bejewelled. Under date Sept. 28, 1681, the lively entertaining writer mentions that the court is returned to Madrid, and gives some details of the domestic life of the King and Queen. At dinner they are attended by a few ladies, and by many male and female dwarfs. The King eats after the Spanish, but the Queen after the French, fashion. The illustrious sovereigns do not sleep in different apartments, and albeit the King is known to visit divers mistresses, he never on any occasion sleeps at night apart from his spouse, though courtly etiquette in Spain prescribes that the King and Queen shall have separate sleeping apartments. The Queen does not use a feather bed, but has above a dozen quilts made of the finest Spanish wool, each two or three inches thick. She is attended only by widows and maids of quality. Very many of the ceremonies and punctilious courtly observances described in these travels were strictly observed down to very recent times^b, but innovation within the

^b We will quote the following apposite passages from a very able book, entitled "Revelations of Spain in 1845," the author of which was long resident in that country:—

"It is singular, upon landing in the Peninsula, and making a short excursion for a few miles in any direction, to see reproduced the manners of England five centuries back; to find yourself thrown into the midst of a society which is a close counterpart

last dozen years has invaded the precincts even of the court of Spain, where, in fact, a greater degree of change has been manifested than in the state and customs of the nation at large.

Ere parting with our entertaining and instructive lady-traveller, we will gather a few miscellaneous facts from various of her letters.

The readers of "Don Quixote" will remember how the worthy Knight of La Mancha attacked the convoy of galley-slaves, and the reward he received. Our authoress speaks of these convoys as *land-galleys*, and says they are four or five times as long as ordinary carriages, the upper part covered with a canvas, and round, like a galley. They have six wheels, and are drawn by eighteen to twenty horses. Each holds about forty prisoners, who live, eat, drink, and sleep in them. Ten or a dozen of these galleys go in company, for mutual aid, as, if one overturns, it requires a hundred people to right it again.

It is somewhat startling to read of real *bonâ fide* slaves in Spain (not mere felon or galley slaves, like the above) so late as 1680, yet the traveller mentions that there were great numbers of them at Madrid, "for the most part Moors or Turks, who are sold for four or five hundred crowns a-piece," and that their owners formerly had the privilege of killing a slave at pleasure, but that this expensive luxury was then forbidden. When two slaves married, their children were slaves to the same master, but the next generation was free. If a female slave married a freeman, the children were free. These slaves were good and industrious servants, and seldom changed their religion.

The opera at Madrid seems to have been of a very primitive character,

of that extinct semi-civilization, of which no trace is to be found in our history later than the close of the fourteenth century, and the reign of Richard II.; to behold the scant and ill-tended roads frequented by no vehicles but the rude and springless agricultural cart, now laden with manure, and now with village beauties, and the resort of no other passenger but the weary plodder upon foot, and the rudely accoutred equestrians of the 'Canterbury Tales;' and if you extend your journey a little further, to light perhaps on a party of skirmishers, a besieged town, a hurried detachment of marching troops, as in our own days of civil strife and our wars of the rival Roses.

"On passing into the interior of the dwellings of men, to find in the comfortless *venta* not even a chair to repose you, in the cheerless *posada* no cup of wine to refresh, although it be the land of luxuriant vines. . . . No gentle knight nor stalwart man-at-arms, nor even unnurtured tramper, was forced in merry England of old, as in Spain at the present hour, to sup in one house and sleep in another.

"The face of the country is as little changed since the time of Cervantes, as the popularity of his inimitable 'Don Quixote,' and bating a little dissimilarity in the strictly professional costumes, the panorama is as dirty and picturesque as ever. The greater preponderance of mules and donkeys, round hats, red belts, and jackets, forms the only striking difference from the *cortége* of Chaucer's pilgrims. . . . The very horses are branded as a protection from thieves, as they were in Chaucer's time by statute. Romerias, or pilgrimages in Spain, are still commonly resorted to by the votaries of piety and pleasure; and there are more highwaymen than ever met at Gad's-hill, to strip them on their journey."

for “the machines were very miserable ones, the gods coming down on horseback upon a beam as long as the whole theatre; the sun was represented to shine by means of a dozen oiled paper lanthorns, with lamps; the demons came up by ladders,” &c. The female players were for the most part kept by men of the highest quality, “being extravagantly expensive.” One curious statement is added, that a certain shoemaker of Madrid had such a reputation for theatrical judgment, and such an ascendancy over the people, that if he disliked a new play he gave the signal by whistling, and the play was utterly and for ever ruined.

On one occasion of rejoicing, a masquerade, as the writer terms it, took place at the palace. A hundred and fifty persons of quality, mounted on very fine horses, covered with silver gauze and embroidered housings, with parti-coloured dresses, plumes, jewelled scarves, &c., met and marched from a city gate to the court, attended by many richly-attired footmen with flam-boys, the streets being strewn with sand, and illuminated with large chafing-dishes set on poles, &c. The music consisted of trumpets, timbrels, bag-pipes, and flutes. All that these gallant cavaliers performed was to ride about, and attempt to capsize each other.

One more extract, and we make our bow:—

“The general way of particular persons in their houses is to drink, as soon as they are out of bed, some water cooled with ice or snow, and immediately after some chocolate; at dinner the master sits down at table, the wife and children eating on the floor near him, *because the women can't sit upon chairs*. Their meals are very light and sparing; perhaps a great lord shall have a pheasant, a pair of pigeons, and an olio, and perhaps a ragout, overseasoned with pepper and garlic, for his dinner, and a dessert of a little fruit and some fennel. After dinner every one takes his repose upon the beds, which are covered with Spanish leather for coolness' sake, so that till two o'clock in the winter, and four in the summer, you shall find the shops shut, and scarce anybody appearing in the streets; then they dress themselves, and after they have taken some sweetmeats or chocolate, or water cooled with ice, they go abroad, and seldom come home till eleven or twelve o'clock at night. The supper is not costlier than the dinner, a ragout of a pheasant, or some small pastry business well seasoned, being the chief and often the only dish. The lady drinks nothing but water, and the gentleman a little wine, and so to bed they go.

“Those that are unmarried, or do not live so regularly, after they have taken the air in the Prado, go abroad in the night with a light supper in their belly, on horseback, with one footman behind them, who is to hold the horse upon occasion, and to serve the same time as a guard, though they generally leave their masters in the lurch. These night rambles are generally on account of some lady or other, and I have been told that notwithstanding the continual hazards they run in such-like enterprises, they will continue their commerce for many years, and that with admirable nicety, fidelity, and secrecy.”

One word in conclusion. The noonday *siesta* is not peculiar to Spain and other southern countries. When in the far north of Europe, some years ago, we were at Hammerfest (the most northern town in the world) and at Tromsö, in Nordland, in the summer season, and there the dwellers enjoyed their daily *siesta* as regularly and for as long a time as the Spaniards or Italians.

ROMAN INSCRIPTIONS DISCOVERED AT CARLISLE.

Two remarkable inscribed slabs have recently been found in excavating a foundation for the new office of the "Journal," in English-street, Carlisle. Unfortunately they are both imperfect, and the purport of their inscriptions is therefore doubtful. Dr. Collingwood Bruce, the historian of the Roman Wall, has, however, suggested explanations, in papers read before the Society of Antiquaries, Newcastle-on-Tyne, in February and March last. The following are his remarks on the slab first discovered:—

The slab is of a large size, 5 feet 3 inches long and a foot thick. Unfortunately the upper portion is gone. The stone has suffered from that vengeance, on the part of the Caledonians, on the occasion of a successful onslaught, which so many of the relics of Rome in these parts bear marks of. That part of the inscription, which no doubt told of the occasion of its being cut, is lost; but there can be little doubt that it was to commemorate the erection of some building of importance, probably a temple. The names of the chief officials engaged in the work are also lost, with the exception of the fragments of four letters. Notwithstanding these ravages, the stone is of great value, and that part of the inscription that is left gives us information which we did not possess before.

The inscription may, I think, be thus read:—

.
 LVCA[NVS]
 PRAEF[ECTVS] ALAE AVGVSTAE
 PETRIANAE TORQ[VATAE] M[ILLIARIAE] C[IVIVM] R[OMANORVM]
 D[E]D[ICAVERVNT] (or D[E]D[ICAVIT]).

‘(This temple) was dedicated to ———, by Lucanus (?) the Prefect of the Petriana Cavalry, surnamed the Augustan, entitled to wear the torque, consisting of a thousand men, all Roman citizens.’

The notices which we have previously had of the Ala Petriana have been very scanty. Its name occurs on the Rivington rescript, along with other troops then in Britain, under the charge of Aulus Platorius Nepos. This rescript belongs to the eighth tribuneship of Hadrian, answering to A.D. 124.

In Camden’s day a stone—which was lost before Horsley’s time—had an inscription, which has been thus read by Horsley:—

.
 GADVNO
 VLP[IVS] TRAI[ANVS]
 F.M[ERITVS] AL[AE] PET[RIANAE]
 MARTIVS
 F[ACIENDVM] P[RO]C[URAVIT].

‘Ulpus Trajanus Martius, a veteran of the Petriana cavalry, caused this to be erected to (the memory of) Gadunus.’

This stone was found at Old Penrith.

Last summer, a carving upon the side of an old limestone quarry at Banks-

burn, near Lanercost, was discovered, which also mentions the Ala Petriana. The inscription may be read :—

I[**VNIVS**] BRVTVS
DEC[**VRIO**] AL[**AE**] PET[**RIANAE**].

‘Junius Brutus, a decurion (commander of ten men) of the Petriana cavalry.’

Lastly, we have in the *Notitia* list, after the mention of the Tribune of the first Ælian Cohort of Dacians at Amboglanna, the following entry :—

Præfectus Alæ Petrianæ Petrianis.

From this circumstance it has been inferred that Walton House, the station next west from Amboglanna, is the Petriana of the *Notitia*.

Unfortunately we have met with no stony record of Ala Petriana at Walton House, though we have three of the Second Cohort of the Tungri, and one of the Fourth Cohort of the Gauls.

By comparing the stones found at the various stations with the *Notitia* list, the names of the stations on the Wall between Wallsend and Birdoswald have been ascertained with certainty ; westward of this, all is involved in comparative doubt. Had this stone been found at Walton House, it would have gone far to confirm the reasonings of antiquaries that this was Petriana. In all probability this *ala* had not then taken up its position upon the Wall. The Wall at the time this slab was cut was probably only in the process of erection. The letters are clearly cut and well formed ; no ligatures are introduced ; even the letters composing the diphthongs are not tied together. The style of the lettering indicates an early date, probably not later than the Rivington rescript in the time of Hadrian.

If, as seems probable from the size and character of the slab, it was attached to a building erected by the Prefect of the Ala, we may infer that this body of troops were at this time resident in Roman Carlisle. Had the inscription occurred on an altar, it might have been made when they were only resting there for a brief space.

In no other inscription found in Britain except this are we informed that the Ala Petriana was entitled to the epithet of Augustus ; that it consisted of a thousand men ; that it was composed solely of Roman citizens ; and for the first time the epithet *Torquata* occurs, as applied either to this body of troops or any other in Britain. As the troop was in Britain when Hadrian was, it may have received the epithet of Augustus for some deed of valour done in his presence. It seems, too, to have consisted of 1,000 strong. It must have been much reduced in size before it took up its quarters in the Walton House station, which has an area of only 2½ acres. It was at this time only recruited from the ranks of persons who, like the Apostle Paul, could boast of being Roman citizens. In the lower periods of the Empire this rule was probably departed from ; though, indeed, the privilege was then so widely diffused as to become of little value. The epithet *torquatus* has not before been found in Britain as applied to any body of troops. It was a distinction of great rarity. In Orellius’s collection of Roman inscriptions the term only once occurs, and then, strangely enough, it occurs as applied to this same body of troops. It is an inscription which was found in Italy, and was erected to commemorate the merits of Caius Camurius Clemens, who, along with several other important commands, is said to have been “Prefect for the Administration of Justice of the Emperor Cæsar Trajanus Augustus, and Prefect of the Ala Petriana, a military troop, consisting of Roman citizens, and twice

rewarded with the torque (*bis torquata*).” It is quite evident, therefore, that the *Ala Petriana* was what would be called now-a-days a crack regiment, and must have taken an important share in the events transacted in the north-west of England in Hadrian’s time. Although the Italian inscription does not say that the *Ala* was then in Italy, the feeling which the reading produces is that it was. It probably came to Britain with Hadrian.

We first of all hear of the torque in Roman history in connection with Titus Manlius. Having vanquished a Gaul whose neck was adorned with a twisted band of gold, he took it from his foe and placed it on his own person. He was called *Torquatus* from the circumstance. Permission to wear the torque was afterwards accounted a mark of honour. We need not suppose that in the case of a whole regiment each individual wore a neck-band of gold or bronze. The torque may have been adapted to the arm or wrist, or may have even degenerated to a medal with one or more clasps: or perhaps the torque may have been appended to the standard. Some bronze armlets, very uncomfortable to wear, have been found in some of our Roman stations. I have two in my possession, which are said to have been found in Birdswald. Perhaps they have been worn by some members of the *Ala Petriana* when entitled to claim the distinction of *torquata*.

The origin of the name *Petriana* is uncertain. It seems clear now that the *ala* did not take its name from the station (Walton House or Cambeck Fort) in which it was quartered, but that it had it before coming to Britain. How it arose is not known.

It may be necessary to remark that the *ala* or wings of the Roman army were always cavalry, and were also auxiliary troops, not native Italians.

A second, but smaller stone, found near the former, furnished the subject of another paper by Dr. Bruce. We are indebted to the courtesy of P. H. Howard, Esq., of Corby, and John Gough Nichols, Esq., for the accompanying accurate representation of the slab.

Dr. Bruce exhibited drawings of Roman and Ancient British Remains, sent to him by Mr. Mackie of Carlisle, and then said:—

“At our last monthly meeting, I had the pleasure of laying before the members an interesting fragment of an important Roman inscription discovered at Carlisle. Since that period another inscribed stone has been exhumed on the same spot—(the site where the buildings for the new offices of the ‘Carlisle Journal’ are

being erected). As usual, the stone is fractured. In the last example we had the lower lines of the inscription complete. In this case, the fracture is vertical, and the right hand portion of the stone is altogether wanting. Hence, though we have a portion of every line of the inscription, we have not one complete. In all probability, the present fragment is only half of the original. When whole, it has, seemingly, been a square tablet, with a circular recess at the bottom. It may have been placed over a statue, the head of which occupied the recess. The stone, as we now have it, is 1 ft. 11 in. long, 1 ft. 3 in. broad, and 4 in. thick. The sides are panelled. The margin of the face of the tablet is tastefully adorned by a moulding of the cable pattern. The letters of the inscription are very clearly cut, and possess a beauty of form well worthy the attention of modern type-founders. The following is the inscription :—

DEI HERC
 VICTI COI
 TIBVS PRO S
 COMMILITON
 BARBARORV
 OB VIRTV
 P SEXTANIV
 TAT TRAIA

Some ligatures (or tied letters) are introduced in the inscription, but they are of a very simple description. They are indicated in the foregoing copy by a smaller type. Judging from the character of the letters and the simplicity of the ligatures, the inscription is probably not later than the time of Heliogabalus. The inscription is quite new in its character; and hence, if complete, would probably present some fresh phase of society in Roman Britain. Judging from the portion of the circular recess at the bottom which is deficient, we have as yet only got the half of the inscription. It is a hazardous, and, for historical purposes, an unsatisfactory thing in such circumstances, to draw upon the imagination for the remainder. The stone was probably set up in a temple of Hercules, who, among his other titles, reckoned those of Invictus and Conservator, traces of which appear in the inscription. One peculiarity of the stone is that the name of the deity is in the genitive case. The word governing it is wanting, so that we do not know the precise form of dedication. Perhaps the word *numini* (to the majesty of the god) is to be supplied; or perhaps the dedication is to some fellowship of the priests or worshippers of the god—*Sodalicio cultorum Herculis*; or it may be that the word *fanum* is on the missing part of the stone; in which case the first lines of the inscription would simply announce the fact that this was a temple of Hercules. Our chairman, Mr. Clayton, informs me that he saw at Verona a slab containing the words *Fanum Herculis*. This slab, or the statue which probably accompanied it, has evidently been set up ‘for the safety’ (*pro salute*) of some individual or body of men. If we take the words as they stand before us, they read, ‘for the safety of our foreign fellow-soldiers, on account of their valour.’ In this case the inscription has been made by Italian troops, in honour of some auxiliary cohort or ala with whom they had co-operated. This interpretation breathes a more kindly feeling than we should expect from Latin soldiers. The word *barbarus*, as applied to foreign troops, is exceedingly rare in Roman inscriptions, if, indeed, another example besides this can be found. It is not impossible that, should the remainder of the inscription turn up, the occasion of its erection may prove to have been a successful onslaught of the

Romans on the barbarians of Caledonia. It will be in the recollection of most of us, that at Kirkcudrews, a village to the west of Carlisle, there is an altar which has been erected to some deity whose name is lost—*ob res trans vallum prospere gestas*—on account of achievements prosperously performed beyond the Wall. Of the remainder of the Carlisle inscription little is certain, excepting that one Publius Sextanius, or Sextantius, seems to have had some hand in it. This is not a name known in Roman story. The discovery of another inscription, so soon after the one described at our last meeting, shews how rich the site of Carlisle is in historic relics of the Roman era. Should any event, toward or untoward, require the rebuilding of the present city, a mass of historic lore would probably be disinterred which in real value would amply repay the cost of the operation."

Though, as we have said, these inscriptions are so imperfect, and therefore leave a wide field for conjecture, we can hardly doubt but that Dr. Bruce or some other of our Roman antiquaries will eventually succeed in satisfactorily determining their meaning. The discovery of two inscriptions so near to each other raises a presumption that the soil of Carlisle must be rich in such remains, and if so, it will contrast strongly with other Roman sites that have been recently explored. The great excavations at Chesterford did not produce a single inscription, and little more can be said of those at Uriconium, though most interesting and important in their revelations of other matters.

ATHENIAN ANTIQUITIES.

"A FEW months ago, in digging for the foundations of a communal school, near the road from Athens to Thebes, at a spot where there is a chapel to St. Zachary, a colossal bas-relief in the finest Grecian style was discovered, and, considering the locality, it appears to have formed part of the temple of Triptolemus, which, according to Pausanias, was placed outside the walls of the great Eleusinian temple of Ceres, the site of which, according to the best authorities, exactly coincides with that of the above-mentioned chapel. The late M. Charles Lenormand, happening to be on the spot at the time, obtained leave of the Greek Government to take a plaster cast of this beautiful work of art, which his son, in fulfilment of his father's wishes, has recently placed in the Exhibition Room of the Palais des Beaux-Arts, Paris. It represents Triptolemus receiving from Ceres the grains of wheat which he is for the first time to sow in Attica. A colossal head of Neptune was found during the same excavations, and thus there is reason to believe that further researches will lead to new discoveries."—*Galignani*.

GLEANINGS FROM WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

A LECTURE DELIVERED TO THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS, BY
GEORGE GILBERT SCOTT, A.R.A.

(Continued from p. 257.)

OF the mathematical proportions on which the design of the church has been founded, it is hardly safe to speak: this is a subject on which so much uncertainty and consequent difference of opinion exists, that it would be unwise to be dogmatic or to adopt any theory too positively. The proportions are, however, so pre-eminently satisfactory to the eye, that it is not unprofitable to examine into them, for whether the result of accident or intention, the lessons to be learned are the same; indeed, it is perhaps almost more instructive to find that proportions arrived at by tentative experiments and a correct eye coincide with some mathematical principle, than, after trying many geometrical formulæ, to find one which gives a result satisfactory to the eye. That beauty of proportion may be reduced to mathematical principles I have no doubt, but, as mathematical forms are of infinite variety and of very unequal beauty, while the reasons why one is more pleasing to the eye than another are, to say the least, very occult, it seems to follow that the laws of proportion must be investigated by a process partly tentative and partly geometrical; the proportions dictated by the eye and those resulting from mathematical forms being mutually tested the one by the other, till we are able to determine which set of geometrical proportions is most beautiful, and which among the forms which please the eye are capable of being reduced to mathematical proportions.

As an illustration of this, I remember, many years since, while looking at a plate in "Britton's Antiquities," in which he gives internal arches from a number of our cathedrals, I set myself the task of determining which were the most beautiful in their proportions. To my surprise, I was compelled to choose the two which apparently most differed the one from the other, in fact, the tallest and the shortest of the set. I was perplexed at so contradictory a result, but, as I could not go against the dictates of my eye, I endeavoured to investigate the cause, and had much pleasure in finding that both (as shown in the drawing at least) might be resolved into equilateral triangles, the Westminster arch having three, and that from Wells only two of them in its height. I have somewhere heard that in an old work of the Freemasons it is said that good proportions may be obtained from the square, but better from the equilateral triangle; and I have little doubt that it is true. If the principle of the triangle is applied in the present case, the main section may be said to have a height of three equi-

lateral triangles described upon the transverse width of the church from centre to centre of the columns, which dimensions seem in all churches to have been taken as the elementary scale on which the proportions were founded. Another proportion, common in old works, is derived from the diagonal of the square of this measure. Both have been claimed as the system made use of at Westminster, but the more closely one examines into it, the more clear it is that the equilateral triangle is the figure made use of. I have made careful measurements, and find it fully established that this is the case. I find that the elementary width is about five inches greater in the transept than in the choir and nave. Possibly it had been affected in the latter case, as it would appear to have been in the aisles by some accidental cause, for the difference is clearly not accidental, being most systematically carried out and adhered to throughout to a fraction. If we take the larger of these dimensions, it will be found to agree very closely indeed with the different parts of the church. The height of the nave exceeds the three triangles only by about eight inches. The height to the triforium stringcourse exceeds half that dimension, or the three triangles, or the semi-scale, by only four inches, and the height of the triforium itself is four inches in excess of one of these minor triangles; differences so small as to be invisible in so great a height. This agrees with the theory laid down by Professor Cockerell, in his excellent paper published by the Archæological Institute in their Winchester volume. He defines it in this way, that if you assume double aisles to the nave, (i. e. if you treble the elementary width,) the equilateral triangle described on this width will give the height of the vaulting. In the ichnography, the proportions are far less exact. The idea would appear to be that the length of the church should consist of four, and the length of the transept of two, of the heights of the great triangle last named. This is, however, by no means exact, and one cannot lay much stress upon it^a.

I may here mention that the same system holds good in the chapter-house, of which the height agrees with that of an equilateral triangle described on its diagonal; or, more properly, each of its arches, from the central pillar to the angle shaft, has the height of two triangles, or of a regular *vesica piscis*.

The details of the internal design greatly exceed in richness those of French works of the same age, excepting only in the extent to which the capitals are foliated.

The arch mouldings are peculiarly beautiful, as will be seen by the accompanying sections. The triforium arcade is as beautiful as any which can perhaps be found. That to the eastern part of Lincoln may be almost

^a From further examination since writing the above, I believe that both in the aisles of the nave, and in the lengths of the church and of the transept, the proportions reached to the centres of the walls, instead of (as was more usual) their internal face. If so, the last-named proportions would be almost exact.

1860.]

Gleanings from Westminster Abbey.

85B

richer, but its proportions yield in beauty to those of Westminster. The richness of the whole is also vastly increased by the wall surfaces between the arches being enriched with a square diaper. The wall arcading is of exquisite design, (*see Drawing.*) and the spaces over it were filled with most beautiful foliage, with figures interspersed, while the spandrels of the cusping were filled with ornamental painting. When, to the richness of architectural detail, we add that of material,—the entire columns and all the subordinate shafts being of marble, and the remainder of stone of several different shades of colour,—the magnificence of the internal design must have greatly exceeded that of its French prototypes. The only one point which strikes the eye as looking less rich, is the use of merely moulded capitals to the main pillars. This, however, arose from their being of Purbeck marble. It is true that at Ely and elsewhere, as in our own chapter-house, the carved capitals are of this stubborn material; but its use may, nevertheless, be accepted as a fair excuse for moderating the workmanship. The internal designs of the transept ends are truly magnificent, indeed, I doubt whether their equals can be found elsewhere. The manner in which they continue the lines of the general design, and yet add diversity to the forms, is truly artistic.

It is most unfortunate that the great rose windows have lost their original character; I have, however, a strong impression that the old ones may have, in their leading subdivisions, resembled that now existing in the south transept, and that the design has been simply translated from that of the thirteenth to that of the fifteenth century. I have attempted in the accompanying drawing (*see next page*) to translate it back again, and you will see that it makes a very fine window, in perfect accordance with the character of the church, and very much like several existing specimens. You may say that this is pure conjecture, and so it is—but it is a conjecture not devoid of some collateral corroboration, for, singularly enough, there exist in the chapter-house some encaustic tiles of a pattern evidently copied from a rose window, and agreeing precisely in its divisions with that under consideration, representing even the shafts with their caps and bases. It will be seen that my translation of the existing window into Early English almost precisely resembles the pattern given on those tiles. The square form in which the circle is inscribed seems to be original from the systematic way in which the vaulting is accommodated to it, but it must be admitted, on the other hand, that there are in the eastern jamb of the south window some indications of the design having been altered from the original intention; though, as I think, this was an alteration made during the progress of the work, as neither the opposite jamb of the same window, nor either jamb of the opposite window, show any such indications. The south window was, I believe, renewed in the fifteenth century, and again in the seventeenth; Sir Christopher Wren informs us that it had been renewed about forty years before the date of his report.

Restoration of the Rose Window.

The north window received its present form in the eighteenth century, and in no degree resembles its predecessor. Whether that which Sir Christopher Wren reports to be in a dangerous state was the original one, we have no means of telling.

The works undertaken by Henry III., and completed in 1269, terminated immediately to the west of the crossing; the line of junction can be readily traced. I think the older work may have included one bay of the great arcade and aisles, or, to say the least, some of its details were continued in that bay; but in the first clerestory window of the western arm the change is clearly seen in the diversity of its eastern from its western jambs. (*See Drawing.*)

The five bays west of the crossing are the work of Edward I.

They differ chiefly from the work of his father in the plan of the columns, which have four attached and four detached shafts, (the latter in most instances secured by fillets of brass,) in the greater number of the ribs of the vaulting, and in the substitution of shields for carved enrichments in the spandrels of the wall-arcading. The rib-moulds of the vaulting are

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

PAVING TILES.

Clerestory Window of Choir.



Clerestory Window of Nave, showing the junction of the two styles.
 a Thirteenth century b Fifteenth century

Clerestory Window of Choir.



Clerestory Window of Nave, showing the junction of the two styles.
 a Thirteenth century b Fifteenth century

also different, the capitals of the wall-arcading are moulded instead of being carved, and the triforium has no enrichments in its arch-mouldings; but in the main the design may be considered to be the same.

In both, the carved foliage is at the point of transition from the conventional to the natural. It is not in any degree *intermediate* between the two, but they stand on equal terms side by side, each in its integrity, and each excellent of its kind.

Unhappily, however, the sculptors of more recent times, convinced that Gothic architecture is discordant with their own "high art," have shewn such praiseworthy determination in destroying, root and branch, the discordant element, and the destructive atmosphere of London has shewn so strong a sympathy with the practitioners in high art, that between the two we have little left of the carving of the lower parts (on which the greatest amount of study had been expended) but a few mutilated and crumbling fragments—"the gleanings of the grapes when the vintage is done."

These melancholy relics are, however, sufficient to shew us the value of what we have lost.

I have before mentioned that the hand of one French carver may be traced in the work. This is the case chiefly among the capitals of the wall-arcading. Many of these are of the English type of the period, but

Capitals of Wall Arcade

among them are two kinds, both of which are in their carving distinctly French. The one is the crotchet capital, the stalks of which are terminated, not as in English work with conventional, but with exquisite little tufts of natural foliage, such as may be seen in the wall-arcading of the Sainte Chapelle and many other French works of the period. In the other, natural foliage is introduced creeping up the bell, and turning over at the top in symmetrical tufts. In both the foliage is smaller and less bold than in French work, and the architectural form of the capital is English.

The spandrels over the wall-arcading are exquisitely beautiful. Some are only diapered in square diaper like the spandrels of the triforium, some are ornamented with conventional and some with natural foliage, with or without figures, and some with subjects. Those in the western arm contained shields

Spandrel with Shield

of a large number of the great men of the day. The great majority have given place to modern monuments, but the few which remain are nobly executed. They are curiously hung by the arm-straps to projecting heads. In those parts of the triforium which cross the ends of the transepts there have been figures in all the spandrels. Of these, the two central ones in the north transept are gone, and the corresponding figures in the south transept are much decayed, but those in the angles of both, being executed in a superior material, are more or less perfect. They all represent angels censuring, and are exceedingly fine, after making due allowance for the height at which they were intended to have been seen.

Below these, in the north transept, there are figures in the window-jambs, and busts of angels in medallions in the soffits of the window-heads. They are shewn as bearing musical instruments, &c., forming what is called a "Divine liturgy." They seem to have been well executed, though now much decayed.

The bosses of the vaulting are generally very nobly executed, par-

Spandrel with Figure.

ticularly those over the choir, (I mean Edward I.'s work, west of the crossing,) some of which are among the finest I have ever seen. Several bosses in the western aisle of the north transept contain well-executed figures and groups surrounded by foliage.

Of the original details of the exterior it is nearly impossible to form anything like a correct idea. The whole was greatly decayed at the commencement of the last century, and was re-cased, almost throughout, with Oxfordshire stone, by Sir Christopher Wren and his successors, the details being altered and pared down in a very merciless manner; and the work, thus renewed, has again become greatly decayed. There is, in fact, scarcely a trace of any original detail of the eastern portion of the exterior left. The modeller employed by Sir Christopher Wren seems to have had more respect for the details than his master, for, while the latter has destroyed the external shafts of the windows, and represented their capitals by huge ungainly acorns, the modeller has in several instances shewn the originals quite faithfully.

The exterior is thus described by Keepe in 1683:—

“On the north side you rather behold the skeleton of a church than any great comeliness in her appearance, being so shrivelled and parcht by the continual blasts of the northern winds, to which she stands exposed, as also the continual smoaks of the sea-coal which are of a corroding and fretting quality, which have added more furrows to her declining years, that little of her former beauty now remains. On this side is a most noble door or portal, with a porch thereunto that opens into the cross of the church, and on each side thereof two lesser porticoes, one of which only serves at present for the convenience of entering therein. This porch in former times hath been of great esteem and reputation, assuming to itself no less a name than that of the porch of Solomon. That it hath been a curious, neat, and costly porch in foregoing times, the remains thereof do at this day in some measure declare, for therein were placed the statues of the Twelve Apostles at full proportion, besides a multitude of lesser saints and martyrs to adorn it, with several intaglios, devices, and fretworks that helped to the beauty thereof. But that it came in any proportion to the stately, rich, and noble porch of King Solomon is not to be imagined; nor can we think that those who christened and gave it that name were so ignorant or so vain as so to believe; but as a thing excellent in those times, and far surpassing any of the same kind, it was looked upon as a piece of work well deserving no common name, and therefore had the title of Solomon's porch appropriated thereunto.”

I should mention that the name of “Solomon's Porch” was, I believe, really applied to a large porch erected against the central portal in the reign of Richard II.

Crull, writing in 1711, says:—“The very remnants which are obvious to our sight even to this day, may soon convince us of its ancient beauty

and magnificence. For this portico still retains entire below two of these admirable statues, besides two others quite defaced, and two more over the eastern part of the portico, and as many over the western door, through which you enter on the north side, pretty entire, being all undeniable witnesses of their former excellency."

These magnificent portals formed, beyond a doubt, the most sumptuous external features in the church, and should be especially mentioned as another imitation from French cathedrals. It is curious that this is, so far as I am aware, the only instance in which those glorious portals, so common in France, were directly imitated in an English church. From the existing remains, as well as from the above description, the portals must have been gorgeously rich. There are a number of mouldings still existing in the original stone, and which clearly contained rich foliage, like that still remaining in the doorway to the chapter-house, but now carefully cut out. The places where the figures of the apostles stood are readily to be distinguished, and an old print shews one also on the central pillar of the double doorway, no doubt a figure of our Lord.

The tympana of the smaller openings retain their original stone, which is decorated with circular panels, no doubt once containing sculpture, but the great tympanum is renewed apparently without any regard to the original form. There were formerly gabled canopies to each portal, but now the central one has an ogee canopy, and the others none. The whole of this once magnificent front has been wretchedly tampered with, and even the design of the rose window was altered (about 1720) from the form shewn in the old prints to one of miserable poverty.

It is a question on which much difference of opinion exists, whether a central tower was ever contemplated. This feature was nearly universal among the great English churches of the period; but, as this church was designed on a French type, and as the churches of the period in France very seldom have central towers, it seems most natural to suppose that it was not intended to have erected one here. On the other hand, Sir Christopher Wren distinctly states that the commencement of a tower existed in his time; indeed, in one of Hollar's views there are clear indications of it, (and internally it is evident that the centre was not intended to be vaulted at the level of the nave and choir). M. Viollet-le-Duc also seems to think that even in France this feature had often been contemplated; so that it seems that there is as much to be said on one side as on the other. I cannot, however, think that the comparatively slender piers on the crossing (to the extreme beauty of which I should have especially called attention) could have been intended to carry, at the most, more than a very light structure. Even at Salisbury, where the piers are far more massive, the lower story of the tower is very lightly built, and clearly without any intention of supporting the enormous superstructure which has since been added, and under the weight of which it has become so terribly crushed.

Original Documents.

AMONG the Miscellaneous documents in the Public Record Office there has lately been found the following very curious narrative of "the byrthe of a chryste," which has been communicated by the Right Hon. the Master of the Rolls. It is inclosed in a letter, dated June 5, 1555, from one James Wynnyngton to his mother, and is thus alluded to therein:—

"And as consernyng newes, as the King and the Quyne be sertified of the byrthe of a chryste, I doe sende it wryttine unto you. Other newes scrtcnly have wey none, but the talke is in London y^t the Pope y^t was made laste sholde be dede, but the consell is nott sertyfyed of y^t of a truthe."

The wild story told will bear comparison with the mediæval tales of the Saracens and Tartars, which give so grotesque an aspect to some parts of the grave chronicle of Matthew Paris.

A second document, in a private collection, and now for the first time printed, will interest the Berkshire topographer. It is a grant of the manor and advowson of Didcot by Geoffrey de la Mare to his son Hugh, on the marriage of the latter apparently. The date does not appear, but it may reasonably be approximately fixed at 1230. We see in the Curia Regis Rolls of the eighth year of John (rot. 10, *dorso*) how the manor came into the hands of the grantee. The former possessor, Robert de Aubeni, not having the fear of the Lord's anointed before his eyes, presumed to cast a stone at the head of Henry II. before the castle of Bedford, and was afterwards obliged to compound for his offence by surrendering Didcot, which was granted to Hugh de la Mare (probably the father of the present grantee) for his faithful service to the King and the Empress mother. The entry runs thus:—

Robertus de Aubeni petit versus Gaufridum de la Mare, villam de Dudecot, sicut jus suum, et cum placitum esset inter eos, Gaufridus tulit cartam Regis Henrici patris in hac forma: "Henricus Rex, &c. Sciatis me dedisse et carta mea confirmasse Hugoni de Mara, pro homagio suo et servicio in feodo et hereditate, Dudecotam, cum omnibus pertinenciis, quam Robertus de Aubenio mihi quietam clamavit, de se et heredibus suis in Curia mea apud Westmonasterium, coram me et coram Baronibus et Justiciariis meis tunc ibi presentibus, pro concordia magni forisfacti sui, scilicet pro ictu lapidis quo me gratis percussit coram castello Bedeford, desicut erat ante hoc homo meus ligius. Pro hac quiete clamantia predictæ terre, remisi ei et heredibus suis predictum forisfactum. Quare volo et firmiter precipio, quod predictus Hugo et heredes ejus teneant hereditarie predictam Dudecotam, plenarie, cum omnibus pertinenciis, de me et heredibus meis liberam et quietam de omni sectatu comitatus et hundredi, de omnibus demandis hidagii, et aliarum consuetudinum per servicium dimidii militis pro omnibus serviciis, faciendo inde servicium dimidium militem cum militibus de

Baronia de Walingeforde. Et ego et heredes mei vel quicunque tenuerint baroniam de Walingeford, warantizabimus predictam terram cum pertinenciis predicto Hugoni et heredibus suis pro fideli servicio quod fecit matri mee et mihi. Teste, &c."

Of the signatures, one, "Johanne Huscarl," is remarkable, as a remnant of ante-Norman times. Some stout "life-guardsmen" or "body-guard" of Canute or Harold had retained property in spite of Norman confiscation, and the title of his office had now become a proper name with his descendants, one of whom at least appears associated with the descendants of the victors at Hastings.

The copye of a lettre sent frome the greate Mr of the Rodes to the Holy Father of Rome for to publyshe the same to all Chrysteans prynces, translated out of the Italyan tonge into Englyshe.

To all and synguler prynces, myghtye barons, erles, and every fayfull chrystyan, we m^{re} of the order of Jerusalem by thes poyntes do sygnifie to have receaved lately a tre frome o^r spyes w^{ch} we kepe in the partes of Babylonia, contynually to the profet of us and every faythfull chrystyan; in the w^{ch} tre is conteyned howe y^t in the yere of oure lorde god 1555, the xiiijth daye of Maye, in the furthemaste partes of Babylonia, in the provynce of Jecilia, in a certeyn place called in Hebrew Blachas, of a moste vyle woman and of an unknowen stocke, called Lachas, ther was borne a man chylde dyffuce and evell favored, nether is hit yet knowen who was the father of hit; his shape duske and nothyng clere, his face horryble, w^h his tethe forked lyke a catte agaynste all order of natuer, he hathe yene lyghtnyng and verye ferefull, and as the spyes shewythe us, he is of a greater statute then the comen sorte of chyldren are. The spyes also do schew us that wⁱⁿ viij. dayes after his byrthe he begane to speake perfetlye, in suche sorte that he was understood of all persons, shewynge to the people that he was the verye sone of God and the trew Messias: they do affyrme that they have sene hym goo as lustye as a chylde of two yeres of age, and they do sey moreover that in the natyvitye of the same chylde the elymēt shewyd forthe dyvers tokens, for he beyng borne in the clere season of the none tyme, sodenly the sone and the elymēt waxed darke, obscure came in that place in suche maner, that after for the space of viij. dayes there appeared in that place of Babylonia nether sone, mone, nor lytle stere; albehit after that tyme the eyer was claryfied, so that all this tyme it is as the summer tyme. They do testyfy unto us also that they do understand of the inhabytaunce of that place, that the daye foloyng after the byrthe of the same chylde there was sene frome the element a greato fyer upon the bed of the same chylde, and frome him desended to the people; and sodenly beyng pute owte there was sene many greate wonders that folowed in that tyme amonges them, w^{ch} my thynkethe is not to be lett passed, howe that the ix. daye after his horryble natyvitye hit rayned a hole daye together manna and presyous stones. There was sene also by the eyer many horryble serpentes, and the chylde beyng asked what was the occasion thereof, answered, that the presyous stones do sygnifye the greate eternalle joyes that his electe shall have in the blyse to come. The serpentes trewly do notte and signyfie the tormentes of eternall damnacyon into the w^{ch} bothe men and women that shall contrarie to his preceptes and commande-

mentes shalbe condemned for ever. Moreover, in his natyvitie one of the greateste hilles in Babilonia opened hym selfe, in the mydeste of the w^{ch} was found a pyller halfe white, halfe rede, in the w^{ch} was a writynge in letters of ebrew, w^{ch} signyfiethe in o^r langayge, the owre of my byrthe in to this world is come; w^{ch} pyller o^r for named spyes have sene, and many sygnes and myracles by the seyd chyld done, as to revyve the dede, hele the syke, gyve syght to the blynde, w^t no other remedye but w^t his onely worde. And in Babylonia they begyne already to worshep hym as the sone of God, and suche persons as well chrystyans as infideles in his presence that wyll not beleve hym and worshep hym, he commandethe that they be kyllled w^t moste cruell deathe, so that the greateste parte is moved ether by devotyon, ether else by force to render obedyence to hym. They sey also that he promysethe to expounde w^t his tonge certeyne scryptures never understood before; they affyrme also that a reverend father of Viterbo, docter of dyvinitie, dothe gyve so greate faythe to the myracles of the seyd chyld, that he preacheth in that partes, schewynge him to be the verye sone of God omny potente.

GEFFREY DE LA MARE TO HUGH HIS SON, AND EMMA, WIFE
OF SAID HUGH—ABOUT 1230.

Confirms the Manor and Advowson of Didcot, Berks.

SCIANT presentes et futuri, quod Ego Galfridus de la Mare, dedi, concessi, et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi, Hugoni filio meo et Emme uxori sue, filie Willelmi de Morevilla, et heredibus suis de corporibus eorundem legitime procreatis, totum manerium meum de Dodecote in comitatu Berkshir, simul cum advocacione ecclesie, et cum omnibus aliis suis pertinenciis quibuscunque ad predictum manerium spectantibus. Habendum et tenendum, totum predictum manerium, cum advocacione ecclesie, et cum omnibus aliis suis pertinenciis quibuscunque, ut predictum est,—prefatis Hugoni filio meo, et Emme uxori sue, et heredibus eorum de corporibus eorundem legitime procreatis, libere, quiete, integre, bene, et in pace, adeo libere et quiete sicut illud manerium unquam tenui de honore Castri de Wauwaynesford^a, in feodo et hereditate, in perpetuum. Et ego dictus Galfridus de la Mare, et heredes mei, totum predictum manerium de Dodecote, cum advocacione ecclesie, et cum omnibus aliis suis pertinenciis quibuscunque ad predictum manerium spectantibus, ut predictum est, prefatis Hugoni filio meo, et Emme uxori sue, et heredibus eorum de corporibus eorundem legitime procreatis, contra omnes gentes warantizabimus, acquietabimus, et defendemus, in perpetuum. In cujus rei testimonium, hinc presenti carte ego dictus Galfridus sigillum meum apposui.

Hiis testibus—Domino Simone de Sanct. Johanne;—Domino Roberto de la Mare,—Domino Willelmo de Morevill,—Domino Waltero de la Mare,—Waltero de Brightwelle,—Nicholao de Brightwell—Johanne Huscarl—Manassero de Daunderiville,—Roberto le Waleys—Johanne de Hakebourne,—Nicholao le Waleys—et multis aliis.

^a i.e. Wallingford.

Antiquarian and Literary Intelligencer.

[Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable, for publication, but in order that a copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.]

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Feb. 23. FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq., Treasurer, in the Chair.

Mr. B. B. WOODWARD exhibited a rubbing of the lower part of a small stone coffin-lid, of the thirteenth century, from the nave of the church of St. Cross, near Winchester, on which was the shaft of a cross, with two steps, in very low relief; and along the sides an imperfect inscription, in early English capitals:—

“ . . . RONELE LA FYL SIRE JEHAN D . . . ”

The upper part of the slab is covered by modern wood-work, and partially abraded. It had not been noticed in any published work respecting St. Cross; nor had any clue been yet found to the family to which this child Petronilla belonged. The rubbing was exhibited for the purpose of soliciting information.

Mr. J. J. HOWARD exhibited, by permission of Mr. J. T. BRIGGS, a fine silver thumb-ring with a merchant's mark, found on the Cressy Hall estate, six miles from Spalding.

Mr. FRANKS, Director, in a letter to the Secretary, communicated some remarks on the token of a London tradesman of the seventeenth century, which he exhibited. On the obverse is the legend THE 3 SUGAR LOVES. The reverse bears AT HOLBORNE CVNDITE, and the initials T. E. S. This token appears to have been issued by a person named Scott, a relative of Samuel Pepys, who mentions the Three Sugar Loaves in his Diary.

Mr. W. H. HART exhibited a parchment roll of the rental of the manor of Kettylberston in the county of Suffolk, in the first year of Edward VI.

Read, a communication from Mr. Akerman, the Secretary, “On the Traces of Anglo-Saxon Settlements in the Upper Valleys of the Thames; with an Attempt to Identify the ‘Cealchythe’ of the Charters:”—

Mr. Akerman commenced by observing that it is not in local nomenclature alone that we discern traces of the early settlement of the Anglo-Saxons in the fertile valley of the Thames. Other and still more certain evidence is manifest in the discovery of their cemeteries, the testimony of the occupation of the various sites by a people in undisturbed possession of the land. He had identified the sites of more than a dozen Anglo-Saxon cemeteries between the source

of the Thames and the town of Maidenhead, and doubtless many more existed in the vicinity of towns and villages on its banks. The valley of the Thames must have had many attractions for our Anglo-Saxon forefathers. Their cattle found in its meadows abundant pasturage; its marshes were the resort of myriads of wild fowl, which before the invention of fire-arms swarmed in its swamps, supplying endless sport to the falconer; while the stream itself afforded the means of transit between the towns and villages on its banks. The epithet of "the silent highway," given to the Thames between London and Westminster, was equally applicable to its upper portion, which was navigable as far as Cricklade. It was not, however, solely for the ordinary traffic of daily life that the Thames was made available. The magnates of the kingdom, on state occasions, proceeded by it in their barges to their gemots. Among the places chosen for these assemblies was "Cealchythe," which is frequently mentioned in Anglo-Saxon charters. Synods were held here at intervals between the years 785 and 997. In the writer's opinion Cealchythe is identified in Cholsey, a village two miles south of Wallingford. According to the Saxon Chronicle, Cholsey and several adjacent places were laid in ruins by the Danes in 1006. An abbey had been founded here a few years previously by Ethelred, as an expiation for the murder of his brother Edward. The abbey was plundered and burnt by the ruthless invaders, and the mention of it does not occur again until the reign of Henry I., in whose charter to Reading Abbey its devastation is noticed.

Mr. Akerman considers Cholsey (*Ceoles-ige*, or 'the Island of Ceol') to have been the patrimony of the kings of Wessex, from the days of Ceol, the grandfather of Cenwealh, to the reign of Alfred the Great, who bestowed it upon the Abbey of Winchester. The charter conveying it to that establishment was cited, together with its *land-limits*, in which Muleshamsted is mentioned. This was probably the residence of Mul, the brother of Ceadwealla, who was killed by the Kentish men in the year 687. The dwelling of that prince was very probably on or near the site now occupied by the village of Moulsoford.

The change in the orthography of the first syllable of Ceolesige appears to be easily reconciled in the fact of *ceol* being almost identical in sound with *ceal*. The chief difficulty is the reconciling of *ige* with *hythe*, which latter signifies, without doubt, a wharf or landing-place. Now the old road leading from Cholsey to the river side is described in the parish map as the "Papish way," a name which must have been given to it at a comparatively modern date, but apparently resting on the tradition of its connection with the abbey. The probability therefore is that *Ceolesige* signifies the village of Cholsey, while *Cealchythe* designates the wharf or landing-place by the river side.

March 1. JOHN BRUCE, Esq., V.-P., in the Chair.

Sir John Hanmer, Bart., and Mr. George Gilbert Scott were elected Fellows.

Mr. STEPHEN STONE communicated, in a note to the Secretary, an account of the recent finding of Anglo-Saxon graves in the village of Ducklington, near Witney, by labourers engaged in digging for gravel. In one of these graves several relics were discovered, among which was a bone comb and a gold bulla set with an uncut stone in the centre of a cross, the limbs forked and formed of a beaded wire, laid on a plain disc, furnished with a loop for suspension.

The Hon. ROBERT MARSHAM exhibited and read descriptions of some curious stone axes obtained by him in the Brazils from a native tribe.

Mr. J. H. PARKER exhibited a series of drawings taken from wall paintings in Chalgrove Church, Oxon, and read a description and illustration of them by Mr. William Burges:—

The old architects did not build imitations of Westminster Abbey when a parish church was wanted, neither did the old painters employ gilding and bright colours when their turn came to complete the same edifice. On the contrary, we find that the artists who executed the paintings in our village churches in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries generally contented themselves with lamp-black and red and yellow ochre. The outlines were made with the red ochre and a little black mixed with it, and the draperies filled in with broken tints of the three colours, for they generally avoided employing the pure colour in any position, and preferred making it up with the other tints, in the same manner as the ornaments in illuminated manuscripts, which are always shaded; a shaded tint giving variety and relief to the eye, which a flat one never does.

In the fifteenth century a demand arose for more varied colours, and most of the paintings of that epoch are very much more gaudy than those of the preceding centuries. The reason probably was this,—in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries stained or coloured glass was more expensive than it afterwards became, and village churches, indeed some cathedrals also, as Salisbury, were content to have all their windows executed in *grisaille*, with the exception, perhaps, of the eastern and western windows.

Paintings in a few broken tints would harmonize better with the *grisaille* than those executed in many colours, and this in all probability is the reason why the Early English and Decorated paintings are usually so simple.

When, however, in the Perpendicular period highly coloured windows became cheaper and more fashionable, it was considered necessary to work up the paintings to the same key of colour as the windows. But except in a few instances, these highly coloured Perpendicular paintings are barbarous in style when compared to those of the two previous centuries; and after going from bad to worse, they were finally stopped by the Puritan fashion of whitewash, which has continued to our own day.

Mr. Burges then enumerated several instances in which paintings of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries have been discovered by scraping off the whitewash carefully; but all these are separate portions or parts only of a series, it is doubtful whether any perfect series has ever been discovered before that which now covers the inside of the walls of the chancel of Chalgrove Church, Oxfordshire.

This chancel is in the Decorated style of architecture of the time of Edward II., the walls and windows are perfect, and a good plain example of the period, and the paintings are evidently cotemporary with the walls, forming their original decoration. There are two windows on each side, and a larger one at the east end; and the whole of the walls between the windows, and the jambs of the windows themselves, are covered with these paintings, and the window-arches are ornamented with red stars.

On the north side the series of paintings represent the chief events of the life of our Lord upon earth; on the south side the legend of the Blessed Virgin. Some of the latter are particularly curious. These groups of figures are ar-

ranged in three rows along the walls from west to east, terminating in each case on the side of the east window. The outlines are traced in with charcoal and red ochre; the flesh colour is made with red ochre and white, and is kept very light; the hair is of yellow ochre with red lines; the black drapery has black outlines, and is of a slate colour, formed by mixing black and white, the folds of the drapery marked by white lines, and in some cases with black mixed with red. The white drapery is shaded with red lines, sometimes very light; the yellow drapery is of yellow ochre shaded with red lines; the red drapery has chiefly a light red ground shaded with dark red lines, and with white high lights, and sometimes with black and with yellow lines.

Mr. Burges then gave a description of the subjects in detail, but as we understand that his paper will be printed entire in the *Archæologia*, with notes and plates, we refer our readers to that work^a.

March 8. The Earl STANHOPE, President, in the Chair.

A special vote of thanks was given to the TREASURER for his donation of three broadsides printed at Edinburgh: viz., 1. "Proclamation anent the Importing of Ale and Beer from the Countrey. June 30, 1708." 2. "Act of the Town Council of Edinburgh, discharging Incroachments on the Avenues of the said City and Suburbs. May 1, 1727." 3. "Rules set down by the Lord Provost, Baillies, and Council of the City of Edinburgh, to be observed in Shooting for the Edinburgh Silver Arrow. June, 1709."

Mr. LEMON presented a broadside issued in the last century against the Emperor Napoleon I.

Mr. W. F. NEWTON exhibited, through the Director, a bronze-socketed celt found near Lakenheath, Suffolk.

Mr. B. B. WOODWARD, by permission of Mr. R. Fitch, exhibited a bronze lanx found at Caistor, near Norwich.

Mr. J. J. HOWARD exhibited a deed with the seal appended, dated 34 Henry III. This instrument is a grant of a piece of land in Lynn by Thomas de Lexham, burgess of Lynn, to the Prior Provincial of the Friars Eremites of the Order of St. Augustine, dwelling at Lynn.

A note from Mr. W. S. Walford was read, stating that the interest of the deed consists in the fact of the legend on the seal appearing to be s'CLATI RONSINI. The device is a horse saddled and bridled, allusive, no doubt, to the name Ronsini, *runcinus* in medieval Latin being a rowney, or saddle-horse or hackney.

Mr. EDMUND WATERTON exhibited several remarkable finger-rings from his collection. Also a rare jewel of the fifteenth century, the badge of the ancient order of Christ at Rome.

Mr. W. S. W. VAUX read some remarks on a female head in Parian marble, the property of Mr. Fennell, of Wakefield, Yorkshire. It is of

^a Another paper has been read on the same subject to the Oxford Architectural Society by Mr. C. A. Buckler, which we hope to be able to give our readers next month.—ED.

coarse workmanship, and over the brow is a tiara bearing a Phœnician inscription.

Mr. W. H. HART then read a communication, "On the Early History of the Priory of Dodnash, in Suffolk."

March 15. FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq., Treasurer, in the Chair.

Mr. CHARLES REED exhibited a brass ring found in the cemetery of the Grey Friars Monastery, Dumfries.

Mr. B. B. WOODWARD, by permission of Mr. T. G. Bayfield, exhibited a cast in zinc of an object in bronze supposed to be a mould or shape for embossing ornaments, &c., and probably of the fourteenth century. Also a gutta percha cast of an enamelled brass badge bearing the royal arms, in the Norwich Museum.

Mr. W. H. HART, by permission of Mr. J. W. Flower, exhibited a deed dated January 1, 1600, (43 Eliz.,) whereby Susan Barker, daughter of Richard Tracy, Esq., of Stanwaie, co. Gloucester, and Barbara Lucy, daughter of Sir Thomas Lucy, Knt., of Charlecote, co. Warwick, gives to the hospital of the Holy Trinity of Croydon an annuity of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, "issuing out of the mansion called Lancaster Colledg, in Saint Paul's Churchyard, London." This instrument has appended to it an angel of Henry VIII.

Mr. J. W. FLOWER exhibited some very fine examples of flint implements from the drift at Amiens, and photographs of the beds from which they were obtained.

The DIRECTOR then read a communication, "On Long Barrows, and on the Examination of a Chambered Long Barrow at West Kennet, Wiltshire," by Dr. Thurnam.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

Jan. 11. T. J. PETTIGREW, F.R.S., F.S.A., V.-P., in the Chair.

The Rev. Dr. M'Caul, President of the University of Toronto; Thos. Greenhalgh, Esq., of Bolton-le-Moors; Lieut. Samuel Unwin, of Norwood, and John Millard, Esq., of Charing Cross, were elected Associates.

Presents were received from the Royal Dublin Society, the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, the Canadian Institute, the Royal Society, &c.

Mr. J. J. Briggs, of King's Newton, Derbyshire, sent a drawing of a mural painting discovered upon the removal of whitewash from the north pillar supporting the central tower of Melbourne Church. It represents the temptation of our Lord

in the wilderness by the devil, who with his imps are figured in a very grotesque manner. There is an inscription which reads *Hic est relictus a Diabolo*. It will be engraved in the Journal.

Mr. Brushfield sent a drawing of a diminutive effigy, only eighteen inches high, sculptured in sandstone, and now to be seen in Youlgrave churchyard, Derbyshire, where also are two diminutive sepulchral slabs from Bakewell Church.

Mr. Bateman sent Celtic antiquities discovered at Wilmslow, in Cheshire. They consist of an urn sixteen inches in height and thirteen in width, a bone stud, and a small bronze dagger. Mr. Bateman also sent a beautiful gold bulla of Anglo-Saxon workmanship, ornamented with garnets

and ivory, the latter material not often seen in articles of this period and description.

Mr. Patrick produced rubbings taken from brasses in Bexley Church, one of which was of a Mr. Sparrow, a merchant, deceased in 1555.

Mr. Allom exhibited the iron mount of the butt of a large pistol, richly chiselled, with a hinged lid in the centre covering a little magazine in the stock, where the picker was deposited. It was found on the battle-field of Culloden.

Mr. Pettigrew read the first portion of a paper descriptive of monumental brasses, coffin slabs, and effigies, illustrated by various drawings by Edw. Falkener, Esq.

Jan. 25. NATHANIEL GOULD, F.S.A., V.-P., in the Chair.

William Burr, Esq., Mayor of Shrewsbury; William Harley Bayley, Esq., of Shrewsbury; George Maw, Esq., of Broseley; Rev. J. Adams, M.A., of Stockcross, Newbury; Wm. Mount, Esq., of Wasing; James Corbould, Esq., of Newbury; Chas. White, Esq., of Warrington; Wm. Freudenthal, M.D., of Newington-place, and Reginald Scaife, Esq., of Inverness-terrace, Bayswater, were elected Associates.

Presents were received from the Archaeological Institute, &c.

Mr. J. O. Halliwell laid before the Association three fac-similes taken from original documents preserved at Dulwich College, of notice bills used at the Rose Theatre for the purpose of directing the attention of the actors to their several parts in the course of the performances.

Dr. Palmer exhibited a bronze spear-head found with remains of the Caledonian ox at Newbury. It measures $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and has a hole at the socket to receive a rivet for securing the handle of the weapon. Dr. Palmer also communicated a short notice of the examination of a piece of ground belonging to Mr. Banbury, at Marlstone, Berks. In it were found various bits of pottery, Roman flue and pavement tiles, tesserae, together with bones of several animals, but, as yet, no human remains. The portion of earth uncovered is circular, measuring between 15 and 16 feet in dia-

meter, and the surface was found to be lined with flints carefully faced. The heavy rains have prevented the continuance of the excavation, but it will be resumed as soon as possible, and a particular account of the results will be communicated to the Association. Mr. Banbury is also about to re-exhume a villa, uncovered thirty years since, and afterwards filled in by the then possessor of the land, he being annoyed by the intrusion of persons on his estate.

Mr. H. Syer Cuming made remarks upon some memorials of Charles I., sent by Mr. G. R. Corner, Mrs. Fitch, Mr. Forman, Mr. Pratt, and from his own collection. They consisted of a piece of needlework representing Charles and his queen, together with their six children; a small marble bust of the King, probably intended for an architectural ornament; a leaden cast of the celebrated bust by Bernini, which it is said had formerly been in Brandenburg House; a heart-shaped locket, inclosing a gilt profile of the King; a miniature portrait on the snap of a bracelet, which was beautifully enamelled.

Mr. Planché exhibited portions of armour elaborately engraved and gilt, supposed to have belonged to Charles I., and unquestionably of that time.

Mr. Dollman exhibited an extensive series of drawings of buildings in Scotland, and remarked upon their several peculiarities. They consist of views and details of the Old Tolbooth at Edinburgh; Hagg's Castle, Glasgow; an ancient house at Elgin; Borthwick Castle, Newark Castle on the Clyde, Maybole Castle, Dirleton Castle, Roslin Castle, Dumfermline Castle, Crichton Castle, Clackmanan Tower, &c., exhibiting features not to be met with in English architecture, and presenting details of much beauty and interest. These views are intended to be engraved in the work on "Ancient Domestic Architecture," now in course of publication by Mr. Dollman and Mr. Jobbins.

Feb. 8. T. J. PETTIGREW, F.R.S., F.S.A., V.-P., in the Chair.

Sir Charles H. Rouse Boughton, Bart.,

High Sheriff of Shropshire, and President of the Shropshire Natural History and Antiquarian Society; Samuel Wood, Esq., F.S.A., of the Abbey, Shrewsbury; John Dunkin Lee, Esq., of Welwyn, Herts, and David Tweedie, Esq., of Crawford Castle, were elected Associates.

Dr. Kendrick exhibited some antiquities discovered in a barrow at Winwick, Lancashire. They consisted of a stone axe hammer, a bronze javelin blade, portions of a sepulchral urn, and fragments of calcined human bones. Mr. Syer Cuming referred the discovery to the transition period when stone implements had arrived at their greatest perfection, as shewn by the axe hammer, which is a perfect model of its kind, and of light clay stone porphyry, whilst the dart or javelin is of a very rude and primitive type, with a flat tang for insertion into the staff, to which it was secured by a peg or rivet. The human remains have undergone cremation, and appear to have belonged to a female. The urn, judging from the size of the base, must have been of magnitude, is hand-moulded, and exhibits a chevron pattern, the decorations dotted on with a wooden point.

Mr. Forman exhibited a knife and fork in a sheath made of a fish's palate, and in-

tended to be worn at the girdle. The sides of the hilts, which are of silver, are elegantly sculptured with floral designs, and the interstices are filled with different coloured enamels. The fork is peculiar, the double prong resembling the bowl of a spoon with the centre cut away. They are of the middle of the sixteenth century.

Mr. C. H. Luxmoore exhibited a pair of wedding knives in an embossed sheath of *cuir-bouilli*. Their hilts, of silver, are richly engraved, and present arabesques with scriptural and allegorical subjects. They are of the sixteenth century.

Dr. Kendrick exhibited the hilt of a page's sword dug up at Winwick. The pommel and shell-guard are of cast brass, and offer representations of hunting subjects. It must be assigned to the middle of the eighteenth century.

Mr. W. Calder Marshall, R.A., exhibited the matrix of a seal which, if genuine, of which doubts were entertained, must be of the thirteenth century. The device is a bearded androgynous bull, and the legend reads + S' MIKIEL DE RIVIERE LE ROYCL.

Mr. Pettigrew read a paper on the Archæology of America, and described the character of its barrows, cairns, altartombs, &c., together with their contents.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Feb. 4. At a general meeting, Viscount STRANGFORD in the Chair, the Rev. Henry Press Wright, B.A., was elected a resident member.

A paper, by A. Wylie, Esq., of Shanghai, was read upon an inscription erected in the year 1134, at the imperial mausoleum of Keen-chow, in Shen-se, by the Neu-chih people, in their own language,—a people of the great Tongus, or Manchu race, who governed the north of China in the twelfth century, under the name of the Kin dynasty; was dispossessed in the thirteenth by the Mongols; and who, after an interval of four centuries, again took possession of the empire, which they retain to this day, to a far greater extent than their predecessors. The Manchus of the latter dynasty adopted, two

centuries ago, at least, an alphabetic character derived from the Syriac, and used by one tribe of Turks, and by Mongols, at a very early period; and by this adoption they have made their language known to European scholars, who have two Manchu grammars in print, French and German, together with a dictionary; but of the old Manchu, or Neu-chih, nothing has yet been before us.

The inscription laid upon the table consists of the text, and a translation, which was probably made when the text was written. The text does not seem to be in alphabetic writing, but to have been drawn up in a character expressing notions only, and not sounds, which would seem to preclude the possibility of decipherment.

Mr. Wylie gives an account of the alpha-

bets in use by the several conquerors of China, the first of whom were the Tsi-tan, who reigned in the tenth century under the name of the Leaou dynasty, and whose alphabet was closely related to that of the Neu-chih. Specimens of their language exist, and have been printed in Europe by Klaproth and Rémusat. According to Chinese historians, the first Neu-chih emperor commanded a scholar to invent an alphabet for his language, on the system of the Tsi-tan, which was established by imperial edict in 1119. Another emperor, in 1138, invented a new character, which came into official use in 1145. Both kinds were used together,—the older form as capitals, and the other as the more cursive and smaller character. The classics and histories of China were translated into the new language and character, and the catalogue of the Imperial Library in Peking, during the Ming dynasty, contains a list of fifteen books in the language. Mr. Wylie gives the names of these books, which appear to be all lost; and he informs us that

the only evidence we now have of the existence of such a character is found on two stone tablets, one of which is the inscription laid before the meeting. Mr. Wylie adds a list of the elements of the Neu-chih character, from an analysis of the inscription, but laments his inability to understand it. The writer notices the hypothesis of Rémusat that the Leaou and Kin writing were analogous to the Corean; but he doubts its accuracy. He gives, however, a Corean inscription, with Chinese version, by way of offering a comparison between the two.

A memoir, by W. H. Morley, Esq., was also read, being a description of an ancient Arabic quadrant, from Damascus, made A.D. 1334, but no account of this would be intelligible without the aid of plates. These, we understand, will be given in the forthcoming number of the Society's Journal, together with fac-similes of the Neu-chih and Corean inscription sent home by Mr. Wylie.

LONDON AND MIDDLESEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Dec. 14, 1859. The Rev. THOMAS HUGO, F.S.A., read a very interesting paper on the great London monastery of the Augustine Order, of which the following are some of the principal points.

After sketching the appearance that London may have presented in the fifteenth century, with its walls and moats, its towers and spires, and tracing the course of the main thoroughfares by naming the churches, monasteries, or noble mansions that stood in or near them, he said,—

“But no eye could have made such a progress as we have now in imagination been pursuing, without being arrested by a building which has yet to be mentioned. It lay nearly in the centre of the main group of edifices, and was evidently the house of a large and wealthy establishment. It was possessed of an exquisite adornment, which shall presently be treated of in detail; and its lofty church and wide-spreading walls were conspicuous, with the frowning inclosure of the city in their immediate rear. The ground on which it stood was many acres in extent, and it had approaches from streets on

several sides. It was the magnificent house of the Friars Hermits of the Order of St. Augustine, and one of the first in England for position and importance. It had a long and interesting history, and was also reserved for a wondrous destiny, now all but forgotten, and to be sought for, not so much among the cautious statements of the moderns, as in ancient monuments, the descriptions of eye-witnesses, and the veritable declarations of our national records. A portion of the old walls themselves, with a few windows in them of extraordinary beauty, was all that the spoilers allowed to remain, and to attest the excellence of that which they destroyed. And there, happily, they continue still—spared by the great fire, and thus alone remembered by most—in the centre of and overlooked by numberless offices, and in the midst of one of our busiest mercantile quarters. The details of active commercial life are daily being transacted where once was the chosen seat of monastic learning and religious privacy; and letters are brought from and addressed to localities, whose names are to the writers as household words, which were beyond the limits even of the very imaginary maps that stood in the library

of the good fathers who here found a sacred home. Hardly can any more wondrous and curious instance be found, I presume, than that of the London church and monastery of the Augustinians, the site of which, although now devoted to so widely different purposes, still breathes of the use to which it was anciently consecrated, and yet bears the designation, so pleasantly smacking of olden usages, of 'Austin Friars.'

"It was as long ago as the year 1253 that the good Humphrey Bohun, lord of Hereford and Essex, founded this house, 'to the honour of God, and His blessed Mother, ever virgin, and for the health of the souls of himself, his ancestors, and descendants.' Another Humphrey Bohun, probably the grandson of the former, and the successor in his title of Earl of Hereford and Essex, built the structure, a fragment of which still remains, about the year 1354, just a century subsequent to the first foundation. The domestic buildings were no doubt of great excellence, but the special glory was the conventual church. This edifice had all the magnificence of a cathedral or an abbey. It consisted of a nave, yet remaining, of 198 feet in length, with ample transept and choir, which, I conjecture, was apsidal. The characteristics of the Decorated style can here be observed in their peculiar beauty, the windows of the north and south aisles having heads filled with flamboyant, or flowing, tracery, while that over the west door exhibits (although, I fear, it is but a restoration) the geometrical arrangement which no doubt characterised the original. If we may judge from the part yet visible, the details of the entire structure were of a very high degree of architectural excellence; but it was richly gifted in the possession of another and peculiar source of an interest almost unearthly. Beneath the pavement of the vast church, which every here and there still exhibits, in the empty sockets of monumental brasses, the use to which it was formerly dedicated, there was as noble a fellowship of death as can well be imagined. I find by recent examination that there are now visible thirty-six slabs, one of which contains the socket of a full-sized brass, apparently of a priest, though the figure is almost obliterated; one, of a small figure under a very beautiful fourteenth-century canopy with a bordering inscription; seventeen, each of one or more small figures, mostly of laymen, without canopies, but with bordering inscriptions; one, of a cross; and sixteen, each of one or more shields, with small

inscriptions at the foot. Besides these, there is a very fine incised slab, with a fourteenth-century foliated cross and obliterated inscription. These slabs do not retain their original position, but have been used as paving-stones, and placed where they were needed among modern memorials of the dead. The sexton assures me that several others were visible about fourteen years ago, but were then covered, and now lie concealed under a boarded floor which occupies a large portion of the nave. This enumeration, although necessarily imperfect, will give us some idea of the number and variety of the earlier adornments of this most interesting place. The society was greatly revered, and the consignment of the body for interment within their precinct was a common occurrence alike among the nobles of the realm and the citizens of the surrounding metropolis, hardly less powerful and worshipful than they. I have transcribed from the Harl. MS. 6,033, ff. 31, 31 b, 32, and elsewhere, a few names from the long list of those who are recorded as lying interred within these venerated walls.

"'In the Quayre.'—Edmond, first son of Joan, mother of King Richard II., 1375; Lady Margery de Ilderton. 'In the wall,' Guy de Meyrick, Earl of St. Paul; Lucie, Countess of Kent, and one of the heirs of Barnaby, Lord of Millaine.

"'In the Nave ('Middle Isle'—'Middest,' MS. Harl., 6,033).—Sir Humphrey Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex, lord of Pembroke, who died in 1361; Richard, the great Earl of Arundel, Surrey, and Warren, beheaded 1397; Sir Edward Arundel, and Dame Elizabeth, his wife.

"'Under the Lampe (Harl., 6,033).—Sir Francis Courtney, and the Earl of Pembroke, who married Alice, sister of the Earl of Oxford; the Lord John Vere, Earl of Oxford, beheaded on Tower-hill 1463; Aubrey de Vere, son and heir of the Earl of Oxford.

"'In 'the walk by the Choir' ('walking-place,' MS. Harl., 6,033).—Walter Maynell, Esq.; Sir John Manners, Knt.

"'In St. Thomas's Chapel.—The wife of Sir David Cradock, Knight.

"'In St. John's Chapel.—The Lord Anglere, of France; the Lord Tremaille, of France.

"'In the Chapter-house.—Philip Spencer, son of Sir Hugh Spencer; Dame Isabel, daughter of Sir Hugh Spencer. Many of the barons slain at Barnet-field were buried here, 1471.

"'In the Body of the Church.—Dame Juliana, wife of Sir Richard Lacye; Sir

Thomas Courtney, son of the Earl of Devon.

"In the East Wing.—Margaret Barentine, gentlewoman; and others.

"Between St. James's Altar and St. Mary's.—Lord William, Marquis of Berkeley and Earl of Nottingham, and Dame Joan, his wife.

"In the West Wing.—Sir J. Daubeny, son and heir to Sir Giles Daubeny; Sir Thomas Coke, Mayor 1462; William Edward, Mayor 1471; Sir James Tyrrel and Sir John Windany, Knights, beheaded 1502; Edward, Duke of Buckingham, beheaded 1521; Gwiscard, Earl of Huntingdon.

"I hardly need add, that this list is interesting, not only in an heraldic or genealogical, but also in an architectural point of view. The mention of the various chapels and of the chapter-house, for example, enlarges our notions of the general effect of the entire structure, though it only makes us regret the more the woeful destruction to which it has been doomed.

"But I have yet to call attention to a feature which was, perhaps, the most conspicuous and striking of all to a stranger, especially to one whose eye rested from a distance upon the picturesque group of edifices on which we are now employed. At the point of junction between the nave and choir rose a steeple, which was one of the architectural marvels of London. Old Stowe calls it 'most fine,' and describes it as furnished with a spire, 'small, high, and straight; I have not,' he adds, 'seen the like.' Possibly this spire, which the chronicler thus signalizes as unique, may have been similar to those examples which, though rare in England, are not unfrequent in France, (for much of this church which remains is very French in character,) where, instead of the spire being apparently solid, or with entire faces of ashlar, and small openings at several heights, it was composed of that rich tracery work in which the architects of the Decorated period were wont to luxuriate. Some of my readers will recollect such a spire, technically called a *flèche*, in the Sainte Chapelle at Paris, and in that wondrous work of constructive genius, the Cathedral of Amiens. Such a spire may have graced the steeple of Austin Friars; and if so, English eyes would hardly ever be weary of gazing on its exquisite proportions, or of watching its graceful lines of shadow, as they fell upon the tall turrets and high-pointed gables by which it was surrounded. In a remarkable tempest of wind, which did immense damage in London in the year 1362, it was overthrown,

but was forthwith rebuilt. There it stood for centuries, and might have endured to the present hour, but for what the old historian calls 'private benefit, the only devourer of antiquity.'

"The Austin friar was a man of mark in the days of scholastic divinity. It was in the year 1251 that Innocent IV. granted the Order his permission to go into distant countries, to build monasteries, and celebrate divine service everywhere. They passed over into England that same year, and presently established themselves in London. They soon sent a few of the brethren to Oxford, and their presence at once raised the standard of learning in that University. They were the speedily acknowledged masters, both in philosophy and divinity. It was in their school that the Divinity Acts were kept, and no man could be admitted to the degree of bachelor without once a-year disputing, and once answering at the Augustinians. They were, it appears, the eyes of the place, and the leaders of its literature.

"The Austin friar was just such an ecclesiastic as an artist would have loved to sketch. He wore a long black gown, with broad sleeves, with a fine cloth hood, or cowl, when he went abroad, and in choir; but under this, and when he was in his house, a white habit and scapulary, and was girdled about the waist with a black leathern strap, fastened with a buckle of ivory. He was rather, as it appears, fond of elegancies, and did not recognise one or two days of mortification, which the more austere Carmelites most rigidly and carefully observed. He was, however, a hard student, wherever he lived, whether among the shades of academic bowers, or in localities less favourably situated for mental development. In remarkable times he was a remarkable man.

"The house in London was the head house of the Order. It would naturally be so, from its position, though I am not aware that its prior was always, though he was often, the recognised head of the English brethren. The residents, though probably not so actively employed in educational works as those at Oxford, were much and widely celebrated. From the time of their foundation downward, a regular succession of learned men lived and died within their precincts. There was, for example, the acute and controversial Banchin, or Bakin, a famous preacher and disputant. He lived in the year 1382, and was a zealous antagonist of Wicliffe and his followers. For some

time he was the Divinity Professor at Oxford, and was considered one of the greatest of living theologians. Then there was the famous John Lowe, also Professor of Divinity at Oxford, and provincial of his Order; no man greater in the pulpit than he. The collecting of books, also, was his delight; and the library of this house in London was particularly beholden to him. He was a special favourite of Henry VI., who made him one of his privy council, and subsequently Bishop of Rochester. He died in 1436. Another well-known resident was Thomas Pemkett, whom Leland describes as unequalled in sharpness of disputation, and as being formed so closely after the model of Scotus, 'that one egg could not be more like to another, or milk to milk.' His memory was so acute that, it was said, if Scotus's ponderous volumes had been destroyed, he would have been able to replace them, with hardly the loss of a word. In the metaphysical philosophy of Aristotle, and the practice of the scholastic logic, he had no superior. He died here in 1487. Lastly, and to furnish an example of a famous brother of this house, skilled in yet another department of learning, there was the no less celebrated prior, John Tonney, the Trench of his age, great in the niceties of language and the properties of words. He left treatises behind him on the quantities of syllables, on the mode of making verses, on wit and rhymes, and on the rudiments of grammar. There was no lack of books in Austin Friars' library. I can tell you, even now, the names of some of them, written down for us by an eye-witness. Prior Lowe had well furnished it with all the books that he could collect. There was, of course, the History of William of Malmesbury, which seems to have found a place in every monastic bibliotheca. There was also the *Historia parva Adami Murimutensis Canonici Sancti Pauli Londini*, not long since committed to the printing press, under the auspices of the Historical Society. The 'Epistles of Ennodius,' the 'Homilies of Maurice,' and others, were there conspicuous. A certain *Deflorator Matthæi Parisiensis Historici* was also there; and, for more private use, the treatise of the Lincoln Monk, *De Oculo Morali*, and another, *De Resurrectione Domini*. Then, in the chamber of the librarian—why in that place, I know not, whether for secret study, or for keeping others from temptation—there were some tracts of Wicliffe. These latter were among the *libri rariores* of the age.

"In the 32nd King Henry VIII., the

site was granted to Sir Thomas Wriothesly. It had been surrendered, on the 12th of November, in the 30th year of that monarch, (1539); and, in the Valor made four years previously, had been valued at 57*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.* Some portions were given, in the 33rd year (1542), to William, Lord St. John; others, again, to Sir Richard Riche, in the 38th year. Last of all, the upper part of the church, the choir, transept, and chapel, were granted, by King Edward VI., in the 4th year of his reign, to the William, Lord St. John, already mentioned. That individual had then become Earl of Wiltshire, was afterwards Lord Treasurer, and Marquis of Winchester, and died in 1571. This last grant—the cross aisle or transept, and chapel—he used as a place for the stowage of corn, and the choir he made his coal-house. The next Marquis seems to have been a worthy son of a worthy sire. He wanted, it appears, more room and more money; and accordingly sold all the monuments of noblemen and others there, as we have already seen, interred, 'together with the pavestones, and other moveable things, for 100*l.*, and in place of them made stabling for his horses.' His thrift went still farther; for he stripped the lead from the roof of the church, and laid tile instead thereof; which same exchange of lead for tile, we read, 'proved not so profitable as he looked for, but rather to his disadvantage.'

"On the site of the house, cloister and gardens, the first Marquis built a large mansion, called Winchester House, the remembrance of which, I hardly need say, is still preserved in the names of the two Winchester-streets, and various offices in the immediate neighbourhood. The nave of the church was not pulled down; but, upon petition, was granted, by King Edward VI., to the Dutch to be their preaching-place.

"In 1550, it was appointed that John à Lasco, and his congregation of Walloons, should have Austin Friars—stripped, of course, of all its ornaments—for their church, to have their service in, 'for avoiding all sect of anabaptists, and such like.' There exists also in the State Paper Office a letter—written in February, 1560—of the Queen to the Marquis of Winchester, empowering him to deliver the church to the Bishop of London, for the celebration of divine service for the Dutch resident in London.

"The history of the locality from the age of Elizabeth to our own has but few charms, either in a literary or artistic sense. As for the preserved portion of

the church, the Dutch have retained possession of it until now; not, however, without sundry alterations, which can by no means be considered improvements. As an example of this, there is an account by a modern writer of the covering of the old walls with compo, such as we now see them; thus imparting, he says, 'a spruce, even appearance to the old structure, destroying every appearance of antiquity, and giving to a fine remnant of the monastic glories of London the appearance of a modern gimcrack.' This act of vandalism, together with the alteration of the splays of the buttresses, is duly anathematized in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGA-

ZINE for September, 1831. The interior, however, of the vast nave still presents, amidst all its desolation, a most affecting and magnificent spectacle. The clustered piers and exquisite windows, and the noble air and grand proportions of the whole, still possess inspiration for all who can appreciate the beautiful and the true in architectural science; while not only can Art discourse to us of her marvels, but Religion herself can whisper to us of much—much to be learned, much to be loved, much to be prayed for, much to be deprecated—on the time-worn pavement, beneath the lofty arches, and amidst the venerable walls of Austin Friars."

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

Feb. 3. The Lord BRAYBROOKE, Vice-President, in the Chair.

The Rev. W. J. Coppard, local Secretary in Devonshire, stated the following instance of reckless neglect of the vestiges of antiquity, and the vandalism through which many valuable remains have been destroyed. On an expedition to the interesting district of Dartmoor, abounding in monuments of the earliest period, amidst wilds to which it might have been hoped that the spoiler would not have penetrated, Mr. Coppard had the satisfaction of rescuing a good example of the avenue of erect stones, or "parallellithon." It is situated at Trowlsworthy, near haugh. A gang of navvies were engaged in cutting a watercourse, over which a small bridge was necessary for cattle; and to save the trouble of obtaining stone a short distance from the spot, they had recourse to the Druidical monument, and were occupied in blasting the stones with gunpowder. Mr. Coppard hastened to stop this barbarous work, and lost no time in informing the owner of the site, Admiral Woolcombe, who had now taken precautions to ensure the preservation of the curious remains of this description to be found only in remote districts such as Dartmoor.

A letter from Lord Talbot de Malahide was read, in which he stated his confident expectation that a satisfactory adjustment of the difficulties regarding treasure-trove would speedily be effected, so far as Ireland is concerned, on the same basis as

had been established in North Britain through the recent exertions of the antiquaries of Scotland. The concessions which had there been made on the part of the Crown had proved of very great advantage, and numerous objects of value were brought from time to time to the authorities, on the assurance of liberal remuneration, and these relics had enriched the National Collection, for which a gallery had been appropriated by Government in Edinburgh. Lord Talbot had made a strong appeal for the like concessions in the sister kingdom, which he hoped in the course of a few weeks would be granted, and that they might ultimately be extended to all parts of the realm.

Lord Braybrooke, who brought for examination a considerable collection of Roman relics, the results of his most recent explorations at the station at Chesterford, Essex, read a detailed narrative of the operations. He brought also several coloured drawings by Mr. Youngman, of Saffron Walden, illustrative of such recent additions to the Museum at Audley End as Lord Braybrooke could not safely convey to London. Among these was an *ampulla* of glass, in remarkable preservation, similar to one found by the late Mr. Rokewode in a tomb in the Bartlow Hills. This appeared likewise to have accompanied a sepulchral deposit; and near the same spot were Samian vessels in great variety, a lamp of terra-cotta, vases and bottles of Roman ware of various forms and manufacture. The dis-

covery occurred in digging gravel, and the spot is adjacent to a Roman cemetery in which Lord Braybrooke had previously obtained numerous interesting relics; on one occasion a skeleton had been found, accompanied by 200 large brass coins now in his cabinet. He had also lately met with some of the singular deep pits, which have been repeatedly noticed near Roman sites. Those recently examined measure about ten feet in depth, and were filled with black mould, in which pottery and other objects occur at intervals, mostly broken; but in several instances perfect vessels have been found, even at the bottom of the shaft, apparently as if intentionally there deposited, and not merely thrown into a rubbish-pit. Among his recent acquisitions from these depositories, Lord Braybrooke brought for examination a diota of pale yellow ware, unique in form, several fine bowls of Samian, with ornaments in spirited relief, and a very curious bronze statuette, the figure of a river-god, recumbent, with an urn from which a stream flows under one of the arms. This bronze is a work of unusually good art, but it has unfortunately suffered, possibly by fire. Several amphoræ of large dimensions had been disinterred, broken into numerous pieces, but they had been successfully repaired, and are of unusually graceful forms, being probably of Italian or Gaulish manufacture. Lord Braybrooke exhibited also two coins of Cunobelin found at Chesterford, one of them in fine condition, with the boar, and the legend TASC. FIL. And he brought several curious rings, one of them of gold, found in the gardens of the Duke of Leeds' seat at Gogmagog Hills, near Cambridge; it is Roman, and inscribed MISE. VIVAS. Another, of gold, stated to have been found in a peat-bog, near Lurgan, is Chinese, and stamped with a mark in the old Chinese character, such as occurs on the curious porcelain seals frequently found in Ireland.

Mr. Dollman offered some observations on Domestic Architecture in Scotland, illustrated by an extensive series of drawing and plans of several buildings of great interest in North Britain. He called attention to the characteristic features in

form and enrichment; the absence of the pointed arch; the picturesque prevalence of the segmental arch; the use of the circular arch continued through all periods in the architecture of Scotland causes great difficulty in assigning dates with precision. The buttresses and certain other architectural features, although deficient in delicacy of design, are well adapted to the requirements of the climate. Some details occur of very singular character, probably adapted from examples in those continental countries with which the Scotch had frequent intercourse in the Middle Ages. Mr. Dollman pointed out in his illustrations of Linlithgow Church, the unusual feature of the so-called low-side-window at the west end of the south aisle. The drawings had been chiefly prepared for a work on Scottish Domestic Architecture, of which Mr. Dollman has already published a portion.

A curious memoir by Mr. Edmund Waterton was read on Posy Rings, namely, tokens of affection or of betrothal, of which numerous examples were cited. He traced the origin of the motto termed a Posy, and in mediæval days a Reason, from the times of the Greeks and Romans: many of these inscriptions are very elegant and touching in sentiment; they are for the most part, but not invariably, in verse. A conversation ensued on this interesting subject, in which illustrations of the Posy thus employed were given by Lord Braybrooke, Sir John Boileau, Mr. Octavius Morgan, and other members present.

The Rev. Dr. Jones of Beaumaris reported the discovery of Roman coins in a remarkable entrenched work, overlooking Red Wharf Bay, in Anglesea. Two of the coins appear to be of Carausius. The fortress is surrounded by a singular kind of stockade of small slabs of stone, set edgewise, but now much broken.

Mr. Octavius Morgan offered some remarks on certain pieces of ancient plate, lately brought to this country for sale, but of unknown origin. Of these he produced some specimens, and desired the assistance of those members who have studied mediæval goldsmiths' work in establishing the date and character of these ob-

jects, of which he pointed out the peculiarities.

Communications were read from Mr. Hugh McKie, city surveyor of Carlisle, and Dr. Collingwood Bruce, respecting the Roman inscriptions recently discovered, and fully described in another page*.

An interesting ground-plan of the conventual buildings and church at Shap Abbey, Westmoreland, was laid before the meeting, with numerous drawings of architectural details, sepulchral relics, decorative tiles, &c., brought to light in course of the recent excavations of the site of the monastery made by direction and at the expense of the Earl of Lonsdale, by the Rev. J. Simpson, Vicar of Shap. Some particulars regarding these explorations were communicated to the meeting, and a detailed memoir was received from Mr. Simpson, which was deferred for want of time to the ensuing meeting, as were also some valuable communications from Mr.

Frank Calvert, regarding further researches in Asia Minor, and the discovery of a Phœnician inscription at Abydos.

It was unanimously decided, on the proposition of Sir John Boileau, seconded by Mr. Octavius Morgan, M.P., that special subjects should be selected for illustration in the monthly meetings during the ensuing season. For the meeting on May 4, Jewellery; on June 1, Mediæval Plate and Goldsmiths' Work; on July 6, Miniature Portraits, especially such as are of historical interest. The assistance of the members was invited in obtaining objects for exhibition on these occasions. At the meeting on April 13, an extensive series of relics of flint and stone will be brought together, including a good selection of the specimens from the drift in England and France, to which the attention of the scientific world has lately been so remarkably attracted.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Feb. 6. The annual meeting was held at 12 o'clock at noon, in the Castle of Newcastle, Mr. HODGSON HINDE, V.-P., in the Chair. The fifteenth part—a double part—of the *Archæologia Æliana*, which had already been circulated among the members, was on the table, containing Mr. Hodgson Hinde's curious and most interesting paper on "Public Amusements in Newcastle," (read at the December meeting in 1859,) and a learned and singularly-valuable communication from the editor, (Mr. Hylton Longstaffe,) with numerous engraved illustrations, entitled "The Old Heraldry of the Percies."

The following new members were elected:—Mr. Thomas James, of Otterburn Castle; Mr. Roddam, of Roddam; Mr. Errington, of High Warden; Mr. William Falla, of Crowhall; Mr. Nicholas Wood, of Hetton; Rev. Dr. Besly, of Long Benton.

Dr. Charlton read the forty-seventh annual report, which adverted to the prosperous condition of the Society, and stated

that a site for a museum had been secured from the Corporation for about £1,000, which had been liberally advanced by Mr. Hodgson Hinde, free of interest for six months; and a subscription was on foot to raise the requisite sum for the ground and erection. £645 had been subscribed towards this object, and the report appealed to the members and the public for further contributions. Dr. Charlton, on closing the report, alluded to the donors of the year, and said they were especially indebted to Sir Walter Trevelyan for valuable additions to the library.

Dr. Bruce exhibited a drawing of an inscribed Roman stone, recently discovered at Carlisle. Mr. Mackie, who, during the construction of the new sewerage there, had charge of the works, had sent him the drawing, and informed him that a perfect specimen of a Roman hand-lamp, with also a little god, beautifully carved, had been found in the same place. The learned Doctor read a paper on the inscription, which will be found *in extenso* in another page.

The Chairman said this new discovery

* See GENT. MAG., April, 1860, p. 3.

was more important than satisfactory. It complicated amazingly the question as to the position of Petriana—the difficulty hitherto having been to decide between the claims of Walton House and Old Penrith (Plumpton).

Mr. Longstaffe read a communication from the Rev. J. W. Dunn, Vicar of Warkworth, which commenced by stating that the church of that place formerly consisted of a chancel and nave, principally of the later Norman style. At the west end an Early English tower had been added, possibly some hundred years afterwards; and upon this a spire of doubtful date. During the Perpendicular era, the pointed roofs had been removed, the south front of the nave taken down, and a south aisle added, which was connected with the nave by a series of pillars upon the site of the south front, forming a graceful arcade. The walls of the nave have been raised, so as to allow of the introduction of a flat roof and of clerestory windows above the arches. Last July the structure was pronounced no longer safe for public worship, and in entering upon the restoration the Norman style was finally decided on. Under the superintendence of Mr. Dobson, the open roof had been returned to, and the unsightly accumulations upon the north and south walls removed. In lowering the walls from the height to which they had been raised, mouldings and shafts, portions of corbel courses, grotesque heads, and sometimes monumental fragments, turned up in picturesque confusion. Many of them were quite fresh and sharp, having masons' marks as distinct upon them as if they had been carved but yesterday. There was one stone, however, which surpassed all the rest for interest, namely, a portion of a rude cross of undoubted Saxon workmanship. In some excavations which became necessary in the interior of the nave, at a considerable depth, the foundations of a wall of at least four feet in thickness were discovered, many of the stones having been apparently water-rolled, and all very rudely dressed. Mr. Dunn determined to dig down on each side of the channel, to ascertain whether the foundations had any connection with the Norman building; and they soon

laid bare the angles of the east end of what appeared to be the pious toil of Ceowulf when he entered Lindisfarne in 764. Two courses of stone above the footing were quickly exposed. The masonry was rude, and more the work of a pick than of the chisel. At the south-eastern corner a huge stone lay extended to form the first or lowest course; and in it was the usual cavity for the reception of coins and documents; but the searchers had been hundreds of years too late—the hole was filled only with rubbish! The antiquity of the remains was evidenced, in the writer's opinion, by the fact that the lower courses of the Norman chancel were composed of stones which unquestionably formed part of the earlier structure, inasmuch as they were identical in shape and working with those which remained *in situ* two feet below them. Furthermore, the base courses shewed no appearance of having been chamfered; but there was a distinct divergence from the straight line in that portion which had been subjected to elemental strife for so many years.

Mr. Longstaffe also exhibited the flint implements found in the alluvial soil of the estuary of the Don at Jarrow. The ballast-heaps, forcing up the soil in waves, and producing fissures, these flints were disclosed to the light of day. It had been suggested that they were probably brought over from the Continent in ballast; but of this there was no evidence. Curiously enough, Mr. Greenwell had a similar implement, found in the estuary of the Yorkshire Don, at Thorne.

Mr. Henry Turner said the exact site of the Jarrow discovery, he had understood from what passed at the Field Club, was not known. The proof of their belonging to the alluvium was slender.

Dr. Bruce, turning to the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE of the month, read a portion of a short communication relating to a still more remarkable discovery in the "drift." In excavating and leading away the gravel at the Rotherhithe entrance of the Grand Surrey Dock in 1859, a number of clay tobacco pipes were found from 20 to 30 feet below the present surface. Now, if these pipes were used by the makers of the flint implements before the time commonly as-

signed to the creation of Adam, it would prove that the human family were much the same in those remote days as in our own.

The officers and council were then elected, viz.:—Patron, the Duke of Northumberland; President, Sir John Swinburne; Vice-Presidents, Lord Ravensworth, Sir Charles Monck, Mr. Hodgson Hinde, and

Mr. John Clayton; Treasurer, Mr. Wheatley; Secretaries, Dr. Charlton and Dr. Bruce; Council, Rev. E. H. Adamson, Rev. James Raine, and Messrs. Thomas Bell, William Dixon, William Dobson, Martin Dunn, John Fenwick, William Kell, W. H. D. Longstaffe, Robert White, William Woodman, and Edward Spoor.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

Feb. 13. At a meeting in the library, Royal Institution, PROFESSOR SIMPSON, V.-P., in the Chair, the Rev. Dr. Hannah, Trinity College, Glenalmond; Mr. David Milne Home of Milnegraden; Mr. James Reid, banker, Edinburgh; Mr. Andrew Currie, sculptor, Darnick; and Professor George J. Allman, University, Edinburgh, were admitted Fellows.

Mr. Stuart reported that by the arrangements proposed by the Council for admission to the Museum, and sanctioned by the Treasury and the Board of Manufactures, the Museum is to be open to the public, free of charge, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday, and on Thursday and Friday at a charge of sixpence.

The following papers were read:—

I. Notices of an old Gaelic Poem, written in Phonetic Orthography, by the Rev. T. Maclauchlan, F.S.A. Scot., which directed notice to the ancient mode of spelling Gaelic in the Scottish Highlands as contrasted with the Irish mode.

II. Notice of the Excavation of a Cairn at Roseisle, in a Letter from Lady Dunbar to Cosmo Innes, Esq., F.S.A. Scot.

This cairn was excavated in the course of last summer, and from the account furnished by Lady Dunbar, it appeared that after removing the stones to the depth of about nine feet, a cist was found, containing bones, and an urn of rude dark coloured clay. The cist rested on a pile of large stones in the bottom of the cairn, and the description was accompanied by sketches and measurements.

Mr. Stuart remarked on the value of such descriptions as the present, and suggested the great desirableness of accurate observations being sent to the Society of all such investigations. He added that the photographic art was an invaluable

auxiliary in such cases, and produced photographs taken by Mr. Miln of Murie, one of them showing a cist newly opened, with the arrangement of the bones and an urn, and the other a photograph of the urn itself.

III. Notes on the Antiquities of Kinross-shire. By Robert Annan, Esq., surgeon, Kinross.

The information furnished by Dr. Annan was contained in various papers, of which one was devoted to a history of the keys found at various times in Lochleven, and a discussion of the locality where Queen Mary landed on her escape from the castle. Another contained notes on the history of St. Serf's Inch, with an account of the manufactory of vellum and parchment from a remote period, at Kinness-wood, a village in Kinross-shire; and a third gave some account of the improvements of the Blairadam estate, from the curious privately printed volume prepared at the suggestion of Sir Walter Scott.

The details were minutely given, and the localities laid down, in maps prepared for the purpose, and the papers were accompanied by a donation of eight keys found in Lochleven, with other illustrative relics.

IV. Statement relative to the removal of St. Margaret's Well. By D. Laing, Esq., V.P.S.A. Scot.

Mr. Laing reported the removal of this ancient well from its unfortunate position under the North British Railway, to an appropriate spot in the Queen's Park, near the ancient well of St. David, the founder of the monastery.

Special thanks were voted to Mr. Laing for his trouble in this matter, and to Dr. Annan for his paper; and several valuable donations were announced.

YORKSHIRE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Feb. 7. The annual meeting was held in the theatre of the Museum, the Rev. CANON HARCOURT in the Chair.

The Report stated that the expenditure of the year has been so heavy as almost to exhaust the balance in the Treasurer's hands. The apparent diminution of the resources of the Society is not, however, due to any falling off in its prosperity, but simply to an extraordinary expenditure. The principal portion of this extraordinary expenditure consists of the sum of £200, paid to Mr. Wm. Bean, of Scarborough, for one-third part of his extensive collection of fossils, brought together by the unceasing activity of nearly forty years. The total number of specimens obtained is estimated by the keeper of the Museum at about 5,000—this is a low estimate. The cost of these amounts to £217 8s. 4d. The other extraordinary expenses incurred during the past year were for purposes of necessity. The beautiful ruins of St. Mary's Abbey, the greatest ornaments of our grounds, appeared to be rapidly hastening to decay; so rapidly, in fact, that, independently of its being the duty of the Society to watch with the most jealous care over the preservation of these interesting monuments of the past, considerable fears were entertained that, unless something was done to stop the progress of dilapidation, the ruins might ere long become dangerous to the visitors to the gardens. Under these circumstances, the Council requested Mr. G. Fowler Jones to inspect the ruins and report their condition. That gentleman found that in many places the mortar had been completely washed out from between the stones, and that the grass and wall-plants growing in the joints, however advantageous to the picturesque effect of the ruins, were very injurious to their stability. The roof of the hospitium and the end wall of the upper room of that building were also stated to be in an unsafe condition, and Mr. Jones recommended that the necessary repairs should be executed without loss of time. The work was accordingly performed under the superintendence of Mr.

Jones, and it is hoped that these interesting objects are now in a condition to resist the elements for many years to come. The total expense of these repairs was £41 16s. 6d.

The Council announced that they had received from Mr. Kenrick an intimation that circumstances will prevent his retaining the office of Honorary Secretary, which he has now held with so much benefit to the Society for five years. "The Council feel it unnecessary to dwell upon the high qualifications possessed by Mr. Kenrick, or the zeal which he has displayed in the discharge of the duties of his office. The Council, in proposing him as one of the vice-presidents, desire at once to mark their sense of the value of his services, and to secure for the Society the continued benefits of his advice and assistance. As, however, the circumstances under which it was considered necessary to have two honorary secretaries no longer exist, and as Mr. Noble, who is constantly resident in the immediate vicinity of the Museum, has expressed his willingness to undertake the whole of the secretarial duties, with the assistance of the Keeper of the Museum, the Council have not thought it requisite to propose a successor to Mr. Kenrick, particularly as that gentleman will still remain the Curator of Antiquities."

After the adoption of the Report, the following noblemen and gentlemen were appointed office-bearers for the next twelve months, namely:—President, the Earl of Carlisle; Vice-presidents, the Earl of Zetland (in place of the late Lord Londesborough), William Rudston Read, F.L.S., John Phillips, F.R.S., the Rev. W. V. Harcourt, F.R.S., Chas. W. Strickland, the Rev. William Hey, Thos. Allis, F.L.S., and the Rev. John Kenrick, M.A., F.S.A.; Treasurer, Wm. Gray, F.R.A.S., F.G.S.; new Members of Council, F. W. Calvert, Robert Denison, W. D. Husband, the Rev. John Lees, Wm. Procter, and the Rev. Canon Robinson; Hon. Secretary, T. S. Noble, F.R.A.S.

Correspondence of Sylvanus Urban.

[Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable, for publication, but in order that a copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.]

A VISITATION OF ARMS IN THE UNIVERSITY AND TOWN OF CAMBRIDGE.

PART I.

ARMS ON MONUMENTS AND IN STAINED GLASS IN THE TOWN CHURCHES.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH.

1. Monument.—*Isaac Barrow, M.D.*, 1616. Sab., 2 swords in saltire arg., hilts and pommels or, between 4 fleur-de-lys of the third; crest, a squirrel sejant gu., cracking a nut or.

2. Monument.—*Nicholas Waller*, of Sydney College, 1635. Arg., on bend gu. cottised sab. two dexter hands coupé of the field.

3. Monument.—*Felix*. Arms defaced; surtout, *Daye*, Per chevron or, az., three mullets counter-charged.

4. Monument.—*Susannah*, wife of *Henry Mordaunt*, of Thundersley, co. Essex, 1622. Arg., a chevron between 3 estoiles sab., imp. *Sudeley*, Arg., 3 eagles displayed in bend between 2 cottises arg.

5. Monument.—*Thomas Daye, Esq.*, 1701. *Daye*, as before; surtout, *Hatton*, Az., a chevron between 3 garbs or.

6. Monument.—*Mrs. Lucy Vernon*, 1720. Or, fretty sab., a canton gu.

7. On a fragment of an old monument now in the vestry, the arms of *Cordell*, quarterly, viz. :—

1, 4. *Cordell*, Gu., a chevron erm. between 3 griffins' heads erased arg.

2, 3. Az., a chevron between 3 lions pas., arg.; crest, a cockatrice.

8. A flat stone to *Dorothy Strange*. Two shields.

1. *Strange*, Gu., two lions pass. guard., in pale arg.

2. — imp. —, A bend between 2 mullets; crest, two hands clasped issuing from clouds.

9. A flat stone to *Richard Bassett, Esq.*, of Fledboro', co. Notts, 1702.

1, 4. *Basset*, Or, 3 piles gu., a canton erm.

2, 3. *Pigot*, Sab., 3 pickaxes arg.

Crest, a boar's head barwise coupé.

On the altar-plate are these arms :—

A fess between 2 cottises wavy; imp. 3 garbs, 2, 1.

Achievements :—

1, 2. Each, (*Craske*?), Sab., a chevron between 3 fleurs-de-lys or, on a chief gu. as many leopards' faces jessant-lys of the second; surtout, Az., a lion ramp. arg.

3. — Arg., a saltire engrailed between 4 escallops sab.; imp. *Marshall*, Paly of 6, arg. az.; on chief or 3 lions' heads erased sab.

4, 5. To *Dr. Chafey*, Master of Sidney College. Each, Per pale, gu., az., a griffin seg. arg.; on chief erm. 3 masles of the second; surtout, Gu., 4 mullets, 2, 2, or, a canton erm.

Cole mentions the following arms in the windows of an old house in this parish now destroyed.

1. *France* and *England* quarterly.

2. *See of Ely*, imp. *Bp. Gooderich*.

1, 4. *Gooderich*, Arg, on fess gu., between 3 lions pass. guard. sab., a fleur-de-lys between 2 crescents or.

2, 3. — Arg., on chevron eng., between 3 trefoils slipt sab., 3 crescents or.

ST. ANDREW THE GREAT.

In the east window are the following arms in stained glass :—

1. *The Royal Arms*.

2. *Christ's College*.

3. *Emmanuel College.*

4. *See of Ely.*

5. *Deanery of Ely*, Gu., 3 keys erect or.

Arms on the monuments:—

1. *Captain Cook*, the circumnavigator. Sab., a sphere or between 2 mullets in pale arg.

2. *James Hobson, Gent.*, 1676. Or, on fess between 2 chevrons sab. 3 billets arg.; crest, a lion's head erased or, issuing from a crown checky or sab.

3. *Henry Cornwall, LL.D.*, 1699. Arg., a lion ramp. gu. crowned or, border eng. sab. besanty.

4. *Isaac Alleyn*, 1661. Sab., a cross potent or; crest, a demi-lion ramp. holding a ladder.

5. *Richard Humphrey*, 1659. Gu., on a cross bottoné or 4 pellets; crest, a harpy or.

6. *Thomas Fairmeadow, M.A.*, Fellow of Christ's College, and rector of Anstey, co. Herts, 1711. Gu., 3 trefoils alipt or, a border eng. arg.

7. *Daniel Yate, M.A.*, Fellow of Emmanuel College, 1676. Arg., a fess between 3 gates sab.; crest, on a ducal coronet a goat's head.

8. *George Fowler*, 1775. Erminois, on a canton gu. an owl arg.

9. *Dionysius Shales*, 1718. Gu., 6 escallops arg., 3, 2, 1, imp. a bend between 6 martlets.

10. *Thomas Wiseman*, alderman, mayor in 1764. Sab., chevron erm. between 3 coronels arg.; imp. *Butler*, Az., a chevron between 3 covered cups or.

11. — *Wolryche*. Az., a chevron between 3 swans arg.

12. *Rev. William Boys*, 1777. Erm., 2 bars gu., a bend or; crest, a lion's face.

13. *John Bernard, Gent.* Arg., a bear salient sab., muzzled or.

14. *Edward Osborne*, 1668. Arg., on bend, between 2 lions ramp. sab., 3 dolphins embowed or; crest, a wolf's head erased or.

Cole mentions the following achievements in the old church:—

1. *Wiseman*, imp. Or, 3 chevrons gu.

2. *Rose*, Or, on chevron sab. 3 water-bougets of the field; imp. *South*, Az., on fess between 6 billets arg. a chaplet vert.

JOHN H. SPERLING.

Wicken Bonant Rectory,
January, 1860.

THE USEFULNESS OF HERALDRY.

MR. URBAN,—As an admirer of the ancient and noble science of heraldry, I was much pleased with the review of Miss Millington's work on its "History, Poetry, and Romance" in your January number. I think, however, that a wider sphere of usefulness may be claimed for heraldry than your reviewer has conceded, for it may, if rightly understood, be made to determine the age of buildings, as well as the genealogies of their builders.

Every herald knows that certain forms of shields are peculiar to certain reigns, and though it may admit of some question whether, as stated by one author, they owe their shape before the twelfth century to that of the arches of the windows, yet in the inverted shields I have traced the resemblance, from the kite-shaped shield of the Conquest to the fanciful one of the

Tudor period. No doubt Gwillim in his shields has in the early forms followed the old painters in their representations; no great dependence, if any, should therefore be placed on him. But in Gough's "Sepulchral Monuments" we stand on sure ground, his figures having been taken from existing effigies; and on these alone we may depend for the guide which heraldry affords as an authentic evidence of the age of a building or monument, and this evidence may even be extended to furniture, &c.

Thus I have often ascertained the date of a building where the charge was obliterated, by noticing the shape of the shield which remained on some tower or gateway, the only memorial of its former grandeur.

I am, &c.,

Feb. 11, 1860.

E. G. R.

WALTHAM ABBEY CHURCH.

WE are indebted to our old friend and correspondent, Sir Henry Ellis, for the following important communication bearing on the date of Waltham Abbey Church. It proves that extensive works were being carried on there in the time of Henry II., and as this does not agree with the date of the choir, of which we know the time of consecration, it appears to follow that it must belong to the nave; and such a quantity of stone could not have been required for so small a portion of the church as some of the clerestory windows only, which is all that Mr. Freeman would assign to this period.

MR. URBAN,—You will probably be pleased to know that upon the Chancellor's Roll of the 25th Hen. II., preserved in the MS. Department of the British Museum, there is an entry,—

"Pro petra attrahenda ad operat. Ecclesiæ de Waltham, c. & xxx^{li}. xiii^s. iiij^d. per br. Regis."

I consider this, if only from the largeness of the sum, decisive in regard to the assignment of the building of the nave to King Henry II. The greatness of the charge^a for the mere carriage of the stone, renders it not improbable that Normandy might have been the place whence it was brought. The charge, you will observe, is for bringing the stone only.

In a previous year, in a roll of the 19th Henry II., there is an entry relating to repairs and buildings at the Castle of Berkhamstead, which shews in a similar manner the distinct services for which the money was paid, viz. :—

"In operat. Castelli de Berchamesteda, et domorum, et granarii et pontium Castelli, lx^{li}. xvj^d. et liberat. Milet. et Servient. ejusdem Castelli xxxix^{li}. iij^s. iiij^d. per brev. Regis."

24, *Bedford-square*,
March 15.

I am, &c.,
HENRY ELLIS.

ST. THOMAS OF CANTERBURY AND NORTHAMPTON CASTLE.

MR. URBAN,—Now that mediæval domestic architecture is deservedly drawing to itself so much attention, I think it will be well for all students of mediæval literature carefully to note any passages they may come across which may throw light upon it. Incidental evidence upon any matter has always a special value of its own.

I have lately had occasion to re-peruse the contemporary Lives of St. Thomas of Canterbury, which contain a good deal of information as to two buildings of the Norman period, the Archbishop's Palace at Canterbury and the King's Castle at Northampton. Everything belonging to Canterbury I look on as so exclusively the province of Dr. Stanley that

^a Equal to at least 2,000*l*. of our money.—ED.

I will not say a word about the Archbishop's Palace, while anything to do with Northampton has a special interest for me from very old associations.

Northampton Castle may be said to be quite destroyed. At least there are merely some outer walls left, presenting no architectural features. The buildings which St. Thomas must have found there have altogether vanished.

The biographers, as might be expected, give no formal account of the Castle, but their narrative involves the incidental mention of most of the chief apartments. We make out a gate, a hall, a chapel, two chambers at the least, one of them over the other. The lower one was on the level of the hall. The hall itself was on the ground-floor, as it could be approached on horseback. I think we may infer from this that the Castle, as it then stood, was not one of the early Norman square towers, but a building of greater size, more analogous to that of Oakham. If so, it must have been quite a new building in 1164, and we may fairly conclude that Henry as King and Thomas as Chancellor had themselves had a hand in its erection.

St. Thomas had his own lodging in the Monastery of St. Andrew, which, like the other religious houses at Northampton, is now completely destroyed. From thence he rode to the Castle, accompanied by Herbert of Bosham and William Fitz-Stephen, and having his cross carried before him by Alexander the Welshman^a. He rode through the gate of the castle, and got off his horse at the door of the hall^b. He there took the cross into his own hands, and was met by the Bishops. Through the hall he passed into another apartment, accompanied by William and Herbert^c. This apartment, which is called *camera*^d, *domus inferior*^e, and *domus ulterior*^f, would seem to have been the usual place for private audiences of the King^g, whom St. Thomas probably expected to find there. Henry, however, not wishing to meet the Archbishop, had gone thence, and was in another upper room. They therefore did not meet^h, but messages went

^a Will. Fitz-St. ap. Giles, i. 225. Roger of Pontigny (i. 136) makes Thomas carry his own cross, but the authority of William and Herbert (vii. 143), who were present, is higher.

^b *Appropinquante itaque eo ad castellum . . . portæ patuerant . . . Ad januam igitur regis equo desiliens, . . . aulam ingressus pertransiit et in ulteriorem domum pervenit.* Rog. Pont. i. 136. The different parts are here well marked.

^c Will.-Fitz-St. i. 226.

^d In *cameram* se recepit. Id. i. 225.

^e Quum aliqui de *cœnaculo*, in quo rex erat, ad *inferiorem domum* in quâ nos eramus descendisset. Herb. vii. 145.

^f Roger, u. s.

^g At least, if this be the *camera* (Will. Fitz-St. i. 218) where Thomas saw the King on the Wednesday before. So Alan. i. 346, *Intraturus cameram Regis*.

^h Rex enim et archiepiscopus seorsum et non in uno loco constituti erant; mediatoresque verbi inter eos erant episcopi, qui frequenter huc illucque discurrebant. Rog. Pont. i. 138.

to and fro between them. The room in which the King was is called by Alan "conclavis ulterior¹;" while William Fitz-Stephen speaks of it as being "introrsus^k." From this one might have thought that it was a third apartment on the ground-floor, but it is clear from Herbert's more minute account^l that it was an upper chamber, and that the "running to and fro" of the Bishops mentioned by Roger, was in truth performed up and down stairs. On leaving the castle, Thomas passed again from the *domus interior*^m, through the hallⁿ, mounted his horse at the door^o, and rode again through the gate^p into the streets and back to St. Andrew's.

These notices would certainly make us think that Northampton Castle contained a greater number of rooms than the allowance given to a "King's house" in the first volume of the "Domestic Architecture" (p. 5), namely, a cellar below and a "solar" or bedroom over it. The "coenaculum" in which the King remained may very likely have been the King's bedroom, but the "camera" or "domus inferior" where the Archbishop entered was surely not a cellar. And I think it is clear that there must have been an internal staircase between the two. There is not a word to imply that the Bishops and Earls who ran to and fro had every time to run into the hall or out of doors. At the same time there is something alarming in the picture of such dignitaries running repeatedly up and down a newel staircase. Oakham Castle, according to one of the documents quoted by Mr. Hartshorne (Arch. Journ. v. 139), contained "one hall, four chambers, one kitchen;" that of Northampton may very well have had as many.

The Chapel is only mentioned once, by Roger of Pontigny (i. 132), in describing the interview between Henry and Thomas on the previous Wednesday. Roger says:—

"Facto mane venit ad curiam, capellamque ingressus ubi Rex missam auditurus advenerat; eum cum debito honore salutavit. Sedensque juxta Regem humiliter et reverenter ei suggestit Abnuit illico Rex. . . . Confestim itaque post missam jubet Rex."

¹ Audiens autem Rex Archiepiscopum armatum venire, . . . citius recessit in conclavem ulteriorem, i. 346. "Armatus" means with the cross. "Conclavis" is Alan's Latin (or Dr. Giles's), not mine.

^k i. 230.

^l One passage I have already quoted. Also, "Rex autem, qui in *conaculo* seorsum" (vii. 193), and more distinctly, "Quum vero semel aliqui aulicorum . . . de sæpe jam dicto *conaculo in magno impetu descendissent*" (vii. 145), and "Rege cum paucis remanente et universis quotquot erant de *conaculo ad domum inferiorem*, in quâ nos eramus, *descendentibus*" (vii. 197).

^m Extra *domum interiorem*, donec aulam intraremus (vii. 198). Perhaps *interiorem* may be a bit of Dr. Giles' editing for *inferiorem*.

ⁿ Herb. loc. cit. Rog. i. 192.

^o Ascenso equo ad portam castelli pervenit. Rog. ib.

^p Venienti ad ulteriorem portam. Al. i. 399. Cf. Will. Fitz-St. i. 236. Herb. vii. 148.

This reads as if Thomas found the King at mass, and as if King and Archbishop sat and talked together while mass was going on. The account given by William Fitz-Stephen is rather different:—

“*Archiepiscopus ad curiam venit, ad castrum Regis; in cameram primam intro-
missus sedit Regem exspectans, qui tunc missam audiebat: cui venienti venerabiliter
assurgens, &c.*” (i. 218.)

This certainly describes a more decorous state of things; the Archbishop, who had already heard mass at St. Andrew's, waits in the “camera prima,” till the King comes out of the Chapel, and then begins to talk. I tried to reconcile the two by supposing that the room, as in so many cases, opened into the Chapel, so that “capellam ingressus” and “in cameram intromissus” would mean much the same thing, but one can hardly reconcile the two statements as to talking during mass or after mass. As to their respective authority, William was at Northampton, but was doubtless not present at this private interview; Roger of course was not there, but his information throughout must have been derived from Thomas himself, so I have always looked on his life as coming most nearly to an autobiography. Besides, his account of their talk has a very natural air, and agrees with that of the earliest biographer Garnier, (p. 52, ed. Hippeau.)

If the “camera prima” of William—a phrase which surely implies several chambers—be that in which Thomas sat on the following Tuesday, I think we may infer that it stood between the hall and the chapel. Very possibly both it and the “coenaculum” above may have opened into the chapel.

Another passage in William Fitz-Stephen throws light on a question of French domestic architecture in that age. Your readers probably remember a curious note in the “Glossary of Architecture” (art. Glazing) shewing how long glass was looked at as furniture, taken in and out of the windows, and looked on as part of the personal estate and not of the freehold. In illustration of this, when Herbert of Bosham has that wonderful dialogue with King Henry recorded by William (i. 266), among the bad customs in the domain of the King of the French he counts this:—

“*Item obeunte Episcopo, bona domûs, æs, omnia mobilia, etiam fenestræ et ostia exportantur, et Regis fiunt.*”

This seems to me to imply a window glazed, but so glazed that the glass was not a fixture.

I have one more illustration to draw, though on a point not bearing on domestic architecture. You doubtless remember that most curious drawing of Wilars de Honecort, of the taming of the lion, brought about by beating little dogs before him. This custom is twice spoken of by the biographers of St. Thomas. The Archbishop did not excommunicate the King himself, but only certain of his Bishops and Barons by way of warning:—

“*Sic nimirum ante leonem catuli aliquando verberantur.*” (Will. Fitz-St. i. 259.)

So the anonymous Lambeth biographer (ii. 109):—

“Dignè demum ab Ecclesiâ per anathema cum ceteris Regis consiliariis ejecti sunt, ut catulis ita coram leone castigatis deferberet ira leonis et qui deviârat in consulto calor et ætatis terrore victus rediret ad viam sanitatis et salutis.” [The text is that of Dr. Giles.]

I do not know whether any account of Northampton Castle exists. If there is any, it would be well to compare it with these incidental notices.

I am, &c.,

EDWARD A. FREEMAN.

Lanrumney, Cardiff, March 15, 1860.

. SYLVANUS URBAN is very glad to receive this communication from Mr. Freeman, and hopes that other friends will be induced to follow his example, and especially Canon Stanley, as Mr. Freeman suggests. The twelfth century was a period of such rapid progress, that perhaps the difference between the beginning and the latter part of it may be sufficient to explain the variation between Mr. Hudson Turner's statement and Mr. Freeman's quotations, the number of chambers in the King's palace in 1164 is very likely to have been greater than it had been fifty years before. The upper and lower chambers probably both opened into the chapel, as Mr. Freeman suggests. *Conclavis* may mean a vaulted chamber; the word *cellar* is often used for the lower chamber, as distinguished from the *solar*, or upper chamber, and does not mean that it was merely a cellar in the modern sense of the word. The staircase may very probably have been straight, either in the thickness of the wall sloping up from one corner to the other, as at Bamborough, or of wood against the wall, as in the hall of the Fettiplaces at Childrey, and not at all necessarily a newel, or winding staircase.

A SECOND NOTE ON CHALKHILL.

MR. URBAN,—Since writing my note about Chalkhill I have met with some additional particulars, which, although not identifying the Coroner with the Poet, unfold some facts relative to his position and family connexions that may tend to elucidate this question. The source from which I glean these particulars is a series of documents in the State Paper Office¹. The first, evidently written by the same hand that wrote the documents among the County Records, is addressed to the “Erle of Salisburie, Lord High Treasurer of England;” it is “The humble petition of *Ion Chalkhill*”, in the behalff of the brothers and sisters of Sara Venables, deceased, a great parte of whose goods

beinge gyven to displaced ministers, remane in your Honor's disposition to be distributed.” The will to which this petition relates is very curious, and, as illustrative of the age, would be worth printing. To each of her brothers and sisters, Sara Venables, “widdow of Richard Venables, late citizen and merchant-taylor of London,” leaves a piece of household plate; and to each of her nephews and nieces five pounds a-piece; “vnto my sister, *Martha Chalkhill*, my three white bowles of silver, and unto everie one of her children, which I take to be fyve, the some of ffyve poundes.” After numerous legacies, ranging from eight shillings to one hundred pounds, the bulk of her property is thus disposed of:—

¹ Domestic Series, vol. xxxvii. No. 113, i. to vii.

² Not in any of the documents written *John Chalkhill*, as printed in the Calendar. The dates of the papers are about 1608.

³ The “good and doubtful estate” thus given to displaced ministers appears to have amounted to between three and four thousand pounds.

"My will is that a great care be had for the distributinge and disposeince therof, according to the trewe meaninge of this my will, which is, that it shold be distributed vnto, and amongst, such poore ministers, as are or shall be, put from their places and livinges, which I see are grevously distressed; by such portions as the necessitie or charge of children of them shall require, according to the descretion of myne executors, vnto the releefe of which poore ministers, I give and bequeathe all my goodes and debts unbequeathed. The distribution of which I will, shalbe for the benefitte and releefe of anie of distressed ministers within the realme of England; but for the some, or porcion therof, which anie shall receive, I referre the same to the discretion of myne executors to consider of their needes. Moreover my will is, that all that I have left thus to be distributed, shall not be done att one instant or in one yere, but my will and minde is, that the same distribucion shalbe made yerlie, by ffyve hundreth poundes in the yere, so longe as the same will laste; whereby I hope that it will do them the more good."

The executors were Mr. Anthonie Wotton, minister; Mr. Edward Buckland, minister; Mr. John Slaney, her brother-in-law, and Mr. Robert Bateman. In the event of the death of either of them she appoints Mr. Stephen Edgerton and Mr. Edward Snape, minister, their successors; and as "overseers" to her will she appoints her "verie good friendes Mr. Barron Savill and Sir Thomas Middleton, Knt.," leaving to each of them a piece of plate. Mrs. Venables appears to have experienced some twinges of conscience at behaving so shabbily to her own kin. "I know," she says, "I have not satisfied the world in this that I have done, nether had I anie great respect so to do!"

This singular will was published "at the Gyld Hall in London, with much ostentacion, before divers aldermen, and manie straungers, who gave countenance to the same;" but it coming to the knowledge of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Treasurer and the Privy Council, orders were given to stay the probate, and a bill was exhibited in the Exchequer to which the brothers and sisters of Sara Venables were parties. Their names are given in a document, written by Ion Chalkhill, as William Browne, Thomas Browne, John Browne, Margaret Gar-

diner, Mary Maunsell, and Martha Chalkhill; and he adds,—

"Ion Chalkhill, who maryed Martha, one of the sisters, was by Mr. Attornie Generall apoynted and commaunded in the behalfe of the brothers and sisters, to followe the bill exhibited in the Exchequer Chamber, who accordinglie hath prosecuted the same for the space of one whole yere, at the costs and charges of the said brothers and sisters, and to the much losse and hindrance of the said Ion."

Chalkhill was worried for several years respecting the issue of this suit. The legacy to displaced ministers, being illegal, was forfeited to the King, and his Majesty appears to have been more satisfied with the law than with the equity of the case. It was certainly hard to move my Lord Treasurer to a decision, and petition after petition was presented by Chalkhill without effect. In one he gives expression to his worn-out hope by earnestly praying for a "finale determinacon, be it how so ever." Others were looking out for the confiscated legacy. The Earl of Essex wrote to Salisbury in behalf of a Mr. Vaughan, "who," he writes, "is no puritan," for a contribution out of the money bequeathed by Mrs. Venables to poor ministers, which, he adds, "the late Treasurer had intended to divert to the king¹." We catch an illustration of the character of the time in the complaint of Chalkhill, that the executors had charged him that he "did apeare a Skott to begg the said legacie, the which was utterlie vntrewe, and not so muche as thoughte one. But trewe it is, upon report deliuered by the executors, that it was intended to be begged by a Skotishman."

We gather, therefore, from the foregoing details, that Ion or Ivon Chalkhill married a Martha Browne, by whom he had five children; that he moved in good society; and from being chosen by the Attorney-General solicitor to the family, we have a further assurance that he was a scholar, a gentleman, and a man well known.—I am, &c.

F. SOMNER MERRYWEATHER.

Colney Hatch.

¹ State Papers, Domestic Series, vol. xlv. No. 147, dated June 25, 1609.

A VISIT TO LITTLE DUNMOW—THE FITZWALTER MONUMENTS.

MR. URBAN,—I recently visited the church of Little Dunmow, in Essex, which once formed part of its far-famed priory; my object was more particularly to inspect the monuments of the Fitzwalter family, to which such extreme antiquity has been generally attributed.

From what remains of Dunmow Priory, it is evident that the existing edifice was formerly the eastern portion of the south aisle, extending from the southern transept to its termination. The north side of the present church consists of a series of Norman pillars, &c., of late date, with the wall built up between them; and at the outside of the present north-eastern angle commences a Norman arcade, with intersecting arches, which formerly ran round the now destroyed choir.

The eastern window, and those on the south side, are filled with very beautiful Decorated tracery. In the interior, the fine old screen, which is described in the "Graphic Illustrator" as being *in situ* in 1834, has been taken to pieces, and has been worked up into the open pews which fill the church. The monuments also have been disturbed; that belonging to the Lord Fitzwalter and his lady no longer faces the monument of the Maid Marian, as she is called, but is placed close to the western entrance of the church. The tomb of Matilda Fitzwalter, the Maid Marian of Robin Hood celebrity, has not been disturbed, but still remains between two of the Norman pillars on the north side. I fear this lady must give up her claim to having been the friend of the gallant outlaw, and be satisfied with the more probable and less questionable position of a daughter of the noble family of Fitzwalter, who lived certainly not earlier than the time of Henry IV. Her effigy is of alabaster, and of late workmanship; and to say nothing of her costume, which declares its own period, the fact of the neck being encircled with a collar of SS., an ornament which is not found on monument or sepulchral brass

prior to the reign of Henry IV^a., compels us, notwithstanding the chartulary of the abbey, to acquit King John of her death. I am aware of advancing upon dangerous ground here, for the ancient sexton, while relating the time-worn legend of her death, which may be found *in extenso* in Weaver's "Funeral Monuments," pointed to the remains of paint or discoloration of the alabaster, which afforded data that none but a confirmed sceptic on the matter could have disputed, and said, "You zee, Zur, this here lady was pisoned by King Jan; and don't you zee where the *martification* run down from the poor dear young lady's bussum, right through the pillaws, where she was pisoned."

Opposite to this monument is the celebrated conjugal chair, and near to it a dos-d'ane-shaped stone coffin, the supposed gravestone of the Lady Juga, who founded the priory in 1104.

We now turned to the western end of the church, to inspect the tomb said to be commemorative of William Fitzwalter, who died in 1198, and was buried with one of his wives in the middle of the original choir. But, alas, for our disappointment! The fan-shaped elbow-pieces, and other details of the warrior's armour give a date late in the fifteenth century.

There were scattered about a few encaustic tiles, but desolation seemed to have marked the church and place as its own; and when we left the venerable building, it was with feelings not altogether unallied to those which Prior Geoffry Scheter, William Grey, and nine other monks must have experienced after resigning for ever their fair and holy abode by a deed, "Dat. in Domo nostra Capitulari Quarto die mensis Julii, Anno Domini Millesimo Quingentesimo Trigesimo quarto."

C. S.

^a One earlier instance of its use is recorded (that of the monument of Sir Thomas Burton, who died in 1382,) by Mr. Boutell (Monumental Brasses and Slabs, p. 55), and by Mr. Foss, in his paper on the Collar of SS. in *Archæologia Cantiana*, vol. i. p. 81. See *Gen. Mag.*, Sept. 1859, p. 241.—ED.

HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

A Description of All Souls' Church, and Parochial Burial-ground, Haley Hill, Halifax. Founded by EDWARD AKROYD, Esq. Small 4to., 36 pp. (Halifax: Whitby and Booth.)—The country is deeply indebted to Mr. Akroyd for the noble example he has here set, and it is one which we trust will find many followers before many years are over. If we are not much mistaken, the true Christian spirit of the Middle Ages is rapidly reviving among us in every way, and our "cotton lords" will shew that they are worthy of the name of Englishmen, and worthy to be successors to the great feudal lords of other days. The spirit of Christianity, and of true earnest national pride, of having something worthy to be proud of, has been too long dormant, and the swarming masses have been allowed to remain in ignorance and infidelity. But the spirit of emulation which distinguishes the English character, if wisely directed, may yet recover the lost ground. If the great feudal lords could vie with each other who could build the finest church, who could best shew his zeal for the honour of the Almighty, so can and will the "cotton lords" when the right spirit is once roused among them.

Fortunately, those trammels of the law which have long impeded the progress of Christianity among us from a mistaken dread of Popery, have been so far loosened that it is now again legal for a rich man to do as his ancestors did before him, to build and endow a church, and make it a family living, so that he is no longer deterred by any sense of injustice towards his family. A man who has realized a large fortune by his industry, very commonly and very naturally wishes to perpetuate his name and memory, and to become the founder of a great family. He cannot do this better or more effectually than by following the example of Mr. Akroyd, by employing the first architect of the day, placing no restrictions upon

him, and allowing him to employ the best hands for all parts of the work. Such a monument as this will stand for centuries to the memory of a great man, who has set a notable example to his fellows: and may one of the family of Akroyd never be wanting either as patron or incumbent!

We do not know to whom we are indebted for the description of the noble pile, which has been sent to us, but it is carefully and creditably done, and free from that bombast and adulation which may sometimes be observed in such works. It is a plain and simple narrative of facts, and a careful description of all parts of the work. The preliminary observations on the choice of a style are sensible, and well put together, giving in a few sentences the whole gist of the matter. We are particularly struck with the unassuming modesty of the various inscriptions recording the names of the founder and friends who have assisted him; we gather from them that he carries with him in his good work the cordial concurrence of his family and friends; but not a word of ostentation or display is allowed to appear in any part of the sacred edifice:—

"In a foliated border round the south of the Founder's Chapel, is this inscription, in encaustic tile letters:—'To the Honour of God, the holy, blessed, and glorious Trinity. This Church was founded by Edward Akroyd, merchant and manufacturer, A.D. 1859.' The chapel is laid with black, red, chocolate, and encaustic tiles, with the arms of the Founder in the centre.

"On a brass plate under the window is the inscription:—'To the Honour of God, the Gift of Elizabeth Akroyd, the wife of the Founder, A.D. 1859.'

Under other windows in like manner we have:—

"In Memory of Sarah Akroyd, the Mother of the Founder, who died July 25, 1852. The gift of her Daughters, sisters of the Founder. A.D. 1859."

"Elizabeth Buckley, Sister of the Founder, the Gift of Thomas Buckley, M.A., her hus-

band ; Martha Akroyd ; Henry Akroyd, Samuel Wright Akroyd, George Bolland Akroyd, Brothers of the Founder."

The same excellent spirit is caught by those about them :—

"On a brass plate under the window is the inscription,—'To the Honour of God. This Window was erected by the Managers, Clerks, and Work-people in the employment of the firm of James Akroyd and Son, as a mark of respect to the head of the firm, the Founder of this Church, A.D. 1859.'"

"This window is the gift of the parishioners of Hale Hill. The inscription on a brass plate under the window is as follows :—'To the Honour of God. This Window was erected by the Parishioners. A.D. 1859.'"

Four other windows are the gift of individuals whose names are recorded in the same simple manner, and one is the gift of the incumbent, Charles Richard Holmes, M.A., in memory of his father (?) or brother (?) Joseph Holmes, D.D.

How infinitely superior is this mode of decorating God's house to the vile pagan tombs of black and white marble with which Westminster Abbey is disfigured ! and how many noble families might take a lesson in good taste from the family and friends of the Christian "merchant and manufacturer !"

The spirit shewn in this work appears to us so much more important than any mere details of it, that we make no apology for dwelling upon this point in preference to the other. The design is one of Mr. Scott's usual style, and the church might pass for one of the time of Edward I., which is no slight praise ; it is handsome, lofty, and well proportioned, with a fine tower and spire, placed at the north-west corner. The internal decorations are all of the richest character, and in harmony with the style of the building.

"The plan of the church is cruciform : it comprises nave with aisles terminated eastward by transepts, and chancel with chapels on the north and south sides. The tower and spire are at the north-west angle, and there is a vestry or sacristy at the north-east corner. The length of the nave is 87 ft. 6 in., the width 54 ft. ; the length of the transepts is 22 ft. 6 in., the width 18 ft. 9 in. ; the

length of the chapels is 15 ft., the width 17 ft. ; the length of the chancel is 37 ft. 6 in., the width 24 ft. 3 in. ; the height from the floor of the nave to the ridge of the roof is 65 ft. The nave is divided from its aisles and from the transepts by a bold arcade of five bays on either side, supported by piers quadruple on plan, with moulded bases and carved capitals. The mouldings of the arches are very bold, and in the spandrels are medallions with sculpture."

We regret that an engraving of the plan is not supplied. Nearly the whole of the windows are filled with painted glass by Hardman, Clayton and Bell, and Wailes. The painted decorations by Clayton and Bell ; the metal-work by Hardman and Skidmore ; tiles by Minton ; wood-carving by Rattee and Kelt of Cambridge ; the stone sculpture and carving under the direction of J. B. Philip of London. These names are sufficient to shew that the best hands the country can produce have been employed in each department, and the result is eminently satisfactory. The Burial-ground, "although detached, has been provided by Mr. Akroyd as a churchyard to All Souls' Church," and consecrated by the bishop of the diocese. It contains a mortuary chapel, as was required by its being separate from the church, but not two, separated by a gateway, as in those now common abominations called cemetery chapels, where it is considered necessary, "according to Act of Parliament," to separate the dead in Christ into two classes, and to provide two chapels, one for members of the Church, the other, we suppose, for "Jews, Turks, Infidels, and Hereticks." If they are fellow-Christians separated in life by a difference of opinion on minor points of ritual or discipline, why should they be separated in death ? why should the wisdom of Parliament provide for the perpetuation of schism ? why should we depart from the old principle of our parochial churchyards, that all fellow parishioners should be buried side by side in the same ground, and all minor differences of opinion in life be buried in oblivion ? Mr. Akroyd has shewn the spirit of a true Christian gentleman in every part of this good work. For a minute description of

all the particulars, we must refer our readers to the work before us.

Emblems of Saints: by which they are Distinguished in Works of Art. In Two Parts. By F. C. HUSENBETH, D.D. Second edition. (Longman and Co.)—We are glad to notice the appearance of the second edition of this interesting handbook, which is much extended and improved. Its usefulness as a guide to the identification of subjects met with by the church tourist and the inspector of picture-galleries is obvious.

Numerous additional names and emblems have been added; and another interesting feature of the work is the list of armorial bearings assigned to various saints in times past, and now, we believe, for the first time published.

Brief Sketches of the Parishes of Booterstown and Donnybrook, in the county of Dublin; with an Appendix, containing Notes and Annals. By the Rev. BEAVER H. BLACKER, A.M., Incumbent of Booterstown. 12mo., 104 pp. (Dublin: Herbert.)—This little volume is very creditable to its author, and contains all the information that could be expected or desired respecting the places to which it relates, which are villages in the suburbs of Dublin. The information is given in a concise, unpretending form, without any verbage or makeweight. The addition of the Annals, or chronological table of all the events known in connection with these parishes, greatly increases the value of the volume, and is an excellent example for other parochial historians. Such a table enables the student of history at once to pick out any facts of importance to him. The places are chiefly known to English readers as the site of Donnybrook fair, which we see dates as far back as 1204, when King John granted a license for an eight-day fair to the Corporation of Dublin. There are four churches in the two parishes, the oldest of which is of the time of Queen Anne, built and supported by the Government for the use of the garrison, and, of course, as ugly as possible, ugliness being a *sine qua non* for all Govern-

ment buildings, especially in Ireland for a Protestant church. Of the others, one has been built within the last few years, by Mr. Sidney Herbert, and affords a striking contrast to the meanness of the Government church. It is a handsome structure in the Norman style of architecture, a conspicuous object on the railway from Dublin to Wicklow. Another is in the Perpendicular style, built by the Earl of Pembroke in 1824, and is not so satisfactory, but marvellously good for the time when it was built. Mr. Sidney Herbert is the chief landed proprietor of the district, and is the successor to the Fitzwilliam family, who held the property in the fourteenth century.

A History, Military and Municipal, of the Ancient Borough of Devizes; and, subordinately, of the entire Hundred of Potterne and Cannings, in which it is included. (London: Longmans. Devizes: Henry Bull.)—This bulky volume of six hundred pages is a storehouse of Wiltshire history, genealogy, and biography, not very artistically put together, but still worth perusal, especially by local readers. The contests for the representation of Wiltshire, the proceedings of the Deptford Club, of Lord Shelburne's Reform Association, the courtesies exchanged between John Benett and Orator Hunt, as well as every minute event in the modern history of the town, are told at more than sufficient length, while the early part is too scanty; but the period of the Civil War, with the siege of Devizes, is illustrated by many hitherto unpublished documents, mainly communicated by the Rev. E. Wilton, of West Lavington; and we have read with interest the history of Col. Thomas Hunt, the ancestor of the demagogue, who was a staunch royalist, and escaped, on the night before his intended execution, from Ilchester gaol, where his descendant afterwards passed so long a period of imprisonment. The book is illustrated by a variety of plates and woodcuts, of various degrees of merit.

The Roman Antiquities of Inveresk. By D. M. MOIR. (Blackwoods.)—This is a

The Proposed Revision of the Book of Common Prayer Considered. By the Rev. THOMAS LATHBURY, M.A. (J. H. and Jas. Parker.)—Mr. Lathbury, as is well known, is the author of a "History of the Book of Common Prayer," he has therefore the great advantage over many disputants on this subject that he does not now approach it for the first time. He shews from history what have been the aims of former clamourers for revision; demonstrates the fallacy of the notion that "tender consciences" are to be reconciled by any concessions whatever to the communion that they have once forsaken; and he conclusively proves that the assertions of the Ebury petition are altogether untenable, and not to be countenanced by any sincere member of the Church.

A Rural Pastor's Address to his Flock on Lord Ebury's Petition for a Revision of the Prayer-book. By the Rev. E. J. EVERARD, Rector of Didmarton. (J. H. and Jas. Parker.)—Mr. Everard points out that the party which now seeks a revision of the Prayer-book is the lineal representative of those who overthrew the Church first, and the State afterwards, in the seventeenth century. He anticipates like evils now from their proceedings, if unchecked; and if revision were needed, which he does not concede, he maintains that the only constitutional course of proceeding would be an address to the Queen from both Houses of Convocation, not an appeal to Parliament by laymen and "spiritual agitators."

Revivalism brought to the Test of Holy Scripture. By the Rev. ARCHIBALD WEIR, B.A., Trinity College, Oxford. (J. H. and James Parker.)—Revivalist meetings have been likened to the wonders of the day of Pentecost. The profane assertion is thus disposed of in a very few lines by Mr. Weir: "At Jerusalem the multitude was gathered together because something extraordinary *had* happened; a revivalist meeting is convened in expectation that something extraordinary *will* happen."

The Development of the Associative Principle during the Middle Ages: Three Lectures read before the Members and Patrons of the Huddersfield Early Closing Association, during the Winter of 1856, '57, and '58, by CHRISTOPHER BARKER. Published by Request. (Longmans.)—We have noticed in another page the practical recognition by a great manufacturer that he has succeeded to the duties as well as the property and influence of the feudal lord. This is a cheering feature in our time, and equally so is the fact, which the pretty little volume before us discloses, that in the very centre of the manufacturing district, audiences could be found to attend to Lectures on the Economy of Monastic Life; Trade Guilds; and Military Brotherhoods. Such interest in the past evinced by toiling young men of the present day proves conclusively that steam, and iron, and greed of riches are not destined as yet to carry the whole world along with them. The Lectures, of course, are not offered as finished productions, but they give a sufficiently full account of the various matters treated on. We observe a healthy tone of feeling throughout, and we trust that this is not the last course that Mr. Barker may deliver.

Memorials of Workers. By GEORGE GODWIN, F.R.S. (Hardwicke, Piccadilly.)—A lecture delivered at the Architectural Museum, South Kensington, to working men, with the laudable desire of making "the past encourage the present," passes in review Bernard Palissy, Quintin Matsys, George Stephenson, Watt, Wedgwood, Chantrey, and a host of other honoured names, and draws from their struggles and triumphs the comfortable moral that usefulness, and consequent happiness, is within the reach of all who will labour as earnestly and intelligently as they did.

The Poetical Works of Robert Herrick, containing his 'Hesperides' and 'Noble Numbers,' with a Biographical Memoir. By E. WALFORD. (London: Reeves and

Turner.)—For any end to be served now by Herrick's poetry we should have thought that there were copies enough already circulating through the land. It will at most be read by scholars and antiquaries; and ought not to be carelessly cast forth among those who are not proof against the influence of wanton and profuse indecency.

Herrick was a clergyman, and the poems he has left us are both "Humane and Divine." They are invariably short pieces, full of simplicity and grace of expression, and the "Humane" pieces—which are invariably the best—deal commonly with love in its least spiritual vein. His melodious lines were popular in the reigns of the first and second Charles, and on this account are entitled to a place in our English literature. For general circulation or acceptance their time has, we believe, for ever gone by.

The volume is well printed, and is adorned with a frontispiece, in which the author's head is represented with so thorough a character of sensuality imprinted on it, as to prepare us for the least decent of his amorous songs.

The Epigrams of Martial, Translated into English Prose; each accompanied by one or more Verse Translations, from the Works of English Poets, and various other Sources. (H. G. Bohn.)—He was a bold man who first conceived the idea of "completely translating Martial" for the benefit of the mere English reader. But the thing is not to be done—no community less vicious than that of Rome under the Cæsars would tolerate it. Hence Mr. Bohn, who takes more than a mere publisher's part in this production, is obliged to leave much as he found it, and as the Italian version of Graglia, which is appended in many cases, "is rather dexterous in refining impurities," the mischief is not so great as it might be. A "very interesting MS. of the age of Elizabeth," however, is somewhat too freely quoted, for it is little behind the original in foulness. Epigram 35 of the first book may be taken as a specimen.

GENT. MAG. VOL. CCVIII.

Lowndes's Bibliographer's Manual. New edition, revised, corrected and enlarged, by Henry G. Bohn. Part V. (Bohn.)—This part, which has been longer in hand than usual, contains the letters I, J, K, and L, and bears in every page proofs of the painstaking of its Editor. He states in his Notice, indeed, that "almost every principal article has been enlarged," and that "Jests," "Junius," and "London," have been so extensively elaborated that they may fairly be called Monographs, and we see no reason for questioning the assertion. As regards "Junius" Mr. Bohn has been fortunate enough to obtain valuable co-operation, and he has made a discovery which we must allow him to tell for himself:—

"In the middle of July, 1850, I was suddenly called upon to value, or, as my instructions ran, 'to inspect the political papers, manuscripts, and a library of books, at No. 3, St. James's-square,' and some pressure of circumstances required that this should be done within an hour, which I undertook.

"On running my eyes round the library, I perceived a strong indication of politics in the time of George III., and remembering that I was in the supposed precincts of Junius, I searched eagerly, but without success, for the vellum-bound copy. It was quite clear, however, from numerous gaps, that the older part of the library, for it consisted of two very distinct classes of books, had been thoroughly gutted. Having declared the value of it to be very small indeed in proportion to its extent, I was shewn into the manuscript room. Here I found a considerable quantity of carefully preserved papers, all, with the exception of two very large brown paper parcels (which were distinctly placed apart), contained in drawers, and chronologically arranged. I immediately turned to the Junius period, and there found—although nothing signed Junius—a great many letters from the King to the EARL of HOLDERNESSE^b, communi-

^b "The Earl was on intimate terms with the King, had filled several diplomatic offices, and was twice Secretary of State in the previous reign. In 1771, April 12, he was appointed Governor to the Prince of Wales. He died, at an advanced age, in 1778. In the Grenville Correspondence is printed one of his letters, dated Nov.

eating and discussing political subjects without reserve; a considerable number from Sir Wm. Draper, one of them quailing about Junius, and wondering how he could have obtained information of certain matters, and others enumerating unrequited services, and earnestly begging a place; a vast many, often of a very confidential character, from the Earl of Hillsborough; several from Benjamin Franklin, long and very interesting; and some, at various dates, from the Duke of Manchester, Duke of Grafton, Lord North, Chatham, the Grenvilles, Lord Geo. Sackville, Chesterfield, and other political characters. In one of the drawers was a rough draft, in the well-known upright kind of writing attributed to Junius, but corrected by another hand, of an unpublished letter of LUCIUS to the Duke of Grafton. It was endorsed letter X, and commenced, according to my memorandum, the only one I made, with—*'A long retirement from the world of Politics may perhaps have rendered,'* &c.; and contained the phrases, *proselyte*, and *busy scum*, ending with the word *children*, and simply signed LUCIUS. This, it will be remembered, is one of the best authenticated pseudonyms of Junius. Having to get through my valuation with extreme speed, I could take no deliberate notes, nor had I time to examine a tithe of the papers, which extended over nearly half a century. One rather interesting MS. was a Diary beginning at an early date, and ending, I think, with a journey to Paris, in the autumn of 1772, which is about where it might be expected to end to be connected with Junius; but in glancing hastily over it, without any aid but my memory, I could trace nothing in the shape of evidence. Feeling that I was in the path of discovery, I entreated to see the contents of the two large parcels set aside, which

20, 1755, in which he officially (being then in the ministry) discharges Mr. Geo. Grenville from his office of Treasurer of the Navy. His wife, Mary, Countess of Holderness, was appointed Lady of the Bedchamber in 1770, and his uncle, Sir Conyers D'Arcy, who died in 1758, had been Comptroller of the Household, and Privy Councillor."

* "The Earl of Hillsborough was a Member of the Privy Council, Comptroller of the Household, Joint Post-Master General, Secretary of State for the Colonies from 1768 to 1772, First Commissioner of Trade and Plantations from 1763 to 1772, (with short intervals in 1765 and 1767,) and always on intimate terms with the King. He died in 1793."

—full a quarter of a hundred weight each—were sealed at every aperture, and prominently marked on all sides '*most secret*;' but this was declined until actual right of possession had been obtained. To secure these important papers, I offered five hundred pounds for those I had so hastily inspected, and as much more, speculatively, for the two parcels of '*most secret*' ones; under a strong impression that the Junius correspondence was there; and I was promised them, in case they should be for sale. On subsequent enquiry, in October of the same year, I learnt that the papers had been claimed by the Duke of Leeds; and at a later period I was informed that they had been deposited in the strong room of a banker, with the possibility that they might come out at the end of six years; but not having since heard any more about them, I presume they are now immured among the family archives.

"The house which contained these treasures was, in 1836, the residence of the late Duke of Leeds, whose ancestor, Francis Godolphin, fifth Duke of Leeds, married^d, in 1773, the only child of Robert D'Arcy, fourth and last EARL of HOLDERNESSE, and succeeded, in 1778, to his barony and estates. The only daughter of his son George William Frederick, sixth Duke of Leeds,

^d "Mr. Croker, in '*Boswell's Life of Johnson*,' (vol. vii. p. 362, Bohn's edition,) says that the doggerel lines composed on the marriage of the Duke of Leeds by one of his inferior domestics, and so familiarly quoted by Dr. Johnson, were on the occasion of the marriage of this fifth Duke of Leeds with his second wife, Catherine Anguish. But this is clearly a mistake, as the marriage did not take place till 1788, four years after Johnson's death. In a copy of Boswell's Johnson, with unpublished MS. notes by Mrs. Piozzi and her daughter Lady Keith, which I happen to possess, there is this note: '*I fancy I was the lady, whose uncle, Sir Thomas Salisbury, used to repeat it for ever. The song was made by the porter of that Duke of Leeds (viz. the 4th) who married Lady Mary Godolphin.*'

"The following are the lines, as quoted by Dr. Johnson, but Mrs. Piozzi gave another version of the second verse, and added a third:—

'When the Duke of Leeds shall married be
To a fine young lady of high quality,
How happy will that gentlewoman be
In his Grace of Leeds' good company!

'She shall have all that's fine and fair,
And the best of silk and satin shall wear;
And ride in a coach to take the air,
And have a house in St. James's-square.'"

was married, in 1826, to Sackville Lane Fox, Esq., M.P., who resided from 1836 until 1853 in the house in question, and appears to have had possession of the family manuscripts and so much of the library as had not been removed.

"These are the simple facts. If they do not reveal who was the actual writer of the Letters of Junius, they at least point out the head-quarters of information, and account for some of the hitherto irreconcilable difficulties in adjudicating on the claims of Sir Philip Francis, whom I believe to have been largely concerned, though not the sole and unassisted writer. Mr. Woodfall may himself have been a considerable go-between in the matter, just as I was between the 'Englishman' and the 'Times,' without caring to pry into a secret which, by disclosure, would frustrate his own objects. I have no leisure to follow out all the ramifications to which this discovery may lead, and must leave the interesting task to others. The enquirer will be aided in his researches by referring to my edition of Junius, and especially Mr. Wade's Essay, prefixed to the second volume."

Some of the particulars of this discovery have been objected to as inaccurate by the gentleman who employed Mr. Bohn, but setting aside these, as foreign to the literary question, it is very desirable that the clue here given should be followed up, and therefore it is that we have transferred the statement to our pages.

An Address by the Hon. Lord Neaves, at the Conversazione-Meeting of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, on Friday, the 23rd December, 1859. (Printed for the Members.)—We have in this little pamphlet an excellent collection of "reasons for the love of antiquity," which, however, the readers of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE will not require us to reproduce, for in them the purpose of the learned Judge, of "inoculating with the taste any who are not already smitten with the infection," is already answered. A brief sketch of the treasures of the Museum of the Society contains a passage that may interest others beside professed antiquaries, and therefore we print it:—

"In our miscellaneous curiosities of later date, we have many things that would repay attention, to which I can only allude in a cursory way.

"We have the Branks, an ancient Scottish instrument made of iron, and fastened upon the head, for the purpose of serving, as our

Catalogue tells us, in somewhat satirical phraseology, 'as a corrector of incorrigible scolds.' Every one must rejoice in the disuse of this implement at the present day, when no lady ever talks longer or louder than we are willing to hear, or when we are content, instead of the branks, to 'clap our padlock on her mind.'

"We have here, too, one of the Highland Purse-clasps referred to in 'Rob Roy,' with pistols concealed, so that any stranger attempting to open it would be shot through the hands.

"We have the Thumbkins, a well-known Scottish instrument of torture, much used against the Covenanters, and of which, perhaps, one of the last victims was Principal Carstares, who, after the Revolution, got a present from the Privy Council of the particular thumb-screw, the pressure of which he had resisted with so much courage, and which King William, when he afterwards tried it, declared would extort from him any secret he possessed. We have another Scottish instrument of a penal kind in the Maiden, that 'Dark ladye,' as Coleridge might have called her, who bestowed her fatal caresses on some of the noblest and best men that Scotland ever produced, and who may be said to be grandmother, or grandaunt, of that sainted female the French guillotine, who somewhat in the same way did so much more fearful and extensive execution. We have an impartial collection of relics and memorials on both sides of the leading political and polemical questions. We have abundance of Roman Catholic remains, not forgetting the beautiful Old Bell of Kilmichael, Glassria. We have John Knox's Pulpit from St. Giles's Church; and we have what tradition has called Jenny Geddes' Stool, which she hurled at the Dean of St. Giles, on his trying to read the Service-Book, but as to which it is but fair to say that, by another report, the lady is represented to have latterly become somewhat of a malignant, and to have burnt her stool out of joy at Charles the Second's Restoration. We have copies of the Covenant signed by Montrose when he began his career as a Covenanter; and a copy of the Solemn League and Covenant, with the subscription of Archbishop Leighton; and we have one of the Banners of the Covenant borne by the Covenanters at the battle of Bothwell Brig. We have the Blue Ribbon worn by Prince Charles as a Knight of the Garter when in Scotland in 1745; and we have a Ring given to him by Flora Macdonald at parting with her.

"It is difficult often to tell at what date a thing is old enough to become an antiquity; but whenever its original use is gone it seems entitled to that name, if it possesses any permanent interest. Thus, the Cap worn by Sir Walter Scott as a yeoman, and his Study-chair, may well rank among our list of antiquities; and we shall be extremely glad to receive any relics equally interesting of any man half as great."—(pp. 14—16.)

B I R T H S.

Jan. 5. The wife of his Excellency Sir H. E. F. Young, C.B., Government-house, Hobart Town, Tasmania, a dau.

Feb. 5. At Leamington, the wife of G. K. E. Fairholme, esq., of Old Melrose, a son.

Feb. 6. The wife of S. A. Richards, esq., Ardamine, Wexford, a son.

Feb. 15. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, the wife of the Rev. G. Pym, Rector and Vicar of Willian, Herts, a son.

At Crescent-pl., Plymouth, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Bewes, 73rd Regt., a dau.

Feb. 16. At Rutland-gate, the Hon. Mrs. Portman, a son.

The wife of Joseph G. Barclay, esq., of Leyton, Essex, a son.

At the Dowager Lady Filmer's, Eaton-sq., the wife of the Rev. P. M. Sankey, Rector of Highclere, Hants, a son.

Feb. 17. At the Sprivers, Horsemonden, Kent, the wife of the Rev. G. Faithfull, a son.

Feb. 18. In Upper Grosvenor-st., Lady Maria Ponsonby, a son.

At Ashburton, the wife of R. C. Tucker, esq., solicitor, a son and heir.

At Norfolk-cresc., Bath, Mrs. A. T. New, a dau.

Feb. 20. At Finborough, Suffolk, the Lady Frances Pettiward, a dau.

Feb. 21. At Brighton, the wife of Capt. E. A. B. Travers, a son.

At West Huntingdon, near York, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Lister Kaye, a dau.

Feb. 22. The wife of Lieut.-Col. J. H. Wynn-Mayow, Bath, twin sons, who survived their birth only a few hours.

Feb. 23. At Welwyn Rectory, Herts, Lady Boothby, a dau.

At Ewell, Surrey, the wife of the Rev. Sir G. L. Glyn, bart., a dau.

At Linton Vicarage, the wife of the Rev. T. G. Carter, a son.

Feb. 24. At Seacombe-house, Cheshire, Mrs. Roberts, a son.

At the Hall, Wem, Salop, the wife of Henry Corbett, esq., a son.

The wife of Col. C. A. Edwards, C.B., 18th Royal Irish Regt., Lower Baggot-st., Dublin, a son.

Feb. 25. At Cleveland-sq., Hyde-park, the wife of H. J. Kennard, esq., a dau.

At the house of her father, T. Stokes, esq., of New Parks, near Leicester, the wife of H. H. R. Aikman, esq., of Ross and Broomelton, Lanarkshire, N.B., a son and heir.

Feb. 26. At Eaton-sq., the Countess de Morella, a son.

Feb. 27. At Rutland-gate, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Astley, a dau.

At St. John's-lodge, Cambridge, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Bateson, Master of St. John's College, a dau.

Feb. 28. In Great Queen-st., Westminster, the wife of the Rev. J. B. Wilkinson, a son.

At Chaddesley Corbett, the wife of the Rev. F. A. Marriott, a son.

Feb. 29. At Seaford, Sussex, the wife of the Rev. R. E. Sanderson, a dau.

March 1. At Tatterford, Norfolk, the wife of the Rev. E. H. Morton, a son.

The wife of the Rev. W. E. Edwards, Orleton Vicarage, Ludlow, a dau.

March 2. At Rainhill, near Liverpool, the wife of T. E. W. Thomas, a son.

The wife of the Rev. T. Cox, M.A., Avenham-house, Preston, a son.

March 3. At Laugharne, Carmarthenshire, the wife of Robert de Winton, esq., a dau.

At Bark Hart, Orpington, the wife of Henry Dunkin Francis, esq., a dau.

March 4. At Slains-castle, Aberdeenshire, the Countess of Erroll, a dau.

At Marnhull, Dorset, the wife of the Rev. R. Bruce Kennard, a son.

March 5. At Ladbroke, Warwickshire, the wife of the Rev. E. C. Topham, a son.

Lady Walter Scott, a son and heir.

At Privett, Hants, the wife of the Rev. C. S. Burdur, a dau.

At Woolwich, the wife of Major Shaw, R.A., of twins.

At Woodbridge-villa, Guildford, the wife of W. Augustus Beecher, esq., a dau.

At Broome, Worcestershire, the wife of the Rev. J. G. Bourne, a son.

March 6. At Armondsworth, the wife of Col. R. W. Warren, a dau.

March 7. At Grimston Garth, the residence of her brother, the wife of the Rev. Edward Gordon, a son.

March 8. In Upper Brook-street, Grosvenor-sq., the wife of Robt. Wynne Williams, esq., a son.

At Twickenham, the wife of Sir L. Smith, bart., a dau.

March 9. At Glenarm Castle, Ireland, the Countess of Antrim, a dau.

In Chesham-st., Lady Marcus Hill, a son.

At Claybrooke-hall, Lutterworth, the wife of H. S. Douglas, esq., a dau.

March 10. At St. Peter's Vicarage, Derby, the wife of the Rev. W. Hope, a dau.

In Upper Eccleston-st., Belgrave-sq., the wife of H. C. Glyn, esq., Commander R.N., a dau.

March 11. At Westbourne-park-villas, the wife of G. L. Browne, esq., barrister-at-law, a dau.

In Eaton-pl., Belgrave-sq., the wife of Lieut.-Col. Learmouth, of Dean, a son and heir.

At Croydon, the wife of Major F. Ditmas, a dau.

March 12. At Kedleston, Derbyshire, the Lady Scarsdale, a son.

At Thirlestaine-hall, Cheltenham, the Countess Stenboch, a son and heir.

March 13. At Eaton-place, Belgrave-sq., the wife of the Rev. Peter A. L. Wood, Rector of Devizes, a son.

At Elm-lodge, Bursledon, Hants, the wife of W. C. Humphrys, esq., a dau.

At Chedgrave, the wife of the Rev. Henry A. Barrett, a dau.

March 14. At Broughton Castle, Banbury, the Lady Augusta Fiennes, a dau.

In London, the Countess of Warwick, a dau.

At Torquay, the wife of J. Walter Savile, esq., Capt. and Adj. 1st Devon Militia, a son.

At Eccleston-sq., the Hon. Mrs. Frederic Hobart, a son.

March 20. At Stuston Rectory, Scole, the Hon. Mrs. Edward Paget, a son.

At Eccleston-square, the Lady Elizabeth Cust, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 20. At St. Michael's, Basingstoke, James Hargrave Harrison, of Great Yarmouth, fifth and youngest surviving son of Mr. John Harrison of that place, to Louisa Maria, fifth dau. of Charles Dolman, esq., Solicitor, Basingstoke, Hants.

Nov. 1. At the Lower Heathcote Church, Thomas Frederick Peel, esq., second son of William Henry Peel, esq., of Aylesmole-house, Gloucestershire, to Rhoda, widow of Edward Kent, esq., of Isis Farm, River Heathcote, New Zealand.

Nov. 8. At Dubbo, Macquarie Run, N.S.W., Walter Hugh Tibbits, J.P. and coroner for the district of Blythe, M.R.C.S., second son of James Tibbits, esq., of Warwick, to Frances Jessie, second dau. of Thos. Purvis, esq., late of Prospect-house, Nenagh, co. Tipperary.

Nov. 23. At Wollombi, New South Wales, the Rev. J. F. B. Whinfield, Incumbent of St. John's, eldest son of the Rev. Richard Whinfield, Vicar of Heanor, Derbyshire, to Frances Alice, eldest dau. of Joseph Biscoe, esq., Wollombi.

Dec. 5. At Auckland, New Zealand, the Hon. E. W. Stafford, of Mayne, co. Louth, First Minister of the Crown in New Zealand, to Mary, third dau. of the Hon. T. H. Bartley, Speaker of the Legislative Council.

Dec. 15. At the Church Mission Station, Tauranga, New Zealand, the Rev. J. Kinder, M.A., to Marianne Celia, only dau. of the Ven. Archdeacon A. N. Brown.

Jan. 2. At Madras, the Rev. Herbert Barnes, Chaplain on the Madras Establishment, and late Student of Ch. Ch., Oxford, to Charlotte, fifth dau. of the Rev. T. Kitson, of Shiphay-house, Devon.

Jan. 14. At Collingwood, Australia, R. Watson, esq., C.E., Government Engineer in charge of the Geelong and Ballarat Railway, to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of Silas Galsworthy, esq., George-st., Portman-sq., London

Jan. 19. At Calcutta, N. W. Elphinstone, Deputy-Commissioner in the Punjaub, second son of Capt. Elphinstone, R.N., of Livonia, Devonshire, to Georgina Henrietta Elliot, youngest dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. the Right Hon. Sir George Arthur, bart.

At High Bickington, the Rev. Octavius Dene, Military Chaplain in the Presidency of Madras, and youngest son of the late Rev. John Dene, Rector of Horwood, Devon, to Theresa Susan,

second dau. of the Rev. S. Palmer, Rector of High Bickington.

Jan. 24. At Colombo, Lieut.-Col. F. C. Maude, Royal Artillery, C.B. and V.C., eldest son of Capt. the Hon. F. Maude, B.N., to Pauline S., only dau. of the Hon. Paul Sterling, Acting Chief Justice, Ceylon.

Feb. 7. At Penwerris Chapel, Falmouth, Capt. H. N. C. Blanckley, R.M.L.I., to Augusta, second dau. of the late Capt. James Polkinghorne, R.N.

Feb. 15. At Stoke Priors, Worcestershire, Robert Smallwood, esq., of Edgbaston, to Edith Maria, eldest dau. of James Shaw, esq., Finstall-house, near Bromsgrove.

At Lulworth Castle, Dorsetshire, Lieut.-Col. Vaughan, of Courtfield, Monmouthshire, to Mary, only surviving dau. of Joseph Weld, esq., of Lulworth Castle.

Feb. 16. At St. Paul's, Herne-hill, Dulwich, J. Shepherd, esq., of the Cape of Good Hope, to Phæbe, second dau. of Francis Collison, esq.

At Street, Glastonbury, Henry T. Uniacke, Capt. 19th Regt., only son of the late John Uniacke, esq., of Boughton-house, near Chester, Ardnasock, co. Cork, and Belmont, Bath, to Isabella Louisa, dau. of Geo. Fortescue, esq., of Plymouth.

At Clifton, the Rev. R. T. Blagden, M.A., chaplain to St. Michael's, Bognor, second son of Rd. Blagden, esq., late of Albemarle-st., to Marianne Eliza, eldest dau. of George Shapland, esq., of Belle-Vue, Clifton.

At Narborough, Leicestershire, Peter Warburton Jackson, esq., J.P., of Novarra Bray, co. Wicklow, to Louisa, dau. of Thomas Hind, esq., of Narborough.

At Childwall, near Liverpool, Robert, eldest son of Thomas Stuart Gladstone, esq., of Capenoch, Thornhill, Dumfriesshire, to Mary Ellen, eldest dau. of Robertson Gladstone, esq., Court Hey, Broad-green, Liverpool.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., W. L., eldest son of Sir W. H. Fielden, bart., of Feniscoules, Lancashire, to Catherine Jane, eldest dau. of E. Pedder, esq., of Ashton-park, Lancashire.

Feb. 18. At Bath, Robert, youngest son of J. Croale, esq., of Southfield, near Edinburgh, to Elizabeth Kent, only dau. of E. Vezey, esq., of Kensington, Bath.

At All Souls', Langham-pl., the Rev. W. A. Roberts, of Llandudno, son of the late W. A. Roberts, Incumbent of St. Germaine, Llanrwst,

to Charlotte, second dau. of the late Col. King, K.H., for many years on the Staff of Ireland, and formerly of the 16th Lanciers.

At Sidmouth, Capt. C. Wake, R.N., second son of Sir Charles Wake, bart., of Courteen-hall, Northamptonshire, to Emma, eldest dau. of E. St. Aubyn, esq., of Stoke Damerel.

At Walton-on-Thames, Capt. J. L. Harwar, West York Rifles, to Henrietta, youngest dau. of the late S. Smith, esq., of Hambleton-house, near Selby.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, R. Gordon, esq., Capt. 4th Regt. (Rifle Corps) Bombay, to Marie Theresa, youngest dau. of the late Sir E. G. C. East, bart., of Hall-pl., Berkshire.

Feb. 20. At Bombay, Capt. W. T. Bowen, 16th Regt. N.I. Bombay Army, and second son of the late Major Bowen, of Pembrokehire, to Rosa, third surviving dau. of the Rev. C. Packe, Vicar of Ruislip, and Priest in Ordinary of H.M.'s Chapels Royal.

Feb. 21. At St. James's, Charles, youngest son of the late J. Acres, esq., of Bath, to Henrietta Caroline, fourth dau. of F. T. Coxworthy, esq., Commissary-General.

At Nedging, G. T. Hanks, esq., of Humphrestown-house, Blessington, co. Wicklow, to Ellen Elizabeth, dau. of the Rev. W. Edge, of Nedging-hall, Rector of Nedging and Naughton, Suffolk.

At Corston, near Bath, Charles William, eldest son of C. Hole, esq., of Ebberley and Bideford, to Frances Elizabeth, second dau. of the Rev. G. P. Simpson, Vicar of Corston.

At Plymouth, O. Phillpotts, esq., youngest son of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Exeter, to Georgiana Harriet, second dau. of T. V. Lane, esq., and granddaughter of Pownoll Bastard, second Viscount Exmouth, of Canonteign.

At Stanwix, Cumberland, John Cordeaux, of Great Cotes, Lincolnshire, to Mary Ann, youngest dau. of the late W. Wilson, M.D., of Norton-hill, Cheshire.

At Derby, Charles, fourth son of T. Robson, esq., of Holtby-house, to Caroline Sophia, second dau. of the late Major Young, of the 52nd Regt.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Lieut.-Col. L. M. M. Prior, D.L., of Earl's-terr., Kensington, Commandant of the Royal Elthorne Light Infantry, to Laura, widow of W. Dalton, esq., of Slensingford-park, near Ripon.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, J. H. Thursby, late 90th Light Infantry, eldest son of the Rev. W. Thursby, Ormerod-house, Lancashire, to Clara, youngest dau. of the late Col. Williams, R.E., and niece to the Hon. Mr. Justice Williams.

At Brighton, Alfred, son of R. W. Bryant, esq., of Brompton, to Ada, second dau. of the late W. C. Smith, esq., barrister-at-law.

At Erith, Kent, W. Martin, esq., only son of the late W. F. Martin, esq., of Castleacre, Norfolk, to Cecily Clarissa, dau. of Capt. F. W. Stehelin, late of H.M.'s 13th (Prince Albert's) L.I.

At the Scotch National Church, Crown-court, Covent-garden, F. Lean, esq., Lieut. and Adj. B.M.L.I., to Lettice Anne, dau. of the Rev. Dr. Cumming.

Feb. 23. At Paddington, G. P. Heath, esq., Lieut. R.N., younger son of the Rev. C. Heath, M.A., Rector of Hanworth, Norfolk, to Elizabeth Jane Long, eldest dau. of J. L. Innes, esq., late Capt. H.M.'s 39th Regt.

At St. Paul's, Herne-hill, J. C. Traversa, esq., R.M.L.I., only surviving son of the late Major Travers, K.H., Rifle Brigade, to Lucy Sanford, elder dau. of Elhanan Bicknell, esq., of South-place, Herne-hill.

Feb. 24. At Chelsea, James Macauley, esq., LL.B., to Fanny, fifth dau. of the Rev. George Stokes, B.D., of Sloane-st.

Feb. 25. At Edrington-house, Berwickshire, Capt. A. D. M'Laren, Hope-park, Coldstream, to Elizabeth Ellen, eldest dau. of Major T. E. Soady, H.E.I.C.S.

At Toronto, Canada West, C. W. Rue, M.D., Hudson's Bay Company's Service, to Catherine Jane Alicia, third dau. of Major G. A. Thompson, H.P. 85th King's Light Infantry.

Feb. 28. At Lewisham, Mr. F. J. Smith, of Bromley, Kent, only son of the late Mr. J. Smith, of the Accountant's Office, Bank of England, and Newmarket-terr., Cambridge-heath, to Mary Anne Campbell, eldest dau. of the late C. Packer, esq., Surgeon, of Pittfield-st., New North-road.

At Scarborough, H. Simpson, esq., of the Esplanade, to Hannah Barrowcliffe, only dau. of J. B. Henshawe, esq., of Bowle-mill, Derbyshire.

Feb. 29. At Ardahan, co. Galway, R. Baron Templer, of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, and youngest son of the late J. Templer, esq., of Bridport, Dorsetshire, to Geraldine, youngest dau. of F. M. S. Taylor, esq., of Castle Taylor, co. Galway.

Lately, at St. Bride's, Temple, E. W. Goodlake, esq., of the Inner Temple, to the Hon. Caroline Wrottesley, only dau. of Lord and Lady Wrottesley.

March 1. At St. James's, Paddington, Clifford Waterman Chaplin, esq., to Rosa, youngest dau. of the late Wm. James Chaplin, esq., of Ewhurst-park, Hants, and Hyde-park-gardens.

At Matlock-bath, Derbyshire, Marcus H. Voss, esq., of Lower Norwood, to Margaret, eldest dau. of James Lunham, esq., of the Borough, and Upper Norwood.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Captain E. P. Charlewood, R.N., to Sarah Truscott, niece of the late Rear-Admiral W. W. Henderson.

At Overton, John, only son of Mr. Joseph Whitton, of Huxley-hall, to Martha Ann, second dau. of the late Mr. Edward Snelson, of Manley-hall, Cheshire.

March 6. At Horbury, Wakefield, T. M. Carter, esq., of Wakefield, to Annie, eldest dau. of Richard Gaunt, esq. of Wetherby.

At Brompton, Edward Francis Clarke, esq., Lieut. R.N., son of the late Col. Clarke, C.B., Scots Greys, to Julia Courtenay, only dau. of the late Howe C. Daniel, esq., 7th Dragoon Guards.

At Trinity Church, St. Marylebone, Robert George Tufnell, esq., Commander R.N., second son of the Rev. George Tufnell, to Jessie Isabel, youngest dau. of the late Sir Wm. Curtis, bart., of Portland-place, and Cliff-house, Ramsgate.

At Barnet, Charles Barnes, esq., F.R.C.S., of Stewkley, Bucks, to Alice, fourth daughter of Thomas Ruscoe, esq., of Underhill-house, Barnet, Herts.

March 7. At Pemverris Church, Falmouth, George Pooley, esq., eldest son of Lieut. George Pooley, R.N., to Rosetta, youngest dau. of the late Charles Ellis, esq., of Gray's-inn.

March 8. At Dinsdale, near Darlington, John L. Hammond, esq., of Over Dinsdale-hall, North Riding, Yorkshire, to Anne, eldest dau. of Jos. Copp Ashton, esq., of Mile End, Middlesex.

At Nottingham, John Holmes, Esq., M.D., of St. Helen's, Lancashire, to Maria Sarah, second dau. of J. F. Bottom, esq., Standard-hill, Nottingham.

At Richmond, Surrey, Frederick Abell Humphry, esq., of Brighton, son of George Humphry, esq., of Balham-hall, Surrey, to Catherine Dumville, eldest dau. of William Smythe, esq., of Richmond.

At Lewes, Alfred Waterhouse, jun., architect, Manchester, eldest son of Alfred Waterhouse, of White Knights, near Reading, to Elizabeth, second dau. of John Hodgkin, of Shellys, Lewes, late of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law.

At Penzance, George A. Brittain, esq., late of Buenos Ayres, to Frances Eliza, youngest dau. of C. Netherwood, esq., formerly of Cliffe-hall, Keighley.

At Penverris Church, Falmouth, Geo. Pooley, esq., eldest son of Lieut. G. Pooley, R.N., to Rosetta, youngest dau. of the late C. Ellis, esq., of Gray's-inn.

At Newcastle, John Andrew, second son of John Charles, esq., of Broomhall-park, Sheffield, to Margaret, youngest dau. of Alderman Blackwell, Mayor of Newcastle.

The Marquis of Anglesey, to Ellen Jane, dau. of G. Burnand, esq.

At Higher Broughton, near Manchester, J. P. Pitts, esq., of Drewsteignton, to Laura Anne, eldest daughter of E. Ede, esq., of Higher Broughton.

At Aylsham, Joseph Frederick, only son of the late J. Jessopp, esq., of Waltham Abbey, Essex, to Louisa Adelaide Wynne, eldest dau. of Fred. P. Smith, esq., of the former place.

March 10. At Enfield, Joshua Falle, eldest son of John Geary, esq., of Hydeside, Edmonton, to Annie Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late E. A. Cory, M.D., of Banstead, Surrey.

At Brentwood, Essex, Wm. W. Duffield, esq., Chelmsford, to Marianne, only dau. of the late G. Bartleet, esq., of Brentwood.

March 12. At St. Peter's, Eaton-sq., Mr. J. Smith, of Sheriff Hutton-park, near York, to Miss Jane Gibson, of Burton-st., Pimlico.

March 13. At Pilton, J. T. Hart, esq., of Tre-

gony, to Mary, dau. of H. Desborough, esq., of Broadgate-villa, Pilton.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., A. Worsley, esq., second son of Sir W. Worsley, bart., of Hovingham-hall, Yorkshire, to Marianne Christina Isabella, youngest dau. of Col. the Hon. Henry H. Hutchinson, of Weston, Northamptonshire, and Upper Brook-st., Grosvenor-sq.

At St. Mark's, Hamilton-terr., St. John's-wood, Arthur, second son of John Edw. Pember, esq., Clapham-park, Surrey, to Elizabeth, second dau. of Aubrey A. Hoghton, esq., of Abbey-road, St. John's-wood.

March 14. At Dorking, the Rev. Wm. Gibbens, of Yeovil, Somerset, to Elizabeth, only dau. of H. Napper, esq., of Holloway, Dorking.

March 15. At St. James's, Bath, W. Burdwood, esq., H.M.C.S., of Pembroke Dock, to Louisa Marian, second dau. of Mr. R. Lansdown, North Parade, Bath.

At Bishops Lydiard, Somersetshire, Major H. Walker, of the Rifle Brigade, to Julia Decima, dau. of Sir John Hesketh Lethbridge, bart., of Sandhill-park, Somersetshire.

At Rochester, J. Tabor, esq., of the Glen, Upper Sydenham, to Anna Maria, only dau. of J. C. Foster, esq., of Wainscott, Kent.

March 20. At Charlton, Kent, Henry P. Goldsmith, esq., to Ellen, eldest dau. of Richard Bullen, esq., and niece of the late Admiral Sir Charles Bullen, G.C.B., G.C.H.

At St. Andrew's, James Crystal, esq., writer, Stirling, to Christina, second dau.; and William Johnston, esq., M.D., Stirling, to Georgina Catherine Brown, third dau. of David Blair, esq., of Craighill, Forfarshire.

March 21. At Harefield, Middlesex, Ebenezer, youngest son of Mr. Joseph Blake, Harrow-on-the-hill, to Sophia, youngest dau. of James Wortham, esq., of Harefield.

At Kilmarnock, Robert Stirling, esq., to Jane Rankine, eldest dau. of John Thomson, esq.

March 22. At Hull, Robert John Taylor, esq., Capt. in the Royal North Lincoln Militia, of Burnham, Lincolnshire, to Isabella, dau. of W. N. De Pledge, esq., of Hull.

March 24. At Stoke Church, near Guildford, James Druitt, esq., of Christchurch, Hants, to Matilda Jane, eldest dau. of John Mayo, esq., of the former place, late of Connaught-terr., Hyde-park.

At Wembley, Harrow-on-the-Hill, Charles A., third son of Robt. Laud, esq., of Hookham-lodge, Norfolk, to Caroline Ann, eldest dau. of Mr. T. Nicoll, of Wembley-hill-house.

At St. John's, Hackney, Jos. Walpole, eldest son of Joseph Richard Hollway, esq., of Highbury-grange, to Mary, second dau. of J. Giblett, esq., of Farleigh-villas, Lower Clapton.

Obituary.

[Relatives or Friends supplying Memoirs are requested to append their Addresses, in order that a Copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.]

GENERAL SIR W. F. P. NAPIER, K.C.B.

Feb. 12. At Scinde House, Clapham Park, aged 74, Sir Wm. Francis Patrick Napier, the Historian of the Peninsular War.

The deceased was cousin to Admiral Sir Charles Napier, and brother to the late Generals Sir Charles James, the conqueror of Scinde, and Sir George Thomas, governor of the Cape of Good Hope. He was the third son of Colonel the Hon. George Napier, and Lady Sarah Lennox (his second wife, and daughter of Charles, Duke of Richmond), and was born in 1785, at Kildare, where his father (long on the Irish establishment) was then quartered. He entered the army in his fifteenth year, his commission as ensign in the 43rd Regiment bearing date June 14, 1800; in the next year he became lieutenant, and he was made captain in 1804. His first foreign service was in the expedition against Copenhagen in 1807, and in 1808 he went to Spain with Sir John Moore, under whom he had formerly served at Shorncliffe, and had borne no inconsiderable part in the special training of a few selected regiments which afterwards became so famous as the Light Division in the Peninsular War. Napier served through the whole of that great struggle, and was repeatedly wounded, particularly at Almeida, in following Massena's retreat from Portugal, and in defending the churchyard of Arcangues. He became major in 1811, and lieutenant-colonel in 1813; but being afterwards placed on half-pay he did not rise to the next step of colonel until 1830; in 1841 he received the rank of major-general, and that of lieutenant-general in 1851. From

April, 1842, to January, 1848, he was lieutenant-governor of Guernsey; in 1848 he was created a K.C.B.; in 1853 he received the colonelcy of the 22nd Regiment of Foot; and he became general, October 17, 1859.

It is not, however, by his rank and rewards that Sir William Napier is best known. He was a voluminous writer, and a fierce controversialist. Among other things he wrote articles in the *Westminster* and other Reviews; a more serious matter was his "Conquest of Scinde," which was designed to glorify his brother Charles, of whom he was the devoted champion, and whose "Life and Opinions" he gave to the world, which involved him in years of controversy with the adherents of the East India Company; but all these are minor matters to his truly great work, "The History of the War in the Peninsula," on which he was occupied for sixteen years, and which, though at first disliked, especially by military men, has firmly established itself in public favour. This is the greater triumph, as it must be confessed that it is not, in reality, either constructed or composed on a popular model.

A writer in the "Times" thus accounts for its acceptance by the public:—"It is by no means easy reading, and, though not a purely military history, is technical in its details and severe in its style. It is not a work which at first sight would be thought likely to commend itself to ordinary readers desirous of learning how the great war in the Peninsula was fought, and yet, though these obstacles were to be encountered on the threshold, and though the ground had been occupied by favourite and attractive writers, the supremacy of

Napier's History soon became incontestable. The truth is, besides the genuine nationality of its object and its tone, there was a dignity in the treatment and a living verity in the descriptions which led the mind unresistingly captive. Never before had such scenes been portrayed, nor with such wonderful colouring. As event after event was unfolded in the panorama, not only the divisions and the brigades, but the very regiments and regimental officers of the Peninsular army, became familiarized to the public eye. Marches, combats, and battles came out upon the canvas with the fidelity of photographs, while the touches by which the effect was produced bespoke, not the ingenuities of historic art, but the involuntary suggestions of actual memory. The shrillness of Crawford's scream at Busaco as he ordered the Light Division to charge, was probably ringing in the author's ears as he wrote; and the whole scene upon the Coa, with the little drummer-boy beating the charge, the French officer, 'in a splendid uniform,' leaping on the bridge, and the surgeon tending the wounded in the midst of the fire, must have risen before his eyes as he drew it. For the sake of painting like this—for the sake of an eloquence unknown before, and devoted unreservedly to the recompense of British valour, people readily forgave the prepossessions or deficiencies of the work. If its spirit was haughty, it was also so national and so public, that the very haughtiness was becoming; if its style trenched upon bombast, such loftiness of language did but correspond with the grandeur and heroism of the deeds described; and when the magnificence of its diction culminated into sublimity in the stories of Albuera and Badajoz, every reader felt that the theme and the treatment were consistent with each other."

These glowing pictures, however, like those of a more modern writer on military events, are often liable to the charge of inaccuracy, which becomes an injustice to individuals, and for years after their publication the details were angrily debated in the pages of the "United Service Magazine" and the columns of the "Times,"

GENT. MAG. VOL. CCVIII.

by actors in the scenes described; but the historian was immovable, and would neither explain nor retract a single word. The consequence was, that in several instances—as on the questions of the capture of the Governor of Ciudad Rodrigo by the lamented Colonel Gurwood (the editor of the "Wellington Despatches"), the loss and recapture of the howitzer at Sabugal, and the cavalry charge at Croix d'Orade—something that was either deliberate unfairness, or else a dogged adherence to assertions once too lightly made, was clearly established.

General Napier married in 1812 Caroline, daughter of the late Hon. General Henry Edward Fox, a son of the first Lord Holland, and this lady proved an efficient assistant in his literary pursuits. In drawing up his History he availed himself of communications from many distinguished officers both English and French, and he was especially supplied with materials and documents by the Duke of Wellington and Marshal Soult. The correspondence of Joseph Bonaparte, while King of Spain, a large portion of which was in cipher, also formed part of the materials used. All these documents and letters Lady Napier arranged, and with a rare sagacity and patience she deciphered the secret writing. She also made out all Sir William Napier's rough interlined manuscripts, which were almost illegible to himself, and wrote out the whole work fair for the printers. Sir William Napier mentions these facts in the preface to the edition of 1851, and in paying this tribute to Lady Napier observes that this amount of labour was accomplished without her having for a moment neglected the care and education of a large family.

SIR JAMES H. TURING, BART.

Feb. 13. At Rotterdam, aged 68, Sir James Henry Turing, Bart., of Foveran, in the county of Aberdeen, for several years H.B.M. Consul for the Hague and its dependencies.

The deceased estimable baronet was the representative of a very ancient family which settled in Aberdeenshire about the

thirteenth century. In A.D. 1316, King Robert the Bruce granted a charter of the barony of Foveran in favour of Andrew Turyn, and about 1340 a further charter was granted to the family by King David the Second. A prediction, said to be Thomas the Rhymer's, concerning the family, is preserved in the Spalding Club's collection on the "Shires of Banff and Aberdeen," p. 365:—

"When Turring's tower falls to the land,
Gladsmoor then is near at hand;
When Turring's tower falls to the sea,
Gladsmoor the next year shall be."

One of the family dying very shortly after his marriage, caused the following epigrammatic epitaph to be composed:—

"Gulielmi Turingi, Foverangii, die 8 post nuptias celebratas mortui memoriæ.

Ecce jacet, proavos, atavos interque parentes Turingus, gentis spesque decusque sumæ.

Cui dum intentat amor jaculum, mors sæva pepescit;

Scilicet, ut tellis perderet ipsa suis."

Johannis Lochæi Musæ priores, Epig.
lib. ii. p. 34.

Sir John Turing, the first baronet, whose patent dates 1638, raised a troop of horse at his own cost in the service of King Charles I., and "fought bravely" at Worcester. He married a Gordon of Gicht, who was of royal descent; others of the family were connected by marriage with the Hays of Errol, the Arbuthnots of Arbuthnott, the Carnegys of Kinnaird, the Ogilvies of Badentaul, the Leslies of Wadhill, the Farquhars, and other distinguished Scottish families.

The late baronet, who was born in 1791, was the son of the late John Turing, Esq., and succeeded his kinsman, the baronet, in 1831. In 1821 he married Antoinette, daughter of the late Sir Alexander Ferrier, the last lord conservator of Scottish privileges at Campvere, who survives him. He is succeeded in the title by his eldest son, Robert Fraser, born 1827, who married in 1853 Katharine Georgiana, daughter of Walter Davidson, Esq., of Lowndes-square, and of Saxonbury.

THOMAS LITTLE, ESQ.

Dec. 20, 1859. In Northumberland-street, Marylebone-road, after an illness

of six weeks, in his 58th year, Thomas Little, Esq., Architect.

Mr. Little was born in February, 1802. He was a pupil of the late Mr. Robert Abraham, and in his early days practised as an architect and surveyor, but latterly had confined himself to architecture only. Among many other works he erected the church of St. Mark, Regent's Park, for the site of which he presented the parish of St. Pancras with the ground upon which it stands. He also built All Saints' church, St. John's Wood; St. Saviour's, in the Warwick-road, Paddington; the church of Fairlight, near Hastings; the mansion, 13, Hyde Park Gardens; and the houses and manufactories of Messrs. Gillow and Messrs. Collins in Oxford-street. He was the successful competitor for the chapels at Nunhead Cemetery, which were erected under his superintendence; as were those in the Paddington Cemetery near Wilsdon. His last work was the Girls' and Infants' Schools for the parish of Marylebone, in rear of the church in the Marylebone-road.

Mr. Little was much appealed to as an arbitrator, his strict honour and integrity being well known and appreciated. He was altogether a man of great talent and perseverance, an excellent draughtsman, and an occasional writer in the "Builder," from the columns of which we extract these particulars.

HARRY VERELST WORSHIP, ESQ.

Dec. 21, 1859. At Great Yarmouth, where he was born on the 17th of August, 1774, Harry Verelst Worship, Esq.

The family of Worship reaches back to the thirteenth century at least. The name appears as early as the reign of Henry III., and with the title of esquire, which in those days was really distinctive of rank. It occurs frequently in the volumes printed by the Reccord Commission. The branch of the family which the deceased represented was established at Yarmouth in the reign of James I.

Harry Verelst, from whom he derived his baptismal names, was not connected by blood with his godson, but had very early

in life, probably while at school, formed a close intimacy with his father. Mr. Verelst was Governor-General of India immediately before Warren Hastings. In a letter, now in the possession of Mr. Francis Worship, of Great Yarmouth, Mr. Verelst requests that the infant Worship may be named after him. It may be presumed that he was a man of literary tastes or attainments, since Hoole dedicated to him his translation of the *Orlando Furioso*.

In the year 1800 Harry Verelst Worship married Sarah Turner, eldest daughter of Thomas Dade, Esq., whose family was settled at Tennington, in Suffolk, in the time of Edward IV. The maternal uncles of Sarah Turner Dade were the Very Rev. Joseph Turner, senior wrangler in 1767, tutor of William Pitt the younger, and subsequently Master of Pembroke College, Cambridge, and Dean of Norwich; and the Rev. Richard Turner, Incumbent of Great Yarmouth, the friend and literary adviser of the poet Crabbe.

The Worship family is also connected with the Englands, Lucases, and other old families of the town and neighbourhood of Yarmouth, and, through his marriage, Mr. Worship's children descend from George England and Samuel Fuller, who sat as members for that town in the convention parliament of 1689.

Eight children were the issue of the marriage, of whom six survive. Sarah, the eldest daughter, married the late Rev. Thomas William Salmon, M.A., of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, and Incumbent of Woodbridge, and afterwards of Hopton, in Suffolk. Jane, the third daughter, married the Rev. Bowyer Vaux, M.A., of Trinity College, Oxford, now Incumbent of St. Peter's Church in Yarmouth. Francis, the eldest son, was elected mayor of that town in 1857, and is now a magistrate for the borough, and a deputy-lieutenant for the county of Norfolk. Mr. Worship lived to see his third son, William, elected present mayor of his native town. The family, indeed, has always taken a lively and practical interest in the local affairs of their birth-place, and have been conspicuous for their probity and abilities.

The deceased practised for many years as an attorney-at-law, but literature and general politics had always strong attractions for him. In the former, especially in the elder English literature, he was well versed, and remarkable for his discriminating taste and retentive memory. Hospitable, and singularly courteous in manner and address, he had a wide circle of acquaintance. His house was the resort of many literary men whom his conversation attracted, and to whom his kindness permanently endeared him.

In politics the late Mr. Worship was a stanch and consistent Liberal, and that at a time when it was less easy than it has since become to be the advocate of national reforms. He was sincerely attached to the Church of England, convinced that its *via media* was the *via recta* also. He was among the most forward in supporting with his purse and his influence the restoration of his parish church,—a noble and spacious building dedicated to St. Nicholas,—and a liberal contributor to the general and local charities of his native place and county.

Nor was his pen idle. His attention had been drawn many years ago to the abuses or imperfections, arising either through lapse of time or corruption of usage, of our ancient municipalities, and he entered warmly into the question of re-casting or re-habilitating them. He published several pamphlets on the subject of the Municipal Reform Act, which attracted the favourable notice of the monthly and other reviewers. Harry Verelst Worship was, in short, one of that class of men which more than any other contributes to the real progress and substantial greatness of England. The work he had to do, he did zealously and unostentatiously :—

“*Spartam nactus est, hanc exornavit.*”

In the sphere of action assigned him he discharged his duties well, being firm of purpose, charitable in judgment, cautious in forming, but tenacious in holding opinions when once convinced that they satisfied the demands of truth, good sense, and the public good.

MR. ROBERT BAKER.

Dec. 24, 1859. Mr. Robert Baker, of Writtle, the father of the Protection Societies, author of the Prize Essay of the Royal Agricultural Society on the farming system of the county, a valued contributor to "*Baxter's Library of Agriculture*," and the editor of a valuable edition of Baylton. He was born at Terling, in Essex, in November 1793, so that he had just completed his sixty-sixth year. Himself a tenant farmer, Mr. Baker was ever ready to stand up for the rights and everything calculated to promote the prosperity of the class to which he belonged; while his sound judgment and integrity secured for him the confidence of all classes connected with the land. His life was one long career of usefulness, great ability, and increasing energy, employed from the first in doing everything to advance that interest with which he had become so signally identified. For a long series of years the results of his study and experience might be traced through the columns of our agricultural publications, as one of the safest of our pioneers to the improved system of husbandry, as one who thoroughly knew all he taught. As an instance of his labours as a valuer, his different surveys and assessments under the Tithe Commutation Act in 1826 may be named, when he went over upwards of two hundred thousand acres, chiefly in the county of Essex, without a single appeal against his decisions.

His habits of study and long practical experience had stored his mind with a fund of varied knowledge, which he often brought to bear upon the cause of progress, not only amongst agriculturists, but the people generally, through means of the speech or public lecture, or the instrumentality of his pen; and the services he thus rendered to society were repeatedly acknowledged: first by the award of the Royal Agricultural Society's prize to the ability and sound information of the essay before alluded to; again in 1845, by the presentation of a silver salver and a purse of 300 guineas, for his tact and talent in forming and presiding over the first and model Protection Society in

the kingdom; and often by the unanimous votes of thanks from public assemblies. Mr. Baker long took a leading part in the proceedings of the London Farmers' Club, of which he was one of the founders, but latterly ill-health had prevented his giving active attention to public or practical affairs.

"Those who knew Mr. Baker in private life," says the "*Mark-lane Express*," "have to regret the loss of a truly hospitable man, a warm friend, and a most agreeable companion. Well read in all the best literature of his own language, full of quaint humour, and abounding in anecdote, his success in society was proportionably great. And yet, for all this, we would class him no higher than a practical farmer. We class him as such with some pride, as one who fairly earned the respect he so long commanded."

MISS MARRIOTT.

Jan. 4. At Newton House, near Rugby, aged 71, Miss Sophia Catherine Marriott.

Miss Marriott was the youngest daughter of the Rev. Robert Marriott, D.C.L., Rector of Cottesbach in Leicestershire, where she was born in the year 1788. Mr. Robert Marriott, of Braunston, in Northamptonshire, father of Dr. Marriott, early in the last century purchased the manor, advowson, and estate of Cottesbach, comprising the entire parish. His son, grandson, and great-grandson, the present owner of the estate and rector of the parish, have successively held both the living and estate, and so possessed the entirety of all the property in the parish, comprising every house and acre of land, a circumstance which can happen but very rarely indeed. The Rev. James Powell Marriott, the present rector and owner of the estate, some time ago placed in Braunston church a memorial painted window to his great-grandfather. Cottesbach is the adjoining parish to Lutterworth, which is celebrated as having been the rectory of Wicliffe. Cottesbach is rendered interesting to archaeologists from the number of ancient British and Roman remains which were in the year 1825 discovered

in this parish, some of which are still in the possession of the Rev. J. P. Marriott, and others are in the collection of Matth. H. Bloxam, Esq., of Rugby.

One of the brothers of Miss Marriott was the late George Wharton Marriott, Esq., successively a police magistrate of the metropolis and chairman of the Middlesex magistrates; a man distinguished alike for his elegant scholarship and amiable qualities. His eldest surviving son, Fitzherbert Marriott, late Archdeacon of Tasmania, has very recently been presented by the Lord Chancellor to the living of Chaddeley Corbet, in Worcestershire.

Another brother of the lady now deceased was the late Rev. John Marriott, who married a sister of the late G. Harris, Esq., of Rugby, and held for some years the Rectory of Church Lawford, near Rugby, and with him Miss Marriott for a time resided, and in his village her sphere of active usefulness commenced. Mr. John Marriott had been private tutor to one of the members of the Buccleuch family, and while engaged in that capacity, he formed a friendship with Sir Walter Scott, who dedicated to him one of the cantos of "Marmion." Mr. John Marriott himself produced some exquisite pieces of poetry, and contributed to the "Border Minstrelsy." He also formed an intimacy with Dr. Southey, who was an occasional guest at his house in Devonshire, to which he retired during the later period of his life in consequence of Mrs. Marriott's ill-health. Miss Marriott had an exquisite taste for poetry, particularly for the productions of Sir Walter Scott, which she was fond of reading aloud. It was, nevertheless, a singular feature in her constitution that music had no charms for her ears.

After leaving Lawford, Miss Marriott resided for some years in Rugby; but Newton-house she occupied ever since the year 1826. Both while at Newton and at Rugby, she took a very active part in all that concerned the religious and moral welfare of the district around her. She was an energetic and most liberal supporter of the various religious and charitable societies, and the poor in her neighbourhood she visited from house to house,

giving them advice and instruction, and aiding them with her purse. Indeed, her whole life was for many years entirely and energetically, but most unostentatiously, devoted to the welfare of her fellow-creatures; and the large portion of her extensive income expended in the cause she had so thoroughly at heart, attested the earnestness and sincerity of her efforts.

But while Miss Marriott laboured thus long and assiduously in the cause of religion, and to promote the welfare of the poorer classes, the cultivation of the exalted mental powers with which she was endowed were by no means neglected. Her reading was at once extended and varied, and the stores of information possessed by her, especially on matters of history, and the accuracy with which she remembered the minutest details, were truly astonishing. With the works of our great dramatic poet she was familiarly acquainted; and her occasional criticisms upon particular passages were both original and acute. Her conversational powers, too, were much above the common order; and not only was she possessed of a vast fund of information on a variety of topics, but she had considerable graphic power of narrative, both in conversation and writing. She was lively and often humorous in her anecdotes. Nothing of puritanical gloom or moroseness ever clouded her mind; and to all persons, of whatever rank, her demeanour was the same. Respected and beloved by every class alike, she was as welcome a visitor at the tables of the rich as at the cottages of the poor. With the first families in her neighbourhood she maintained social intercourse. With the late Dr. Arnold, especially, she occasionally entered into earnest conversation; and he used to record with astonishment her extraordinary accuracy respecting every portion of the Bible. He, as also the present Bishop of London while Head Master of Rugby, frequently exchanged visits with Miss Marriott. With the families of the Macaulays, including the late Lord Macaulay, Wilberforces, Stephens, and Babingtons, she had early in life formed an intimacy, which continued to the last uninterrupted.

The late Bishop Ryder and Archdeacon Spooner, and also the present Dean of Carlisle, occasionally stayed at her house at Newton.

Abrupt in her manner, a habit which her very sincerity probably engendered, Miss Marriott was of feelings and tastes the most refined, at once a perfect gentlewoman and an excellent Christian. Her body was consigned to the family vault in her native village of Cottesbach.

MR. WILLIAM HENRY BROOKE.

Jan. 12. After a long and tedious illness, at the residence of his friend, Robert Elliott, Esq., of Chichester, Mr. William Henry Brooke, aged 88.

Mr. Brooke was an artist of a school now almost extinct. A friend of the celebrated Thomas Stothard, he appears to have caught much of his peculiar spirit, as well as that of Singleton, in the clear, spirited, and delicate outline of his figures. Perhaps the best instance of Mr. Brooke's style are the outline etchings of antique figures and gems engraved for the original edition of Keightley's "Greek and Roman Mythology," published in 1831. Like all artists who have been successful in gracefully delineating female forms, he imparted to them such a peculiar air, as indisputably indicated the designer, even without his name. His hand is often to be thus traced in a variety of common juvenile productions of about 1820 or earlier, but his study under Singleton and Drummond had prepared him for something much better. "Stothard," says Mrs. Bray, (*Reminiscences of Stothard*, 1851, p. 206, note,) "considered that Brooke, as an artist, possessed great genius; his imagination was vivid, and his feeling strong. He lamented that, with such powers, he could not devote himself more entirely to the study of the higher branch of the art for which nature had designed him." Mrs. Bray, in the same work, has an interesting notice of Brooke going with Stothard to Beer Ferrers, to see the remains of his son.

Some of the charming vignettes to Mr. Major's first illustrated edition of Izaak Walton's "Complete Angler" are by

Brooke, who was also engaged on other books by the same publisher. Among his best and most characteristic drawings are some of the vignettes designed for the first authorised edition of the words of Moore's "Irish Melodies," published in 1822; but they are unequal in merit. With refined taste, and a quick perception of what was humorous, he could well combine grace and drollery, as is exemplified in the illustrations to the "Fairy Legends of the South of Ireland" and the "Fairy Mythology" of his friends Crofton Croker and Thomas Keightley, and in other works. The Noviomagian Society possesses two exquisite little oil paintings of this class, illustrative of an excursion in Ireland in company with Mr. and Mrs. Crofton Croker.

When he first came to London, he entered into the banking establishment of Mr. Trotter, who established the first bazaar in this country, namely, that in Soho-square. At this period Brooke became a pupil of Samuel Drummond, A.R.A. There is an etching by this artist from his own painting of the death of Nelson, in which is introduced a portrait of Mr. Brooke, as one of the sailors. Shortly after he joined the Duke of Sussex's Rifle Corps. He now made such rapid progress as a portrait painter, that he took apartments in the Adelphi, where he was well patronised. His earliest etching is dated August 18, 1798. In 1812 he was engaged upon a series of etchings in a monthly publication called the "Satirist." In 1815 he executed drawings upon wood for Thomson, Branstone, and most of the leading engravers of that day. Subsequently he illustrated Mr. Buckingham's "Travels in Mesopotamia, Bagdad, &c." Afterwards he retired to Hastings, and eventually to Chichester. At these places he executed his last etchings, a few for the Sussex Archæological Society, and several for the *Collectanea Antiqua* and other works of his friend Mr. Roach Smith, several of which, although Mr. Brooke was then at an advanced age, bespeak that great power of drawing, truthfulness, and elegance of outline which are so remarkable in his earlier works.

Mr. Brooke was highly refined in manners and in sentiment, cheerful, and generous to excess. He became a widower while at Hastings; and then removed to Chichester to reside with his old friend Mr. Elliott, from whose professional services he received great relief in the bodily infirmities which attended his last years.

COLONEL WOOD.

Jan. 26. Aged 84, Colonel Thomas Wood, of Littleton, for forty years M.P. for Brecknockshire.

Colonel Wood was educated at Harrow and at Oxford. Shortly after leaving the University he joined the first or Royal East Middlesex Militia as Lieutenant-Colonel, and succeeded to the full colonelcy on the retirement of the late Earl of Mansfield, in April, 1803. This command he continued to fill up to the time of his decease, serving with the regiment at Aldershot when last embodied, and remaining with it during the whole time that it was stationed there. In 1831 he was appointed to the honorary office of Aide-de-camp to the Sovereign for the Militia force, an office then first created by William IV., and constituting its holder the representative, in a certain sense, of the whole body of the English Militia. The conspicuous zeal and activity displayed by Colonel Wood in the discharge of his duties would amply justify his claim to this distinction; but the personal esteem in which he was held by William IV. must have rendered the honour doubly flattering. This esteem was affectingly recorded in his Majesty's will, by the terms of which Colonel Wood was named executor conjointly with Sir Herbert Taylor. Colonel Wood, though a Tory, voted for the Catholic Relief Bill, the second reading of the Reform Bill, and the measures introduced by the Government of Sir Robert Peel. The differences which his support of the principles of free trade occasioned among his constituents at that period of excited party feeling, induced him, in the true spirit of conciliation, to sacrifice his own ambition rather than embitter hostilities already rife by a con-

tested election. Accordingly, on the dissolution of Parliament in 1847 he voluntarily retired from the political arena, closing at that date a long and useful senatorial career. In Brecknockshire, as well as in the whole principality, Colonel Wood took a lively interest, which did not rest contented with empty professions. He married, in 1801, Lady Caroline Stewart, daughter of Robert first Marquis of Londonderry, who was for some years principal Bedchamber-woman to Queen Adelaide. He has left a large family. He is succeeded by his eldest son, Major-General Wood, late of the Grenadier Guards, and member for Middlesex from 1837 to 1847.

DR. THOMAS ALEXANDER, C.B.

Feb. 1. In Norfolk-square, Dr. Thomas Alexander, C.B., Director-General of the Army Medical Department.

He entered the medical service in 1834, and served twenty-five years and three months on full pay, nineteen years and six months of which were passed on foreign service thus—in the West Indies, five years six months; in Nova Scotia, four years seven months; in Canada, three years two months; at the Cape of Good Hope, two years two months; in Turkey and the Crimea, two years four months; in Canada, six months. He was the principal medical officer with the expedition beyond the Kei, in the Kafir war; he had the charge of the Light Division throughout the Crimean war, and “at the Alma,” as an eyewitness testifies, “his tenderness, his inexhaustible endurance, and noble devotion in the most terrible trial to which a surgeon, overwhelmed with calls on his utmost powers, and poorly provided with the means of relief, could be exposed, were especially remarkable. At Inkerman, for hour after hour, day after day, he toiled through scenes which those who have not witnessed a battle-field and the terrors of the hospital tents can never imagine or conceive, upheld by the noblest sense of duty; and many men now alive can bear witness to the heroic calm and skill which saved life and limb for them, and the pro-

digality of care he bestowed on others, regardless of everything but his sacred duties." In Lord Raglan's despatch he is described "as deserving to be most honourably mentioned." All through the winter he never left his post; nay, more, from the time he joined the Light Division till the British army quitted the shores of the Crimea he never was absent from his duty a single day. He was raised to the rank of Local Inspector General in 1856, and at the close of the war was sent to Canada, but was recalled at the end of six months, named by Lord Panmure one of the commissioners for inquiry into the sanitary state of the army. On the retirement of Sir Andrew Smith, on the 22nd of June, 1858, Dr. Alexander was appointed Director-General of the Army Medical Department, which appointment he held up to the day of his death. He was also one of the Honorary Surgeons to Her Majesty and a Companion of the Bath. About three weeks before his death he was interrupted in the usual assiduous discharge of his duties by an attack of gout, complicated with an inflammatory condition of the venous system, but the immediate cause of death, it is supposed, was determination of gout to the heart. He leaves a widow to mourn her loss, and in her grief she has many deep sympathizers, for few men ever had a larger number of sincere friends among those whom he admitted to his acquaintance.

EDWARD GEORGE BALLARD, ESQ.

Feb. 14. At Compton-terrace, Islington, aged 68, Edward George Ballard, Esq.

This gentleman was descended from an old family which removed from Gloucester to Salisbury in the seventeenth century, and whose pedigree will be found in Sir Richard C. Hoare's "History of Modern Wiltshire, Hundred of Downton," p. 3. He was the only child of Edward Ballard, alderman of Salisbury, and Elizabeth, only daughter of George Fowles Benson of the same city, and he was born in Salisbury on the 29th of April, 1791. When a boy his health was very delicate, and, as a con-

sequence, his early education was greatly neglected. He went first to the school kept by Mr. Morrison in Salisbury; and, when his parents moved to London in 1805, to Mr. Duncan's school in Pimlico.

In 1809 he obtained an appointment in the Stamp Office, which he shortly resigned; and subsequently an appointment in the Excise Office, which he resigned in 1817.

On leaving school, and mixing in general society, he became, by his own account, painfully aware of the deficiency of his knowledge, and at once earnestly set about the long-neglected task of mental improvement, by the study of such books as fell within his reach. It was from this period (1812-15) that he dated that love of reading and literary research for which he afterwards became conspicuous.

Shortly after 1817 he formed a friendship with Mr. Wooller, whose subsequent political career was notorious; and his earliest literary efforts in prose and verse were contributed to a short-lived periodical called "The Reasoner," conducted by that gentleman.

In 1818 he married Miss Mary Ann Shadgett, whose brother, Mr. William Shadgett, (who died a few years since in the United States,) at that time edited "The Weekly Review;" and to that work Mr. Ballard contributed, writing most of the critiques and nearly all the poetry. He afterwards made many communications, chiefly in verse, to a variety of periodicals, among which were the "Literary Chronicle" and the "Imperial Magazine." These were signed with his initials, E. G. B. To the "Literary Magnet" and "World of Fashion" he contributed as *G.*

In 1825 he wrote and published anonymously "A New Series of Original Poems," as a sequel to "Original Poems, by Ann and Jane Taylor of Ongar," to whom the new series has often been attributed. Some of Mr. Ballard's poetical effusions are certainly meritorious.

In 1829 he wrote for Mr. West, optician in Fleet-street, a little manual entitled "Microscopic Amusements; or, Complete Companion to the Microscope." 12mo.

From the time of his quitting the Excise Office, being possessed of a comfortable independence, Mr. Ballard devoted himself entirely to literary pursuits, and in 1818 he obtained his first ticket of admission to the reading-room of the British Museum, of which he afterwards became a daily frequenter; employing himself in the collection of materials and references, relating chiefly to topography, biography, and ecclesiastical history. On these subjects he has left many well-filled manuscript note-books.

His familiarity with the MS. resources of the British Museum enabled him to render essential service to several of his literary friends. One of the most important instances of his aid in this way was the "*History of Salisbury*," upon which his cousin, the late Robert Benson, Esq., (who died Recorder of that city,) was engaged at the request of Sir Richard Colt Hoare. For that important work (which was completed in 1843) Mr. Ballard made a long and minute examination of the very voluminous series of tracts called the "*King's Pamphlets*," and of the journals of Parliament, in order to collect materials for the period of the Civil War, and the essential service he thus rendered to the authors (Mr. Benson and Mr. Hatcher) is duly acknowledged in the preface to the History.

Mr. John Gough Nichols had to thank Mr. Ballard for suggesting and transcribing the *Chronicle of Calais*, the *Chronicle of the Grey Friars of London*, and the *Chronicle of Queen Jane and Queen Mary*, all printed for the Camden Society; as well as for a great portion of the "*Narratives of the Days of the Reformation*," which will shortly be issued to members of that body.

In 1848 Mr. Ballard undertook, for a weekly paper called "*The Surplice*," a continuation of Strype's "*Ecclesiastical Annals*;" but only a few portions of this series had been published when that periodical fell to the ground.

He was also in his latter years an occasional correspondent of the *GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE*, and of "*Notes and Queries*."

* For his latest communication see *GENT. MAG.* April, 1860, p. 383.

There are many frequenters of the reading-room of the British Museum who will for their lifetime retain a grateful recollection of Mr. Ballard. A more genial, kindly, shrewd, but simple-minded assistant, it was impossible to find. His patience was unwearied, and his perseverance in research ubiquitous; and all his services were not only rendered with a hearty goodwill, but in a truly unselfish and disinterested spirit. Often would he be seen, toiling across the old reading-room with some ponderous folio, which he thought might contain information new and useful to his friends, or suggestive of fruitful investigation. In the sphere of private life he displayed no less the amiable and charitable temper of a humble-minded Christian.

Mr. Ballard was for many years a member of the Russell Institution; and when the Islington Literary and Scientific Association was founded, he transferred his subscription to the latter, and became one of its most active members, promoting with all his energy the various projects for popular instruction which arose in the society; quitting it only in consequence of his removal from the neighbourhood in 1846.

He became a widower in 1820, and has left one son, Edward Ballard, M.D., a member of the London College of Physicians, and author of various works on professional subjects; and one daughter, married to Mr. Arthur Pugh of Kingsland.

A very faithful and characteristic portrait of Mr. Ballard was painted a few years since by Mr. Green, the husband of the authoress of "*Lives of the Princesses*." His funeral took place at the Woking Cemetery on the 18th of February.

HENRY DRUMMOND, Esq., M.P., F.R.S.,

Feb. 20. At Albury Park, Guildford, aged 73, Henry Drummond, Esq.

The deceased was the eldest son of Henry Drummond, Esq., of the Grange, Hants, (the well-known London banker,) and Anne, daughter of the first Viscount

Melville. He was born in 1786, and was educated at Harrow, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he in 1825 founded the professorship of Political Economy. In 1847 he was elected for West Surrey, and he continued to represent it until his death. He was a man of great activity of mind, which he displayed in numerous writings upon religious, political, and general subjects, a member of various learned societies, and a very effective speaker in Parliament. In 1807 he married Lady Harriet Hay, eldest daughter of the ninth Earl of Kinnoul, who died in 1854, and he leaves two daughters; Louisa, married to Lord Lovaine, M.P., and Adelaide, married to Sir Thomas Rokewood Gage, Bart. In politics Mr. Drummond was essentially a Tory, and he retained to the last the principles he had early imbibed from Mr. Pitt and Lord Melville. Thus he always voted for the Government on the Budget, though he might oppose them on everything else, for he held that "they must know best what money was wanted, and how it should be raised." No speaker in the House could boast of a more attentive audience, which he owed not so much to the keen wit as to the high principle by which his speeches were distinguished.

The following are the chief points of an estimate of Mr. Drummond's character, which appeared very shortly after his decease in the "*Morning Star*," and which appears to us on the whole well considered and impartial:—

"Every habitual reader of the debates must be familiar with Mr. Drummond's style of speech. But only the habitual attendant can adequately realise its attraction and effect. The presence, the costume, the manner of the speaker, were all utterly unlike what the reader would imagine. A tall, slender, white-haired figure, perfectly upright, and scrupulously attired in black, rose from the first seat on the first bench below the gangway, on the Ministerial side, whatever the Ministerial politics. From a place thus significant of Parliamentary independence, there was delivered, slowly, almost inaudibly, and with perfect gravity, a speech that proclaimed an equally independent position

in the world of opinion. Through lips that hardly seemed to part, there came trickling forth a thin but sparkling stream of sententious periods, full of humour and sarcasm, learning and folly, boldness and timidity, bigotry and charity, and of everything antithetical. The strongest contrast of all seemed that between the speaker and his hearers. Everybody but himself was excited by laughter, or anger, or pleasure. He alone seemed perfectly unmoved—a speaking statue, shaking the sides of all men within hearing, and some who could not hear yet caught the contagion of laughter. But the man was himself a paradox. His strongly marked individuality ran into so many opposite extremes that his right hand seemed always at war with his left hand. Some of his favourite notions seemed utterly puerile, yet there was a ripeness of wisdom in him that made his speeches abound in proverbial philosophy.

"But it was by his religious peculiarities that Mr. Drummond was chiefly known to the general public, and yet least known. Sometimes a rash opponent would venture an allusion to his connection with a Church whose head ministers ranked as archangels, and whose services were in an unknown tongue. If Mr. Drummond forbore to punish such coarse and blundering replies to the thrusts of his own keen and polished blade, it was out of respect to a subject he held too sacred for such encounters. The really remarkable thing about what we may call the Parliamentary aspect of his religion was, that he constantly appeared as the champion of essentially Roman Catholic doctrine, and yet as the fierce antagonist of Papal supremacy. His speeches equally offended Romanists and Protestants. Against the latter, as in debates on the law of marriage, he was the stout assertor of Church authority. Against the former, as in the debates on the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, and on the inspection of convents, he maintained the pope to be an usurper. He provoked, by the fierceness of his denunciations of these institutions, the uncontrollable feeling of Roman Catholics—and he shocked Mr. Spooner by scornful

disclaimers of the Protestant right of private judgment.

"His social position was that of a link between the territorial and the monied aristocracy; and though he perpetually railed at the political economists, he founded at Oxford a professorship of 'the dismal science.' He ridiculed the opponents of capital punishment, and the advocates of humanitarian movements generally; yet much of his time, as well as his money, was spent in actively doing good. Nothing would have provoked him more than the association of his name with radicalism and retrenchment; yet there are few passages in the writings of financial reformers equal for severity to the speech in which he turned into words Gilchrist's forgotten caricature, representing the State as a maternal pig, with the lust of her progeny sucking at her tail. No other man would have had the boldness to use such Rabelaisian wit as his with such unsparing severity, applying to Dukes and Knights of the Garter the same caustic aphorism as to venal voters.

"But all this was but the rocking to and fro of a mind whose history was that of a continued struggle to reconcile authority and freedom, truth and beauty, religion and reason."

Mr. Drummond's funeral was attended by a very large body of his tenantry, anxious thus to testify their respect for a liberal landlord and a kind-hearted man.

CLERGY DECEASED.

Feb. 17. The Rev. *E. Williams*, M.A., Pentre Mawr, Denbigh, North Wales.

Feb. 18. At Stretford, aged 49, the Rev. *J. Clarke*, M.A., Rector of Stretford, and Rural Dean of the Deanery of Manchester.

Feb. 22. At Taymouth-terr., Stepney, E., the Rev. *J. H. Macguire*, S.C.L.

Feb. 24. At the Vicarage-house, Chiltorne Domer, aged 59, the Rev. *Walter Burton Leach*, Vicar of Chilthorne Domer, and Rector of Sutton Montis, making the fourth member of his family taken away within the last three months.

At Queen's-road West, Regent's-park, aged 67, the Rev. *Dr. Vaughan*, of St. John's College, Cambridge.

Feb. 25. Suddenly, aged 51, the Rev. *William French*, Perpetual Curate of Wangford, and Vicar of Reydon, Suffolk.

GENT. MAG. VOL. CCVIII.

At Rewe, Devonshire, aged 68, the Rev. *Henry Fox Strangways*, Rector of Rewe.

Feb. 28. Aged 80, the Very Rev. *John Giffard Ward*, Dean of Lincoln. The deceased was educated at Oxford, and was appointed to the Deanery of Lincoln upon the death of Dean Gordon, in 1845. He leaves a wife and three children, the eldest of whom is Colonel Ward, an officer in the army.

Feb. 29. At Chester, aged 84, the Rev. *Arthur Jones*, D.D., formerly of Bangor, Carnarvonshire, father of the Rev. *Eliezer Jones*, of Ipswich.

At Chelsea Rectory, aged 78, the Rev. *Charles Kingsley*, Rector of Chelsea. Mr. Kingsley was educated at Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1816, and was ordained deacon and precentor priest in the same year by Dr. Henry Bathurst, Bishop of Norwich.

March 2. Suddenly, at Windsor, aged 82, the Rev. *William Canning*. He was appointed one of the Canons of St. George's in 1828. For many years he held the Rectory of West Heslerton, near Malton, Yorkshire, and was highly esteemed by an extensive circle of friends. He was brother to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, and first cousin to the great statesman, George Canning.

Aged 38, the Rev. *W. Wilson*, jun., Vicar of Banbury.

March 8. At Stapenhill, near Burton-on-Trent, the Rev. *G. W. Lloyd*, D.D., for upwards of 67 years Incumbent of Gresley, and for 33 years Head Master of Appleby Grammar-school, near Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

March 9. At Felkirk Vicarage, Wakefield, the Rev. *John Baines Graham*, M.A., formerly Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge. The deceased was the eldest and only surviving son of the Rev. John Graham, Rector of St. Saviour's, York. He was Vicar of Holy Trinity, Micklegate, York, and also of Felkirk, near Wakefield. He was likewise Master of Hemsworth School, one of the institutions founded by Archbishop Holgate.

March 10. At Leskinnick-house, Penzance, aged 47, the Rev. *Henry Batten*, M.A., Incumbent of St. Mary's, Penzance.

March 14. In Alfred-street, Bath, aged 90, the Rev. *Thomas Strong*, 45 years Rector of Clyst St. Mary, near Exeter, and Theberton, Suffolk.

March 21. In Montagu-square, aged 73, the Rev. *William Forbes Raymond*, M.A., formerly Archdeacon of Northumberland and Canon Residentiary of Durham.

March 22. The Rev. *D. Williams*, D.C.L., Warden of New College, Oxford.

DEATHS.

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

Dec. 14. Drowned, at Negapatam, East Indies, aged 35, James William, eldest and only surviving son of J. B. Gordon, esq., formerly of London.

Jan. 5. By the wreck of the steamer "Northerner," off Cape Mendocino, North

America, aged 33, Francis Blomfield, esq., third son of the late C. J. Blomfield, D.D., Lord Bishop of London.

At Calcutta, aged 42, Charlotte Mary, wife of Sir Mordant L. Wells, and third dau. of the late Thomas Gresham, esq., of Barnby Dun, Yorks.

Jan. 8. Aged 60, Thos. Turner, esq., of Abbots-Bromley, Staffordshire, and of Pool-park, Denbighshire. He was land-steward to Lord Bagot, and of high standing among agriculturists. A number of gentlemen, farmers, &c., only a few months ago presented Mr. Turner with a handsome piece of plate for his valuable services.

At Plymouth, Mary Ann, eldest dau. of the late John Arthur, esq., Collector of H.M. Customs of that port, and niece of the late Sir G. Arthur, bart.

Jan. 9. At Knole-park, Gloucestershire, aged 65, Isabella Margaret, wife of Col. Master.

Jan. 10. At Slough, Lieut.-Col. Robert Arding Thomas, late of the 48th Bengal Native Infantry.

At Warren-house, near Ashby-de-la-Zouch, aged 91, Anna, widow of H. Whitby, esq., M.D.

At Putney, aged 33, Emily, the wife of the Rev. H. W. Farebrother.

At the Rectory, St. Clement's, Hastings, aged 60, Geo. Borrett, esq., formerly of Southampton.

At his residence, Southernhay, Exeter, aged 88, John Blackall, M.D.

Jan. 11. At Marbury, Cheshire, aged 76, Sir H. M. Mainwaring, bart. Sir Harry succeeded his relative, the late Sir Harry Mainwaring, in the estates at Peover early in this century, and he held for many years the office of master of the Cheshire Hounds, which he conducted with great popularity. In consequence of his too ready hospitality, and from a desire to increase the estates which he acquired with the name of Mainwaring, Sir Harry became involved in pecuniary difficulties, which brought ruin on himself and others. He married the daughter of Sir Robert Salisbury Cotton, bart., sister to Viscount Combermere, and is succeeded in his title by Harry Mainwaring, esq., the deputy chairman of the Court of Quarter Sessions.

Jan. 16. At Hythe, Kent, aged 66, Richard Smith Roach, esq., late of Brentwood, Essex.

Aged 71, Mr. Charles Claydon, upwards of 50 years butler of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Jan. 17. At Huntley-hall, Chendale, Staffordshire, aged 42, Caroline Penelope, wife of the Rev. George Mather.

At Hastings, aged 42, Catherine Mary, wife of the Rev. Barcroft Boake, B.A., Principal of Queen's College, Colombo, Ceylon, and eldest dau. of Major-General Slade, Royal Engineers.

At Hove, Brighton, aged 82, Mary Basilia, widow of Lieut.-Col. Thomas Partridge Sharp.

Jan. 18. In Portland-place, Amelia Caroline, wife of Sir R. P. Jodrell, bart.

The body of Mr. Massey O'Grady, the High Sheriff of Limerick, was discovered floating in the river near New Pallas Station. An inquest was held on the 21st, when a verdict that deceased came by his death by drowning whilst labouring under temporary insanity was returned.

At Lansdowne-terr., Bromley, Middlesex, aged

32, Rosa, wife of W. T. G. Woodforde, esq., M.D., and fourth dau. of the late Jonas Ridout, esq., of Moortown, and Portland-sq., Plymouth.

At Hatherop Rectory, aged 16, H. G. J. Bourke, second son of the Rev. Sackville and Lady Georgiana Bourke.

Jan. 20. John Burder Turnbull, esq., B.A., late of St. John's College, Cambridge, youngest son of the Rev. J. Turnbull, Ph. Dr., of London.

At Sutton-in-Ashfield, in her 100th year, Elizabeth, relict of Mr. Joseph Buttorworth.

At the Park, Nottingham, aged 85, Sophia, widow of Capt. Hugh Campbell, of Barquharrie and Milrigg, Ayrshire.

At Lincoln's Inn Fields, aged 79, John Saunders, esq., formerly of Bradford, Wilts.

Jan. 21. At Bognor, Sussex, aged 71, Catherine, widow of the Rev. John Griffin, Rector of Bradley, Hants.

Jan. 22. At Newport, Barnstaple, aged 51, Mary Eliza, only dau. of the late W. Turner, esq.

At his residence, in Tavern-st., Ipswich, aged 87, Edward Bacon, esq., banker.

In Clarges-st., Piccadilly, aged 60, Frederick Hale Thomson, esq., F.R.C.S.

In Manchester-st., Manchester-sq., aged 49, Major A. Malet Haslewood, Bombay Army.

Aged 35, Fred. Howard, esq., surgeon, late of the R.A., and eldest son of Fred. Robert Howard, esq., of Horsham, Sussex.

Jan. 26. At his residence, Burton Joyce, Notts., aged 75, Robert Wilkinson Padley, esq.

At Coburg, Mme. Schröder Devrient, the celebrated cantatrice. She was born in 1805, and retired from the stage in 1849, on occasion of her second marriage, with M. von Bock, a Livonian gentleman.

At Torriano-grove, Kentish-town, aged 71, George Luck Playsted, esq., late of Wadhurst, Sussex.

Feb. 1. At Halton, Cheshire, aged 76, Ellen, only dau. of the late George Orred, esq.

Feb. 4. At South Petherton, suddenly, of apoplexy, aged 66, Robert Lyddon, esq.

Feb. 5. At Pau, Basses Pyrenees, Margaret Anne, youngest dau. of the late Rev. H. S. Cocks.

At Portman-sq., the Dowager Lady Leigh. Her ladyship, who was the eldest dau. of the Rev. William Willes, of Astrop-house, Northants, was born in 1798, and married, in June 1819, Chandos Leigh, afterwards Lord Leigh, of Stoneleigh Abbey, Warwickshire.

At his residence, Hoc-house, Plymouth, aged 67, Thomas Were Fox, esq., merchant. Mr. Fox was the head of the mercantile house of Fox, Sons, and Co., and he and his sons have held, and the latter continue to hold, many posts of great public importance. The firm of which Mr. Fox was the head are Consuls for America, Chili, and Turkey; Vice-Consuls for Austria, Brazil, Bremen, Denmark, Greece, Guatemala, Hamburg, Lubeck, Mexico, Oldenburgh, Peru, Bolivia, and Tuscany.

Feb. 6. Aged 71, Mr. Hugh Laugharne, eldest son of the late Rev. Hugh Laugharne, Vicar of Rowington.

Of congestion of the brain, aged 50, Daniel

Ebbetts, esq., of Canonbury-sq. and Great St. Helen's.

Feb. 7. At Haggerstone, aged 92, Mr. Thomas Simmons, late of St. Paul's Churchyard.

At Folkestone, Francis Hastings Graham, esq.

At Brunswick-sq., Brighton, aged 20, Charles Davenport Polhill, esq., youngest son of the late Edward Polhill, esq.

Feb. 8. At his residence, Coolnagower, near Waterford, aged 112, Darby Lenihan, farmer, who possessed all his faculties to within a few days of his death.

At Lowestoft, aged 79, Margaretta Maria, dau. of the late Rev. Wm. Wynne, of Dennington.

At Tweedmouth, aged 91, Margaret Tower, widow of John Robertson, esq.

Feb. 9. Aged 39, Thomas, only son of Nicholas Bickford, esq., Newton Bushel.

Eliza Jane, wife of the Rev. J. R. F. Meek, late of Colchester.

At Oxford, Ann, widow of the Rev. T. W. Lancaster, Rector of Over-Worton, and formerly Vicar of Banbury; having survived him less than two months.

Aged 73, Harriet, widow of Thomas Ashton, esq., of Hyde, Cheshire.

At his residence, Edge-hill, Liverpool, aged 72, Joseph Dicker, esq., son of the late Thos. Dicker, esq., banker, Lewes, and formerly of East Grinstead. He spent a long life in unwearied acts of self-denying charity.

In Southampton-st., Covent-garden, suddenly, aged 44, George Bish Webb, esq., Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and Hon. Sec. of the Surrey Archaeological Society.

At Penzance, aged 20, Edward John, only child of the Rev. George Robert Tuck, Rector of Wellington, Herts.

Feb. 10. At Naples, of malaria fever, aged 33, Com. Geo. F. Burgess, H.M.S. "Cressy."

At Marshalls, near Ware, Herts, aged 91, Mary Martin, elder dau. of the late John Martin-Leake, esq., of Thorpe-hall, Essex, and of Woodside, Berks.

Feb. 11. At All Cannings, aged 69, Jane, relict of John Canning, esq., formerly of Rockley, and of Ogbourne.

At her residence, Walton-pl., Sloane-st., aged 77, Mary, relict of J. French, esq., of Burstead Clock-house, Essex, and New Palace-yard, Westminster.

At Wolvey, aged 73, Martha, wife of the Rev. Joseph Knight, Baptist minister.

Feb. 12. At Newport, Isle of Wight, aged 86, Miss Charlotte Worsley, eldest dau. of the Rev. James Worsley, late Rector of Gatcombe, Isle of Wight.

Of puerperal fever, aged 31, Elizabeth, wife of John Tremlett, esq., of Sutton, Sandford.

At the Royal Naval Hospital, Malta, where he had been invalided from H.M.S. "St. Jean D'Acre," aged 19, Leonard William, youngest son of Robert Bower, esq., of Welham.

At Leamington, aged 69, Judith Isabella, the widow of James H. Boyles, esq., late of Bowden-hall, Gloucestershire.

At Brunswick-sq., Torre, of consumption,

Isabella Charlotte, third dau. of the late John Gedy, esq.

At Pewsey, aged 87, Catherine, widow of Edward Polhill, esq.

Feb. 13. At Pakefield, aged 72, Margaret, relict of Nathaniel Squire, esq., R.N.

At Stoke, aged 26, Emma Ann, second dau. of W. E. Elkins, esq., of Guildford.

Feb. 14. Elizabeth, the wife of John Dobede, esq., of Exning-house, Suffolk.

At South Norwood, aged 62, H. S. Thompson, esq., surgeon.

Feb. 15. At St. George's-road, Pimlico, aged 27, Emily, wife of P. N. Leakey, esq.

At Torquay, aged 22, Amelia, eldest dau. of the Rev. H. Griffin, Incumbent of Stoke, Suffolk.

At her residence, Wilmslow, Susannah, relict of Wm. Thornhill, esq., Ollerenshaw-hall.

Emily Jane, second dau. of Capt. Isaac Fuller, of Dover, and niece of Lady Boxer.

At Northiam, Sussex, Edwina, relict of Dr. Wm. Anderson, of Whitehill, Jamaica.

Suddenly, at Walmer, aged 82, Mary, widow of the Rev. John Gregory, Rector of Elmstone, Kent.

At her residence, Hastings, aged 50, Mary Ann, relict of Wm. Parnell, esq., of Sydenham.

At Hayes Rectory, Kent, the residence of her brother, Henrietta, eldest surviving dau. of the late Rev. J. T. A. Reed, Rector of Leckhamsted, Bucks.

At her residence, near Bristol, aged 74, the widow of the Rev. Robt. Hall, of Leicester.

Feb. 16. At Southsea, aged 83, Lieut.-Gen. John Wright, K.H., late Royal Marines. In his early service he was engaged in most of Lord Nelson's attacks, and served in the campaign in Egypt in 1801; the last scene of his active service was at the battle of Algiers in 1816.

At Bury St. Edmunds, having a few days before completed his 90th year, Thomas Robinson, esq., of Westgate-st. His infirmities had secluded him for several years; but during his long life of activity he was in the commissions of the peace for the county and the borough, and served the office of Mayor in 1840-1; and, except its framer, he was the last surviving Commissioner named, just half a century ago, in the Town Improvement Act, in the execution of which, as in all other matters of local or social advancement, he always took a lively interest.

At his residence, the Grove, Sutton, Surrey, aged 84, Chas. Wm. Aubrey, esq.

Aged 55, J. W. Griffiths, esq., solicitor, Wicks-worth.

In Gray's-inn-sq., aged 38, Henry, son of John Vaughan, esq., of Lloyd-sq.

At Worthing, Ann, relict of Major Western Hames, of the 2nd Dragoon Guards.

At Highbury-park, H. Baring Garrod, esq., late of the Hayes, near Exeter.

At her residence, Old Steyne, Brighton, aged 87, Lucretia Wood, of Chestham-house, Henfield, Sussex, widow of John Wood, esq., of the same place.

In Whitehall-gardens, aged 74, Isabella Grace, wife of Cuthbert Ellison, esq., of Hebburn-hall.

Feb. 17. At Cowfold, Sussex, aged 101, Mary, relict of the Rev. R. Constable.

At Upper Deal-house, Kent, aged 39, Emily Mary, the wife of John Gaunt, esq.

Aged 36, Harriet, wife of Thos. Keen, esq., of the Elms, Croydon, Surrey.

Aged 76, at Thorne-town Barton, East Putford, Devon, Wm. May, esq.

At Thorpe, aged 76, Susannah, widow of Thos. Batley, esq., of Thorpe Grove.

Feb. 18. At Cavendish-cres., Bath, aged 74, Ann Johnston, relict of Wm. Cumin, M.D.

At the Manor-house, Chigwell, Essex, aged 37, Ellen, wife of Henry S. King, esq., and third dau. of John Blakeway, esq., Upper Clapton.

At the Vicarage, Castle Martin, Pembroke, aged 48, Isabella Dorothea, wife of the Rev. Jas. Allen, and third dau. of the late P. R. Hoare, esq., of Kelsey-park, Beckenham, Kent.

At Easton, near Winchester, Martha Ann, dau. of the late Richard Stocker, esq., of Guy's Hospital, and sister of the Rev. C. W. Stocker, D.D., Draycot Rectory, Staffordshire.

At Derwent-house, Little Eaton, near Derby, aged 21, Christiana Mary, youngest dau. of John Tempest, esq.

Feb. 19. Charlotte Isabella, the wife of the Rev. C. M. McNiven, Rector of Patney, Wilts.

At South-villa, near Darlington, (the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Thomas Pease,) aged 91, C. Walkin, esq.

Aged 80, T. Jesson, esq., of Harrow-lodge, Christchurch, Hants.

At Budleigh Salterton, aged 79, Mr. Henry Daubeny Melhuish, solicitor.

At Bolton, Lancashire, Katharine Frances, younger dau. of C. Lever, esq., of Tavistock-sq.

Suddenly, at Crawley, near Winchester, aged 74, W. C. Bristow, esq., a gentleman well known in the sporting world, and for many years a member of the H.H. and Hursley Hunts.

Feb. 20. At his seat, Mottisfont-abbey, near Romsey, aged 56, the Rev. Sir John Barker Mill, bart. He was a supporter of the turf, and his horses ran chiefly in the immediate district in which they were trained. The first horse that ran in his name was "Volunteer," in 1837. The deceased baronet having died without issue, the title becomes extinct.

At Frenchay, Gloucestershire, aged 62, Catharine Beverley, relict of Lieut.-Gen. Smelt, C.B., and eldest dau. of the late Commissary-Gen. Sir Wm. Henry Robinson.

At Bath, aged 23, Mary Katharine Frances, wife of Arthur Trelawney New, esq.

At Ackworth-lodge, Pontefract, W. Hepworth, esq., one of H.M.'s Justices of the Peace and Deputy-Lieut. of the West-Riding, and magistrate for the county of Lancaster.

At his residence, in the suburbs of York, and late of Bishop Wilton, Wm. Walker, esq., Lieut. in the Northumberland Light Infantry Regt.

At Stote's-hall, Jesmond, Elizabeth Ellen, wife of Hugh C. Armstrong, esq.

In London, aged 76, Mrs. Esther Bache, of St. George's-pl., Brighton, relict of Thomas Bache, esq., of Coventry.

Feb. 21. In London, Augusta Maria, widow of Thomas Bedford Hake, esq., formerly of Exeter.

At his brother-in-law's, W. Tapping, esq., Highfield-villas, London, aged 43, George, son of the late Robert Corby, esq., of Whittingham-hall, and Kirkshead-hall, Norfolk.

In London, aged 28, Walter Orford, second son of the late Edward Ewer, esq., of Paul's-hall, Belchamp St. Paul's, Essex.

At his residence, Brunswick-road, Brighton, aged 62, George Trundle, esq., forty-two years chief clerk of the Irish Office, London.

Aged 63, W. R. Reynolds, esq., of Floral-cottage, Halton Hastings, late of Woodbridge.

At Clifton, near Bristol, aged 29, Henry Greenwood, only son of Thos. Greenwood Clayton, esq., of Bessingby-hall, Bridlington.

At High Halden, Kent, aged 36, Peregrine Charles Baillie Hamilton, late Capt. in H.M.'s 60th Rifles.

At Newton Burgoland, aged 62, Hannah, third dau. of the late Rev. John Singleton.

At Westbrook, Worthing, Mary, second dau. of the late Thomas Bett, esq., of Upton-house, Watford, Herts.

At Holywood, co. Down, Hugh Carlile, esq., M.A., M.D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, Queen's College, Belfast.

At Merton, Surrey, Maria Harriet, wife of Jas. Matthias, esq., of Merton.

At Shaftesbury-cres., Pimlico, aged 49, George Bulkeley Tattersall, late Major in the Ceylon Rifle Regiment.

At Montague-pl., Russell-sq., aged 65, Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Forbes Winslow, esq., of the same place.

At Clifton, Miss Charlotte Bruere Tod, eldest dau. of the late Capt. Alexander Tod, R.N.

Feb. 22. At Wellington, Somerset, aged 68, Thomas Elworthy, esq.

At Rugby, aged 59, Elizabeth, wife of William Sale, esq., banker.

At her residence, Marine-parade, Dover, Emma Frances, wife of George Wright Gravener, esq., and youngest dau. of the late John Waller, esq., of Faversham, Kent.

At Lavenham, Mary, widow of the Rev. Thos. Bligh, late of Hawstead.

At Brighton, Frances, widow of Capt. J. H. Murray, R.N., and youngest dau. of the late Hon. Henry Pelham.

In Sussex-st., Warwick-sq., aged 55, Charles Simpson, esq., M.D.

In Bedford-terr., aged 79, Mrs. Helen Gifford, widow of Richard Ireland Gifford, esq., formerly of Bristol.

Feb. 23. At New York, aged 84, Stephen Whitney, a merchant, whose wealth is estimated at twelve millions of dollars. The war of 1812 laid the foundation of his fortunes. He had previously been a grocer, and had largely trusted Southern cotton planters. In consequence of the war, prices were greatly depreciated; he received payment of his debts in bales of cotton, then got them conveyed into Florida, at that time a Spanish colony, and shipped them in neutral vessels for Europe. During the war the

speculation proved so lucrative, that he carried it on till the peace of 1815, and in the last battle fought at New Orleans, his cotton bales formed a part of the ramparts hastily constructed, from behind which the volunteers withstood the advance of the British under Sir E. M. Pakenham. Mr. Whitney was one of the "merchant princes" of New York. His charities were extensive, and without publicity or ostentation.

At Bedford-place, Brighton, aged 85, Major Charles Hames, late of the 32nd Regt., one of the few remaining heroes of the Peninsula and Waterloo.

At Wrexham, aged 28, William, son of the late Rev. John Kendall, for several years head master of the Grammar-school in that town, and brother to the Rev. John Kendall, Incumbent of Church Hulme, Cheshire.

At Lawn-terr., Dawlish, aged 94, Wm. Black, esq.

At Bromley-house, Kent, aged 79, Col. George Tweedy, on the retired list of the Bombay Army.

At Meelick-house, co. Galway, aged 60, Walter Blake, esq., grandson of the late Sir Walter Blake, bart., of Menlough Castle, Ireland.

At Chilcompton, near Bath, aged 78, Elizabeth, last surviving child of the late Patrick O'Kearney, esq., of Bally-Comusk-house, near Cashel.

Feb. 24. At Deerhurst, near Tewkesbury, Frances Maria, wife of the Rev. G. Butterworth.

At his residence, Pulteney-st., Bath, aged 36, Hugh Willoughby Bateman, esq., eldest son of the late Richard Thomas Bateman, esq., of Hartington-hall, Derbyshire, and Hill-grove, near Wells, Somerset.

At Farnley, aged 86, Elizabeth, relict of Mr. William Walsh, and last surviving sister of the late John Butrey, esq., of Bruncliff-lodge, Yorks.

At the Grange, Sutton-on-Trent, aged 47, Mary, wife of John Johnson, esq., M.D.

In the 100th year of his age, Mr. Charles Hann Taylor, for many years a member of the Sherborne band of musicians.

Feb. 25. At Okehampton, aged 63, Henry Hawkes, esq., solicitor.

At Lowesby, Leicestershire, aged 32, Lawrence Woolaston, youngest son of the late Sir Frederick Fowke, bart.

At Derby, aged 78, Ann, relict of the Rev. Richard Wintle, Wesleyan minister.

At Bideford, aged 56, Henry Forester, esq., for many years one of the feoffees of the Bridge Trust.

In Hertford-st., Mayfair, aged 82, Gen. J. D'Evereux. He raised the Irish Legion which, under Bolivar, was engaged in the successful struggle for independence in Columbia.

In Russell-sq., aged 71, Amelia Sophia, wife of Henry Pownall, esq.

At Little Chishill, aged 66, Sir Peter Buckworth Soame, bart.

Feb. 26. At Ennismore-house, Kingstown, aged 41, the Hon. G. F. W. Yelverton, eldest son of Viscount Avonmore, by his first marriage with Jane, second dau. of Thomas Boothe, esq., of Whitehaven. He was born 7th March, 1818, and was for some years in the 64th Regt., but retired from the army in 1848.

At her residence, Bromley, Kent, aged 76, Miss Sawkins, eldest dau. of John Drayton Sawkins, esq., late of Sibton-house, in the same county.

At Clay Cross, aged 43, W. J. Mackarsie, esq., surgeon.

At Oxford-terr., Hyde-park, aged 52, Charles François Louis de Pavée, Marquess de Villevielle.

At Hadley, aged 60, Thomas Jarman, esq., of Lincoln's-inn.

Aged 39, Charles John, only son of the late Lieut.-General Charles R. Skardon, H.E.I.C.S.

At her residence, Caledonia-place, Clifton, Albina, relict of Charles Payne, esq.

Henry Jas. Noyes, esq., of Sunning-hill, Berks, late of the 26th Cameronians.

Aged 82, Josephine, dau. of Henry Beattie, esq., of High Petergate, York.

Feb. 27. At Enfield-house, Durham, aged 40, Georgina Mary, only dau. of Thomas Bramwell, esq.

At Crofton-hall, near Bromley, aged 80, Miss Isabella Perceval.

At Brighton, Anna Sophia, wife of Richard Rugg, esq., surgeon.

At Warley-house, near Halifax, aged 63, Thos. Milne, esq.

At Henbury, near Bristol, aged 75, Alice, widow of Thomas Donkin, esq.

At his residence, Henley-lodge, Weston-road, Bath, aged 37, Harry Ralph Ricardo, esq.

At Ashstead, Surrey, Thomas Parker, esq., late of Lincoln's-inn, one of the Benchers of Gray's-inn.

Feb. 28. At the Hall, Long Eaton, Derbyshire, Harriett Ann, widow of John Kingston, esq., formerly one of H.M.'s Commissioners at Somerset-house, and dau. of the late Hon. Mr. Justice Rooke, a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

At Bognor, aged 76, Eliza, wife of the Rev. George Ranking, and sister of the late General Sir P. Maitland, G.C.B.

In Edgar-st., Worcester, Catherine Harriett, wife of the Rev. A. Williams, Senior Curate of St. Martin's, in that city.

Aged 66, George Sotheran, esq., of Haxby, near York.

At Roehampton, Lyne Stevens, esq., of Lynford-hall, Norfolk.

At Bath, Henry Prescott Blencowe, esq., of Thoby Priory, Essex.

Aged 64, Eliza, wife of the Rev. John Williams, Glan-Hirnant, Bala.

At his residence, Fishbourne-cottage, near Chichester, aged 91, Mr. John Clayton. In his early days he had been a keen sportsman—a first-rate shot, and capital cricketer—devoted to all athletic sports. He had associated with the Osbaldistons, the Berkeleys, and other leading sportsmen of the day, and was an unerring recorder of their feats.

Lost on board the "Nimrod" steamer, on the passage from Liverpool to Cork, aged 72, Sir John Judkin FitzGerald, bart., of Lisheen, co. Tipperary, and Plas yn Roe, St. Asaph.

Feb. 29. Aged 83, the Lord Viscount Southwell, K.P. The deceased, Thomas Anthony Southwell, born Feb. 25, 1777, succeeded his

father Feb. 15, 1796, was the representative of a Catholic family of great antiquity in the county of Nottingham, from a younger branch of which the present holder of the barony of De Clifford is descended. Having no son surviving, Lord Southwell is succeeded in his title by his nephew, Thomas Arthur Joseph, son of the late Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Arthur Francis Southwell, by the eldest dau. of the late Thomas Dillon, esq., of Mount Dillon, co. Dublin. The new peer (the fourth viscount) was born in 1836.

At Edinburgh, aged 75, Miss Gardiner, dau. of the late Gen. William Gardiner, sister of the Hon. Mrs. Charles Tollemache, and aunt of Maria, Marchioness of Ailesbury.

At the Rectory-house, Sulhampstead, near Reading, aged 66, Henrietta, wife of the Rev. Robert Coulthard, Rector of the parish.

At Lytham, Lancashire, Thomas Harding, esq., solicitor, Birmingham.

At Crofton-hall, near Bromley, Isabella, the last surviving dau. of the late Hon. Edward Perceval.

At Windlestone-hall, Durham, aged 4 years and 7 months, Caroline, eighth child of Sir Wm. and Lady Eden.

At Parkstone, Dorsetshire, aged 24, Lieut. G. Lovibond Bridges, R.N.

In Charles-st., St. James's, aged 68, Major-General R. W. Brough.

In Broad-st., Brighton, aged 75, Anne Joanna, relict of the late Duncan Macbean, esq., and the late Wm. Evans, esq., of Baker-st., Portman-sq.

At Lansdown-parade, Cheltenham, aged 33, Charles Gerveys Grylls, esq., Com. R.N., eldest surviving son of the Rev. Henry Grylls, Vicar of St. Neot, and Inspecting Commander of Coast Guard at Chester.

Aged 57, Captain Frederick Paul Harford, late of the Scots Fusiliers, who resided at Dow, on the Thames, near Windsor, shot himself in his own grounds with a pistol, which he apparently placed close to his left ear.

Lately. At Rome, of paralysis, Padre Marchi, a Jesuit, and an eminent archæologist. He was born near Udine, in 1795, and had been for the last 25 years one of the professors of the Collegio Romano, but has been principally known for his antiquarian researches, and as Keeper of the Kircherian Museum. To Padre Marchi we are indebted for nearly all that is known of the history of the catacombs about Rome, and the other early Christian cemeteries; indeed, in modern times he may be considered as having been the father of that branch of archæology, and as having given the first impulse to studies that, during a quarter of a century, have been attended with such important results for the early history of Christianity. He was one of the most elegant writers in Latin of the day, and was particularly celebrated for his taste in the composition of inscriptions, most of those in Rome of later years being from his pen. Rome possesses no one who can pretend to his learning, or to his affability and kindness in communicating his extensive knowledge.

March 1. At Hackness-hall, Scarborough, (the

residence of her brother, Sir J. V. B. Johnstone, bart., M.P. for that borough,) Charlotte, widow of Wm. Lister Fenton Scott, esq., of Wood-hall, Yorkshire.

Suddenly, at Caverse Carre, aged 78, Vice-Admiral Robert Riddell Carre. The deceased entered the royal navy on the 2nd June, 1796, and for many years was actively employed in the Baltic, the East Indies, and on other stations. He was present at the battle of Copenhagen in 1801, and commanded the "Britomart" at the bombardment of Algiers in 1816.

At Winchelsea, Sussex, aged 26, Emma, third dau. of the late Commander Wm. Southey, R.N.

At Hill-land-house, Headley, aged 73, Mr. Wm. Warren, for many years occupier of the Bramshott and Stanford paper mills, and head of the firm of Warren and Sons, paper manufacturers.

At the Hermitage, West Malling, aged 19, Albert Deane, eldest son of E. T. Luck, esq.

March 2. At Bosahan, near Helford, aged 67, the wife of James Trevenan, esq.

Aged 30, Lucy, wife of the Rev. Edward Wm. Heslop, Rector of Thornton.

At Bridlington, aged 74, Mr. Wm. Kirby, brother to John Kirby, esq., of that place.

Augusta, widow of Dr. Elder, of the Charterhouse.

In Blandford-sq., Dame Helena Cecilia, wife of Sir George Hayter, knt., and K.S.L.

At Torquay, Isabella Rachel, dau. of the late Major-Gen. Sir Archibald Galloway, K.C.B.

At the Rectory-house, Sarah, wife of the Rev. Thomas Du Pré, Rector of Willoughby, Lincolnshire.

March 3. At Willen Vicarage, Bucks, aged 72, Margaret, widow of T. Benthall, esq., formerly of Totnes.

At Crowdham-house, Kent, aged 75, John Ray, esq.

At Eastbourne, aged 53, Anna Jane, wife of William Rason, esq., and dau. of the late C. J. Hector, esq., of Stodham, Petersfield.

At St. Helier's, Jersey, aged 31, Mrs. Ross, of Cromarty.

Aged 80, R. Robinson, esq., of Edgley, Wensleydale, and of Cliff-lodge, Leyburn.

At Ramsden-crays, Billericay, Essex, Amelia, wife of T. M. B. Batard, esq.

At Copt Hewick, near Ripon, aged 79, Catherine, wife of T. Mason, esq., of Copt Hewick-hall.

At Overton-house, near Wakefield, Amy Cecily, infant dau. of the Hon. F. S. Wortley.

At Grove-lodge, near York, the residence of his father, aged 26, T. H. Newton, esq., solicitor, of York.

At Broadwater, near Worthing, aged 80, John Barker, esq.

At Skeffington, aged 81, T. Harrison, for fifty-three years clerk at the parish church.

At Thulgarten, Constance, Grand Duchy of Baden, aged 30, Sir Grenville Leofric Temple, Bart., a Lieut. R.N.

At his brother's residence, Andler's Ash, Liss, near Petersfield, aged 44, T. Ayling, esq., surgeon, R.N.

At Impington-hall, Cambridgeshire, aged 88,

Maria, widow of the Rev. A. A. Cotton, formerly Rector of Girton.

March 4. At Woodbine-hill, near Honiton, aged 87, Mary, only child of the late Vice-Admiral Sir T. Graves, K.B.

Aged 54, Isabella, wife of T. Macgregor, esq., of London, and fourth dau. of the late W. Hirst, esq., of Marsh-house, Gomersal, near Leeds.

At Craven-house, Wakefield, aged 77, the Hon. Mrs. Erskine, dau. of the late J. Cooksey, esq., M.D., and widow of the Hon. H. D. Erskine, uncle to the Earl of Mar and Kellie.

At the Palace, Dublin, Blanche, wife of Capt. G. H. Wale, R.N., and youngest dau. of his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin.

At Masham Vicarage, aged 65, Maria Charlotte, widow of the Rev. J. Bush.

At his residence, Pavilion-parade, Brighton, aged 86, C. Stainbank, esq.

At Pimlico, aged 66, Henry Conn, esq., Comm. R.N. He was the only son of Captain John Conn, flag-officer to Lord Nelson, who led the "Dreadnought," 98, at Trafalgar, and of Margaret, dau. of the Rev. Isaac Nelson, Rector of Meldon, and nephew of Lieut.-Gen. John Spens, of the 42nd and 95th Regts.

Suddenly, Elizabeth, eldest surviving dau. of Wm. Bennett, of Pile-house, near Saltash.

March 5. At Newton, South Devon, aged 50, Jane, wife of Lieut.-Gen. J. S. Fraser.

Lucy, wife of P. P. S. Conant, esq., of Archer-lodge, near Basingstoke.

At her residence, Helston, aged 71, Sophia, relict of the Rev. R. G. Grylls, Vicar of Luxulyan, Cornwall.

At Llyndir, Denbighshire, aged 47, Elizabeth Frances, wife of D. Rasbotham, esq., and eldest dau. of the late Rev. R. Jacson, of Northenden, Cheshire.

At Preen-hall, Shropshire, aged 81, Col. Sir Robert Chambre Hill, C.B. He commanded the Blues in the Peninsular war and at Waterloo. He was the last surviving brother of the first Lord Hill. Four brothers were in the Peninsula and at Waterloo.

At his seat, Beauchamp, co. Dublin, aged 63, Sir Lovelace Stamer, bart., formerly in the Navy, and afterwards Captain in the 4th or Royal Irish Dragoon Guards.

Aged 73, Vice-Admiral Joseph Digby.

March 6. Aged 16, G. J. I. Gatchell, second and posthumous son of John Gatchell, esq.

Aged 69, Vice-Admiral J. A. Murray, of Reading, Berks., only son of the late Lord W. Murray.

At Fairlea-villa, Bideford, at an advanced age, Lieut.-Col. Crowe, a Waterloo officer.

At Whitby, aged 62, Wm. Nicholson, esq.

In London, from injuries received in an accident on the Eastern Counties Railway, aged 52, Mr. G. Haylock, of Ricketts, Ashdon, Essex.

At Ashburton, aged 88, Elizabeth, relict of Mr. Brown, formerly of Harberton Ford, near Totnes.

At Walthamstow-house, aged 57, John Glennie Greig, esq., LL.D.

March 7. In Connaught-pl., aged 5, Marie Cicely, the youngest child of Lord and Lady Methuen.

At Sheffield, Hants, aged 68, Mary, widow of John J. J. Sudlow, esq., of Bedford-row, and Heath-lodge, Weybridge.

At Hythe, Kent, John, third son of the late Chas. Armstrong, esq., of Southwark and Kennington-green, Surrey.

At Seal, Kent, Douglas, ninth son of Charles Gordon, esq., Aberdeen-house, South Hampstead.

At Heath-house, near Farnham, Surrey, aged 73, Frances Vic, relict of Major-Gen. Sir George Wood, K.C.B., late of Ottershaw, and Potter's-park, Surrey.

At her son's, St. Giles's, Norwich, aged 96, Sophia, widow of R. Taylor, esq., of Eye.

At St. John's Parsonage, Hawarden, aged 65, Isabella, widow of Lieut. F. Troughton, R.A.

At Woolwich, aged 70, Major-General H. C. Russell, Royal Artillery, brother-in-law of the Archdeacon of Bristol.

At Clipston, aged 90, Elizabeth, relict of Wm. Wartnaby, esq., late of Clipston, Northamptonshire, and only surviving sister of the late Robert Haymes, esq., of Great Glen, Leicestershire.

At Cork, very suddenly, aged 60, Emily, relict of Spearman Johnstone, esq., of Mount-villas, Dringhouses, near York.

At Exeter, Charlotte, relict of Redmond McAdam Barry, esq.

March 8. Aged 90, at Whitechurch Rectory, Warwickshire, Mr. Jas. Pritchard, surgeon, formerly of Stratford-on-Avon.

At Brighton, aged 73, Georgiana Charlotte, widow of George Battye, esq., Campden-hill, Kensington, and youngest dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Wm. Wynyard, Col. 20th Foot.

March 9. At Brunswick-sq., Bath, Charles Plumley, esq., son of the late William Plumley, esq., of Shepton Mallet.

At Chiddingly, Surrey, aged 55, James Sadler, esq., sen.

At Clarendon-place, Maidstone, aged 62, Samuel S. Hodges, esq.

At Plymouth, Ann, relict of George Leslie, esq., Lieut. R.N.

At Sunbury, Middlesex, Caroline Georgiana, widow of the Rev. R. Wylde, late Vicar of Claverdon, Warwickshire.

At Brighton, Lucy Cornwallis, younger dau. of John Swarbreck Gregory, esq., of Great Cumberland-place.

At Hythe, Kent, aged 87, Hen. Mackeson, esq.

Aged 20, Thomas Harwood, youngest son of Captain Arthur Davies, of Withersdane, Wye, Kent.

Aged 68, Mr. William Copeland, a retired solicitor. The deceased, whose usual residence was at Marlborough, Wilts, accidentally set fire to his bed at an hotel in London, and died on the following day from the injuries he had received.

March 10. From softening of the brain, Brevet Lieut.-Col. Spring, late 44th Regt.

In Queen's-st., Mayfair, aged 77, Col. Richard Bayer Otto, formerly Quartermaster-General at Madras.

At his residence, Parkgate-house, Sheffield, T. Firth, esq., steel manufacturer, of the firm of Thos. Firth and Sons.

At Bellevue, Crawley, Sussex, aged 79, Richard Moor Tims, esq., formerly of Dublin.

At Romsey, aged 70, Capt. J. W. Bailey, R.N.

At Trimley, aged 68, Emily Mary, widow of R. K. Cobbold, esq., late of Bredfield-house.

At Staplehurst, aged 29, C. T. Humber, esq.

Aged 60, Charles Lister, esq., of Low-hill, Liverpool, and of Coverham-abbey, Yorkshire.

At the house of her daughter, Macaulay-bdgs., Bath, aged 70, Maria, relict of Humphrey Minchin Noad, esq., of Shawford, Somerset.

At Whalley, Lancashire, aged 63, William Whalley, esq., youngest son of the late Sir James Gardiner, bart., of Clerk-hill, Whalley, and nephew of the late Rear-Adm. Master, of Bath.

March 11. At Grove-hall, Bow, from the effects of the accident at the Tottenham Station on the 20th of February, aged 44, George Alexander Falconer, M.R.C.S.

At his residence, Green-park, Bath, aged 89, Richard Taylor, esq., M.D.

At Kempshott-pk., Hampshire, aged 80, Edw. Walter Blunt, esq., many years one of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, and Deputy-Lieut. for the county of Hants.

At Edinburgh, Helen, wife of Major-General Swinburne, of Marcus-lodge, Forfarshire, and of Pontop-hall, Durham.

March 12. At Thorpe Malsor, aged 73, the Hon. Caroline Eliza, wife of Colonel Maunsell, and dau. of the Hon. William Cockayne, second son of Charles, fifth Lord Viscount Cullen, of Rushton-hall, Northamptonshire.

At her residence, Lower Camden-place, Bath, aged 74, Mrs. Hannah Dawson.

At Stanton Drew, aged 77, William Wyllys, esq., of Morley-house, Deputy-Lieut. for the county of Somerset.

At Harewood, Herefordshire, aged 81, Sarah, wife of Sir Hungerford Hoskyns, bart.

At Whitby, aged 89, Seaton Trattles, esq.

At the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. J. B. Hammond, North-street, Midhurst, aged 91, Ann, relict of Mr. John Boxall, of Woolbeding.

At his residence, Sutton-common, Surrey, aged 73, Christopher Rowlands, esq.

At East Moulsey, Surrey, aged 78, Robert Lancaster, esq.

At Effingham, Nancy-Sadlier, widow of Wm. Otter, Bishop of Chichester.

Mr. Jas. Griffin, for many years a member of the parliamentary reporting corps of the "Morning Herald." He was one of the few people of his class who could speak from personal knowledge of the debates of the unreformed Parliament, and of the brilliant intellectual gladiators of Henry Brougham and George Canning.

March 13. At Wellington, Somerset, aged 37, Hannah, wife of the Rev. Andrew Rennard, Wesleyan minister.

At Welshpool, very suddenly, whilst on circuit, aged 64, Sir Wm. Henry Watson, one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer. The deceased, who was born in 1796, was educated at the Royal Military College, Marlow, and entered

the army as cornet in the 1st Royal Dragoons in 1811, became a lieutenant in 1812, and, after having served in Spain and France under the Duke of Wellington, exchanged to the 6th Dragoons, with whom he served in Belgium and France in 1815. Having retired from the army, he entered as a student at Lincoln's-inn, 1817, and practised for several years as a special pleader, was called to the bar in Lincoln's-inn, in 1832, made a Q.C. and a bencher of that Inn in 1843, and was appointed a Baron of the Court of Exchequer in November, 1856, when he received the honour of knighthood. He was the author of two legal works, was M.P. for Kinsale from 1841 to 1847, and for Hull from 1854 to 1856. By a singular coincidence, the death of Baron Watson took place on the anniversary of the death of Mr. Justice Talfourd, who died while addressing the grand jury at Stafford, on the 13th of March, 1853.

March 14. At Craven-hill, Hyde-park, aged 58, James Higham, esq., late of the National Debt Office.

At Brighton, aged 48, Marie Louise, Countess Granville. Her ladyship had been for many months in declining health. She was the only child and heir of Emerich Joseph, Duke of Dalberg, and married, in 1833, Sir Frederick Rd. Edw. Acton, who died on the 31st of January, 1837, by whom she had an only son, Sir J. E. E. Dalberg Acton, M.P. for Carlisle. She married secondly, in 1840, Earl Granville, then Viscount Leveson, and settled in England, where she has ever since been one of the most brilliant ornaments of London society.

At Torquay, Mary, wife of Capt. John M. Lyle, 29th Regt.

At Paris, in a lunatic asylum, M. Jullien, the celebrated musical composer and manager.

March 15. At her residence, in Magdalen-st., at an advanced age, Mary, widow of Capt. Charlton, of the Royal Artillery.

At Frederick-terrace, Penton-place, Surrey, Robert Davis Smith, esq.

At her residence, Malling-street, Lewes, aged 92, Sarah, relict of George Willie, esq.

March 16. At the Crescent, Ardrossan, Lieut.-Col. John Dalziel, Madras Army, one of the few surviving officers who served under the Duke of Wellington in the Mahratta War of 1803-4, for which he had clasps for the battle of Assaye, Argaum, and Gawilghur, and a medal for general service in India.

March 17. Mrs. Jameson, the authoress of many valuable works on art subjects.

March 19. At Kingsbridge-house, Southampton, aged 81, after many years of acute suffering, Lieut.-Col. Robert Hamilton Fotheringham, Madras Engineers.

March 21. At Mortlake, aged 70, William Lambert, esq., of Woodmansterne, late of the Bengal Civil Service.

In Duke-street, St. James's-square, aged 86, William Wright, esq., surgeon-aurist.

TABLE OF MORTALITY AND BIRTHS IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON
(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

DEATHS REGISTERED.

SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRARS' DISTRICTS.	Area in Statute Acres	Popula- tion in 1851.	Deaths in Districts, &c., in the Week ending Saturday,			
			Feb. 25, 1860.	Mar. 3, 1860.	Mar. 10, 1860.	Mar. 17, 1860.
Mean Temperature			34·5	40·9	36·0	40·2
London	78029	2362236	1500	1442	1397	1563
1-6. West Districts .	10786	376427	231	226	216	231
7-11. North Districts .	13533	490396	306	288	209	302
12-19. Central Districts	1938	393256	215	207	274	244
20-25. East Districts .	6230	485522	350	291	356	363
26-36. South Districts .	45542	616635	398	430	342	423

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered.						Births Registered.		
	Under 20 years of Age.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and upwards.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Feb. 25 .	724	188	228	281	63	1500	977	987	1964
Mar. 3 .	709	169	242	257	62	1442	877	896	1773
„ 10 .	707	173	194	252	71	1397	919	867	1786
„ 17 .	748	179	247	325	56	1563	1046	977	2023

PRICE OF CORN.

Average of Six Weeks. }	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	44 5	35 9	22 6	32 4	39 0	36 11
Week ending Mar. 17. }	45 2	36 5	23 1	34 10	39 7	37 7

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, MAR. 15.

Hay, 2*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.* 8*s.* — Straw, 1*l.* 6*s.* to 1*l.* 10*s.* — Clover, 4*l.* 0*s.* to 5*l.* 5*s.*

NEW METROPOLITAN CATTLE-MARKET.

To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*lbs.*

Beef	4 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, MAR. 15.	
Mutton.....	4 <i>s.</i>	6 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i>	10 <i>d.</i>		
Veal	4 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>		
Pork	3 <i>s.</i>	8 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i>	8 <i>d.</i>		
Lamb.....					
				Beasts.....	820
				Sheep and Lambs	4,590
				Calves	168
				Pigs.....	140

COAL-MARKET, MAR. 21.

Best Wallsend, per ton, 17*s.* 6*d.* to 21*s.* 6*d.* Other sorts, 13*s.* 0*d.* to 16*s.* 6*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, by H. GOULD, late W. CARY, 181, STRAND.
From February 24 to March 23, inclusive.

A 4x4 grid of 16 small, square, black and white images. Each image shows a different abstract pattern or texture, such as a grid, a cross, a circle, or a square, arranged in a regular, repeating pattern. The images are arranged in a 4x4 grid, with each image occupying a small square space. The patterns are diverse, including geometric shapes, organic forms, and abstract textures. The overall effect is a dense, complex visual field of repeating and varying patterns.

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

ALFRED WHITMORE,
Stock and Share Broker,
19, Change Alley, London, E.C.

PRINTED BY MESSRS. JOHN HENRY AND JAMES PARKER.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

AND HISTORICAL REVIEW.

MAY, 1860.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
MINOR CORRESPONDENCE. —A Copper Dollar—Street Nomenclature at Worcester	428
The Shaftesbury Papers	429
The House of Gournay.....	434
Tomb of Jacob Van Artevelde.....	442
Rose's Diary and Correspondence (Second Notice)	443
Discovery of a Druidic Altar	449
History of Ancient Sanskrit Literature	450
Gleanings from Westminster Abbey	462
ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS. —The Family of Love (about 1579), 470; Information against Conjurors, Sept. 21, 1590	472
ANTIQUARIAN AND LITERARY INTELLIGENCER. —Society of Antiquaries, 473; British Archaeological Association, 476; Archaeological Institute, 479; Society of Anti- quaries of Scotland, 481; Ecclesiological Society, 483; Numismatic Society, 484; Cambridge Architectural Society, 485; Chester Architectural and Archaeological Society, 487; Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society—Kent Archaeological Society— Leicestershire Architectural and Archaeological Society, 489; Society of Antiquaries, Newcastle-upon-Tyne	490
CORRESPONDENCE OF SYLVANUS URBAN. —Waltham Abbey Church, 493; Works of Dover, <i>temp.</i> Henry II., 494; Our Parish—St. Mildred's, Canterbury.....	495
MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS. —Innes' Scotland in the Middle Ages, 497; Dugdale's Visitation of the County of Yorke, 500; Hewitt's Official Catalogue of the Tower Armories, 501; Longman's Lectures on the History of England, 502; Barmby's The Poetry of Spring—Neate's Two Lectures on the History and Conditions of Landed Property, 503; Philip Plainspoken's Letters to the Political Dissenters of England— Oxford Lent Sermons—The Child of the Temple, &c.—Bohn's Paper Duty	504
BIRTHS	505
MARRIAGES	506
OBITUARY —The Bishop of Philadelphia—John Blackall, M.D.—Rev. F. H. Maberley, 511; Dr. R. B. Todd, 512; Sir William C. Ross, R.A., 513; Thomas Forster, M.D., 514; Rev. John Montgomery Traherne, 517; Mrs. Jamcson, 519; Rev. David Williams, D.C.L., F.S.A., 521; Sir James Forrest, Bart.	522
CLERGY DECEASED	522
DEATHS ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER	523
Registrar-General's Return of Mortality and Births in the Metropolis—Marketa, 535; Meteorological Diary—Daily Price of Stocks	536

BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

A COPPER DOLLAR.

MR. URBAN,—I wish to describe to you a copper dollar which was found with some others of a similar kind in the hands of a skeleton of gigantic proportions, when the foundations of a new vestry were being excavated at Bovey Tracy in Devon, 1815. The skeleton was buried in the churchyard, on the north-east side of the church.

On each side of the cross arrows, surmounted by a crown, appears the figure 5, and OR. An or, or ore, was I believe an imaginary coin in Sweden. The legend on the obverse is MONETA NOVA CVPRE DALAREN, 16XLV. The only word visible on the reverse is CHRISTINA, with the arms of Sweden crowned.

As a probable conjecture, I may mention, concerning this singular discovery, that on the 9th of January, 1646, a portion of the Royal army under the command of Lord Wentworth were stationed at Bovey Tracy, when they were surprised and defeated by some of the Parliamentary troops under Cromwell.

At this period there were, we know, attached to the Royal army some mercenaries from the North, and this skeleton may have been that of one of that force who was killed on that occasion.

As to the base metal of the coin, we know that Baron Goertz, the minister of Charles XII., endeavoured to give a fictitious value to copper, and at a later period (1730 to 1750) there were in Sweden the "Rundstücke, Schlante, Billon," and others of copper, generally bearing three crowns and crossed arrows; but this discovery seems to shew that the issue of base money in Sweden is of considerably earlier date.—I am, &c., W. H.

STREET NOMENCLATURE AT WORCESTER.

MR. URBAN,—The ancient city of Worcester is likely to lose many of its old landmarks, through the negligence of those who ought to be their conservators. For some years past the names of its old streets have been undergoing alterations which have no other recommendation than that of satisfying the whims of those who object to the plain and generally appropriate ancient nomenclature.

In former times almost every street had a name descriptive of its peculiarities, of some feature for which it was conspicuous, or of some trade exclusively carried on there; such as Bakers'-street, Needlers'-street (now Pump-street), Shoemakers'-street, Cheese-cheaping, Huxter-street

(now Little Fish-street), &c. These have entirely disappeared a long while ago. Other changes have taken place within recent memory. Cucking-street (as it was formerly called, in consequence of the cucking or ducking stool being taken that way with its female load for immersion in the Severn) was first changed to Cooken, and then to Copenhagen-street! Lich-street, or the street of the dead, (the approach to the Cathedral burying-place,) became Leech-street.

Next, an antipathy was taken to the old word 'lane,' as not sufficiently fine for modern notions. So Gardener's-lane became metamorphosed into Shaw-street, Goose-throttle or Goose-lane into St. Swithin-street, Frog-lane into Diglis-street, Powick-lane into Bank-street, Gaol-lane into St. Nicholas-street, and a few weeks ago some inhabitants of Salt-lane got permission of the Town Council to alter that name into the more euphonious title of Castle-street, though there never has been a castle in or anywhere near. Salt-lane is intimately connected with the earliest historical recollections of Worcester and Worcestershire, having been a portion of the ancient salt-way from Droitwich, down which the salt was taken on the way to the old bridge over the Severn, being a short cut, and also probably enabling the carriers to avoid the toll which would have been levied on passing through the city. In 1713 the first turnpike act for Worcestershire was passed, for amending the road from Worcester to Droitwich. The salt was then carried on pack-horses, and the trade was very confined, as appears by the Droitwich Corporation books, wherein an entry is made of a reward given to a certain trader for extending the salt trade as far as Gloucester. Salt-lane, Worcester, was, of course, the high road between the two places, and one would have thought the citizens would have felt some degree of pleasure in preserving such old associations. The Worcester Archæological Club have memorialized the Town Council on the subject, and the matter has been referred to the Street Committee, who, I trust, will have the good sense to preserve the old landmarks of "the faithful city" from such senseless innovators.

Worcester.

J. N.

THE
Gentleman's Magazine
AND
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

THE SHAFTESBURY PAPERS^a.

IF we may judge of the general tone of modern historical and biographical literature by a few prominent and very recent examples, we should say that the great object of it is to reverse all judgments formerly pronounced on the leading characters of our history. If we could but be sure that the writers alluded to did not start on their investigations with the determination to make their respective heroes demigods, we might think their labour and research very well bestowed, as they have at all events brought forward many new evidences, by the help of which the old witnesses are mercilessly cross-examined, their discordances detected, and their partizanship exposed. But the palpable fact that there is a very strong bias in these "candid inquirers" goes far to render their labour useless, and neither Henry VIII. nor William of Orange are at all raised in the estimation of any man who will think for himself by all the pains that Lord Macaulay and Mr. Froude have taken.

The book before us is another instance of the passion for placing men and things in a new light, and its author has the candour to confess that he means it as the groundwork of "an appeal against much of the condemnation hitherto meted to Shaftesbury." He "reserves any attempt at a general estimate of his character" for a future day, when he has laid all his papers (of which we have here but an instalment) before the reader, but he plainly intimates that he considers the "Antonio" of Otway and "Achitophel" of Dryden a very ill-used individual, and he thinks that he shall be able to exhibit him as an affectionate husband and father, a highly moral man, and a true patriot. If he should succeed in this, the following "condemnation," by Lord Macaulay^b, must be expunged from history:—

^a "Memoirs, Letters, and Speeches of Anthony Ashley Cooper, First Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Chancellor, with other Papers illustrating his Life. From his Birth to the Restoration. Edited by William Dougal Christie, Esq., her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Brazil." (London: John Murray.)

^b History of England, 11th edition, vol. i. pp. 212, 213.

“Buckingham, Ashley, and Lauderdale were men in whom the immorality which was epidemic among the politicians of that age appeared in its most malignant type, but variously modified by great diversities of temper and understanding. Buckingham was a sated man of pleasure, who had turned to ambition as a pastime He had already, rather from fickleness and love of novelty, than from any deep design, been faithless to every party Ashley, with a far stronger head, and with a far fiercer and more earnest ambition, had been equally versatile. But Ashley’s versatility was the effect, not of levity, but of deliberate selfishness. He had served and betrayed a succession of governments. But he had timed all his treacheries so well that, through all revolutions, his fortunes had constantly been rising. The multitude, struck with admiration by a prosperity which, while everything else was constantly changing, remained unchangeable, attributed to him a prescience almost miraculous, and likened him to the Hebrew statesman of whom it is written that his counsel was as if a man had inquired of the oracle of God.”

This, though found in a great historical romance, certainly is the general estimate of Shaftesbury, and we will now see what evidence Mr. Christie has to produce to cause its rejection.

He has, he tells us, been engaged for nearly eighteen years in collecting materials for a life of Shaftesbury, and when he was far advanced in his work he obtained access to some family papers, which are now printed for the first time, though they were known to and partially employed by a former biographer, Benjamin Martyn. These consist of, I. A Fragment of Autobiography, 1621—1639 ; II. Autobiographical Sketch and Diary ; III. Letters and Papers during the Civil War, 1643-5, and during the Protectorate and to the Restoration, 1657—1660. There are added to these, a few suppressed passages from Ludlow’s “Memoirs,” and some Speeches delivered in Oliver Cromwell’s last Parliament, 1658, reprinted from Burton’s “Diary.” Rather copious notes are added, and in a future volume we are to have extracts from the French archives, giving an account of the later and most important part of the career of Shaftesbury, as the materials now produced extend only from his birth to the Restoration. The labours of Mr. Christie, who, we see, holds a high diplomatic position, we really cannot regard as adding anything of consequence to our previous knowledge of Shaftesbury ; that is, as far as they are now published ; whether the remainder, to consist mainly of ambassadorial correspondence, will make amends, remains to be seen. At all events, our author may be expected to rate such materials at only their true value, and we shall be glad if they should afford any real assistance in determining whether Shaftesbury was a patriot or an incendiary in the times of the Popish Plot and the Exclusion Bill. But if we are to judge by what we have now, we should say the work when complete will do very little for us in that way. The Autobiography and the Diary are singularly meagre, and the only parts at all interesting occur before the writer could, from his age, become mixed up with public affairs. We have some small matters about the Court of Wards and how his property was dealt with by it ; some notices of college life, and many more on money affairs ; but things of public concern

are so carefully eschewed, that the entries for January, 1649, make not the most remote allusion to the trial and death of the King. Sir Anthony records his attendance at the quarter sessions at Blandford, on the 9th, 10th and 11th of that month, tells us where he dined on other days, and mentions his stay at his own house at Wimborne St. Giles, from the 12th to the 28th; and then he merely says,—

“29th. I began my journey to London, and went to Andover.

“30th. I went to Bagshott.

“31st. I came to London, and lodged at Mr. Guidett’s in Lincoln’s inn fields.”

. The object of his journey to London is probably explained by the next entry :—

“*February*. [no day.] I was made by the States a justice of peace of quorum for the counties of Wilts and Dorset, and of oyer and terminer for the Western Circuit.”

The Diary continues in the same barren style down to July 10, 1650; it contains the death and panegyric of one wife (“a lovely beautiful fair woman, a religious devout Christian”), his marriage to another, and the foundation of a new mansion, the present seat of the family; but it takes no further notice of politics than to inform us that the writer took the Engagement, on the 17th of January, 1650, and afterwards became a commissioner for tendering it to others.

Anthony Ashley Cooper, the son of Sir John Cooper of Wimborne St. Giles, was born there “on the 22nd day of July, 1621, early in the morning.” He was left an orphan at the age of nine years, and with an estate so encumbered by his father’s debts that much of it was sold at inadequate prices by order of the Court of Wards to discharge them, in spite of strenuous exertions by his trustees to procure fair dealing. A passage in the Diary, relating this, is interesting, particularly as it exhibits Noy, the attorney-general, usually so ill spoken of, as capable of acting boldly and generously :—

“Thus was my estate torn and rent from me before my face by the injustice and oppression of that Court, near relations, and neighbours who, I may truly say, have been twenty thousand pound damage to me; yet Mr. Tregonwell had not good success in his hard dealing, for he was so greedy of a good bargain that he looked not into his title, and this manor proved entailed on my father’s marriage with my mother, my father having left this out of the fine he passed on all his other lands when he conveyed them for the discharge of his debts, not intending to sell the place of his father’s bones, especially when his other land would more than serve to pay all. This blot was soon hit when I came to manage my own matters; and Mr. Tregonwell’s grandchild and myself came to an agreement, I suffering him to enjoy his own and his lady’s life in the manor, in which I designed to bury all animosity or ill will as well as lawsuits betwixt the families.

“One of the first acts of the legislature after the Restoration was the abolition of the Court of Wards, and Shaftesbury, then a member of the House of Commons, was able to avenge the losses of his youth by giving a helping hand for its abolition. ‘Sir A. A. Cooper spoke against the Court of Wards and for the Excise.’ Nov. 21, 1660. (Parl. Hist. iv. 148.)

"My trustees, notwithstanding their forced conveyance, yet preferred a bill against my uncle [Sir Francis Ashley], they having sold the manors of Damerham and Lodyrs before to one for my use, and my uncle having bought it by a particular that now he endeavoured to avoid; for it consisting all of old rents, my trustees, to make it the easier purchase for me, had granted all the estates untitled to friends in waste to the value of some two thousand pounds, and my uncle, Sir Francis, bought it by the same particular as full stated, yet afterwards endeavoured to overthrow his trust, and to improve his great bargain in yet two thousand pounds more. Sir Francis Ashley, being opposed by my trustees in this design, and finding my separate estate, which came to me from his brother my grandfather and was not liable to wardship, to be the fund by which my trustees were enabled to give him this opposition, he most wickedly designs the total ruin of my fortune, and desires to be heard on behalf of the King to prove that the deed by which I claimed was not valid to preserve that land from wardship, and accordingly a day was set down for hearing the debate of this deed. Mr. Noy was then the King's Attorney, who, being a very intimate friend of my grandfather's, had drawn that settlement; my friends advised that I was in great danger if he would not undertake my cause, and yet, it being against the King, it was neither proper nor probable he would meddle in it for me; but weighing the temper of the man, the kindness he had for my grandfather, and his honour so concerned if a deed of that consequence should fail of his drawing, they advised that I must be my own solicitor, and carry the deed myself alone to him, which, being but fourteen^d years old, I undertook and performed with that pertness that he told me he would defend my cause though he lost his place. I was at the Court, and he made good his word to the full without taking one penny fees. My Lord Cottington was then Master of the Wards, who, sitting with his hat over his eyes, and having heard Sir Francis make a long and elegant speech for the overthrowing of my deed, said openly, 'Sir Francis, you have spoke like a good uncle.' Mr. Attorney Noy argued for me, and my uncle rising up to reply, (I being then present in court,) before he could speak two words, he was taken with a sudden convulsion fit, his mouth drawn to his ear, was carried out of the court, and never spoke more."—(pp. 11—13.)

When he was but 14, the death of his guardian obliged him to choose another, and he took up his residence with an uncle, Mr. Edward Tooker. He had the wisdom to profit by adversity, and he soon became wise beyond his years :—

"My being so very young was assisted with the troubles I had already undergone in my own affairs, having now for several years been inured to the complaints of miseries from near relations and oppressions from men in power, being forced to learn the world faster than my book, and in that I was no ill proficient: yet I had for my diversion both hounds and hawks of my own. I chose my uncle Tooker, my surviving trustee, for my guardian, he being most versed in my affairs, my nearest relation, and had the reputation of a worthy man, as indeed he proved; he was a very honest industrious man, an hospitable prudent person, much valued and esteemed, dead and alive, by all that knew him. To his house in Salisbury my brother George, my sister Philippa, and myself removed from Southwick, where, and at Madington, a country house of my uncle's eight miles from Salisbury, we continued until, in the year 1637, I went to Oxford to Exeter College, under the immediate tuition of Dr. Prideaux.

"During my residing with my uncle and my being at Oxford my business often called me to London in the terms, where I was entered of Lincoln's Inn. Thus the condition of my affairs gave me better education than any steady designed course could

^d "A blank in the manuscript for the age. This trial was in 1635."

have done : my business called me early to the thoughts and considerations of a man, my studies enabled me better to master those thoughts and try to understand my learning, and my intermixed pleasures supported me and kept my mind from being dulled with the cares of one, or the intentness I had for the other.”—(pp. 14, 15.)

Young Ashley's picture of college life in 1637 is interesting, and exhibits unmistakeable traces of that talent for bending others to his purpose which eventually enabled him to guide the multitude in troubled times almost at pleasure. Like many men who have influenced the history of their country, if not of the world, his active and daring spirit was encased in a small and weakly body, but he contrived to enlist the bone and muscle of his sturdy Devonshire and Cornish friends in his service, and so secured himself from personal risk in various affrays which he directed ; by a little well-timed expenditure he secured the devotion of “divers of the activest of the lower rank ;” and, though a freshman, by a bold stroke of generalship he dictated his own terms to the head of his college. It is true the contests were not for very great matters—the “size of beer” is the most important—but they were the apprenticeship of one who eventually displayed his courage and craft on a much wider stage ; and we shall quote the passage as to our mind the most interesting in the book :—

“I kept both horses and servants in Oxford, and was allowed what expense or recreation I desired, which liberty I never much abused ; but it gave me the opportunity of obliging by entertainments the better sort and supporting divers of the activest of the lower rank with giving them leave to eat when in distress upon my expense, it being no small honour amongst those sort of men, that my name in the buttery book willingly owned twice the expense of any in the University. This expense, my quality, proficiency in learning, and natural affability easily not only obtained the goodwill of the wiser and older sort, but made me the leader even of all the rough young men of that college, famous for the courage and strength of tall raw-boned Cornish and Devonshire gentlemen, which in great numbers yearly came to that college, and did then maintain in the schools coursing against Christ Church, the largest and most numerous college in the University. This coursing was in older times, I believe, intended for a fair trial of learning and skill in logic, metaphysics, and school divinity, but for some ages that had been the least part of it, the dispute quickly ending in affronts, confusion, and very often blows, when they went most gravely to work. They forbore striking, but making a great noise with their feet they hissed and shoved with their shoulders, and the stronger in that disorderly order drove the other out before them, and, if the schools were above stairs, with all violence hurrying the contrary party down, the proctors were forced either to give way to their violence or suffer in the throng. Nay, the Vice Chancellor, though it seldom has begun when he was present, yet being begun he has sometimes unfortunately been so near as to be called in, and has been overcome in their fury once up in these adventures. I was often one of the disputants, and gave the sign and order for their beginning, but being not strong of body was always guarded from violence by two or three of the sturdiest youths, as their chief and one who always relieved them when in prison and procured their release, and very often was forced to pay the neighbouring farmers, when they of our party that wanted money were taken in the fact, for more geese, turkeys, and poultry than either they had stole or he had lost, it being very fair dealing if he made the scholar when taken pay no more than he had lost since his last reimbursement.

"Two things I had also a principal hand in when I was at the college. The one, I caused that ill custom of tucking freshmen to be left off: the other, when the senior fellows designed to alter the beer of the college which was stronger than other colleges, I hindered their design. This had put all the younger sort into a mutiny; they resorting to me, I advised all those who were intended by their friends to get their livelihood by their studies to rest quiet and not appear, and that myself and all the others that were elder brothers or unconcerned in their angers should go in a body and strike our names out of the buttery book, which was accordingly done, and had the effect that the senior fellows, seeing their pupils going that yielded them most profit, presently struck sail and articted with us never to alter the size of our beer, which remains so to this day,

"The first was a harder work, it having been a foolish custom of great antiquity that one of the seniors in the evening called the freshmen (which are such as came since that time twelvemonth) to the fire and made them hold out their chin, and they with the nail of their right thumb, left long for that purpose, grate off all the skin from the lip to the chin, and then cause them to drink a beer glass of water and salt. The time approaching when I should be thus used, I considered that it had happened in that year more and lustier young gentlemen had come to the college than had done in several years before, so that the freshmen were a very strong body. Upon this I consulted my two cousin-germans, the ————, my aunt's sons, both freshmen, both stout and very strong, and several others, and at last the whole party were cheerfully engaged to stand stoutly to defence of their chins. We all appeared at the fires in the hall, and my Lord of Pembroke's son calling me first, as we knew by custom it would begin with me, I according to agreement gave the signal, striking him a box on the ear, and immediately the freshmen fell on, and we easily cleared the buttery and the hall, but batchelors and young masters coming in to assist the seniors, we were compelled to retreat to a ground chamber in the quadrangle. They pressing at the door, some of the stoutest and strongest of our freshmen, giant-like boys, opened the doors, let in as many as they pleased, and shut the door by main strength against the rest; those let in they fell upon and had beaten very severely, but that my authority with them stopped them, some of them being considerable enough to make terms for us, which they did, for Dr. Prideaux being called out to suppress the mutiny, the old Doctor, always favourable to youth offending out of courage, wishing with the fears of those we had within, gave us articles of pardon for what had passed, and an utter abolition in that college of that foolish custom."—(pp. 15—18.)

His stay at college was but brief. He sought a wife, though, as he says, he went about his love-making very ill; for he "was very talkative and good company" to the sisters of his charmer, but, "from his desire to seem excellent" could say nothing to herself. All this was, at last, somehow "cleared," and married he was before he had reached his eighteenth year. His wife was a daughter of the Lord Keeper Coventry, and a great object with him was to obtain the benefit of her father's influence at court, but in this he was disappointed, as my lord died within a year of the marriage. His own ready wit, however, served him instead of patrons, and enabled him to take his first step in public life while yet a minor. He became acquainted at a hunt with the bailiffs of the borough of Tewkesbury, and by taking the part of the town at a dinner against Sir Henry Spiller, "a crafty perverse rich man," he "gained the townsmen's

* "There is here a blank in the manuscript for the name."

hearts, and their wives' to boot, was made free of the town, and the next parliament, though absent, without a penny charge, was chosen burgess by an unanimous vote."

A notice by Sir Anthony of his frequent suffering from pain in his side, his cheerfulness under it, the tricks of his servant, "one Pyne, a younger brother of a good family," and his own skill in palmistry, exhaust all that will repay reading in this part of the work, and matters do not mend as we go on. The Fragment is followed by an Autobiographical Sketch, which comes down to 1645, but is without a single passage that will bear citation; and then comes the Diary, the "log-book" character of which we have already indicated. The Letters and Speeches are equally devoid of interest, and if these really are all the materials that exist, we fear no Life of Shaftesbury will ever be produced that will displace Lord Campbell's graphic if not quite trustworthy biography.

This biography, however, is not at all to the taste of Mr. Christie, and he devotes some thirty pages to a "minute dissection" of the first chapter. Lord Campbell, it seems, "starting with an unfavourable view of Shaftesbury's character, has interpreted actions, settled doubts, and filled up blanks of evidence, by conjectures coloured to his foregone conclusions." No doubt he has; but such is the fashion in biography at the present day, and though he is in this "dissection" convicted of many errors of fact and of many flights of imagination, he is no worse off than other agreeable writers, whose books are universally read in spite of all the blemishes that the painstaking critic can point out.

In conclusion we may remark, that the volume is furnished with a portrait of Shaftesbury, from a painting by Lely at Wimborne St. Giles, but we observe with some surprise that neither in appearance nor in typographical accuracy does it approach the usual high standard of the works published by Mr. Murray.

HORACE, ODE XXXVIII., BOOK I.

Persicos odi, puer apparatus.

Boy, it mislikes me,—this soft Persian style:
Weave not for me such flaring tires as those!
Nor need'st thou seek, with long-defeated toil,
To cull the few last buds of autumn's lingering rose.

Thou canst not twine a wreath more fit for me,
More grateful ever, than the myrtle braid;
Its simple grace alike beseemeth thee,
And me, thy master, thus supinely laid
Quaffing his modest cup beneath his own orne's shade.

Windermere.

C.

THE HOUSE OF GOURNAY^a.

WE have before us a remarkable illustration of the history of an ancient family which, having survived through several centuries, at length has found in one of its latest living descendants a representative who, having the talent, has devoted his leisure to place before the world a most valuable record of the possessions and actions of his ancestors.

It might be supposed, perhaps, that the work consisted merely of genealogical accounts of the house of Gournay, but we must at once inform our readers that Mr. Gurney's beautiful volumes (an epithet fitly bestowed upon them for their numerous illustrations and handsome appearance) contain a large amount of national, of manorial, of parochial, and of personal history. It is difficult, were it indeed desirable, to separate genealogical enquiries from such varied kinds of information, and therefore, whilst the events of history have been pursued from the time of Rollo in 912, (when Eudes, the ancestor of Hugh, the first named Gournay, from his fortifying this place,) down to the descent of the author of the account under notice, the pedigrees of all those in any way connected with the fortunes of the house of Gournay form a portion of the narrative. Several of these are of illustrious English families, and out of nearly fifty, as many as nine are given of the direct and collateral branches immediately connected with the special object of the work. In a similar manner, the topography of the Pays de Bray, the district in Normandy where the Gournays were territorial lords, and the architecture of the churches their piety founded, is fully examined and described. This portion of the work is full of interest, and without proceeding with the merely general description of the Record and its miscellaneous contents, we think we cannot do better than at once mention a few facts out of the first part of the work, which will serve to convey an idea of the character of the individuals from whom the present family of Gurneys of Norfolk derive their origin.

The author commences his work with an account of the Norman barons who were settled at Gournay. Hugh the first, and the son of Eudes, to whom there is just reason for supposing Rollo assigned the territory, commenced a fortress, surrounded it with a triple wall and fosse, and built a lofty tower, La Tour Hue, so strong that it continued in existence until the beginning of the seventeenth century.

The second Hugh de Gournay was one of the Norman leaders of the fleet of forty ships which accompanied Edward, the Saxon Prince, to England, on the death of Canute in 1035. He undertook a more important

^a "The Record of the House of Gournay. Compiled from Original Documents, by Daniel Gurney, Esq. 2 vols. 4to." (Privately printed.)

expedition to England under William, against Harold, in 1066, being present at the battle of Hastings. The third Hugh, son of the preceding, was also engaged in this great affair, and thus commenced the family possessions in England, receiving from the Conqueror for his services the manor of Caistor in Norfolk.

That he was a person of high consideration is shewn by his witnessing the charter granted by William and Matilda on the foundation of the Abbey des Hommes at Caen. His conquest of twenty-four villages in the Beauvoisis, called the "Conquêts Hue de Gournai," afterwards formed part of the seigneurie of Gournai. This acquisition rendered the Gournays feudal vassals of the Kings of France as well as of the Dukes of Normandy, and probably led to the difficulties in which they were placed between their allegiance to the two monarchs. He greatly enriched the abbey of Bec, where he subsequently became a monk and died. Gerard succeeded to the possessions, but, beyond his accompanying Robert Duke of Normandy to the Crusades, little is recorded of his life.

A more important person, a fourth Hugh de Gournay, assumed the inheritance. He was a baron of great military prowess, not untinged with the cruelty of the age; and perhaps it was by way of atoning for the punishments and tortures he had inflicted during his predatory expeditions, that, late in life, he founded the abbey of Beaubec, near Forges. He rose to eminent command under Henry I., who enfeoffed him with the manors of Wendover in Buckinghamshire, and Houghton in Bedfordshire. In conjunction with Melisandra, his second wife, of the noble race of Coucy, he also founded the abbey of Clairussel. Amongst other property settled upon it, were the church of Maple Durham in Oxfordshire, and portions from Caistor and Ellingham in Norfolk. Under the munificence of this fourth Hugh de Gournay, the church of St. Hildevert was restored and beautified. He died in his second expedition to the Holy Land, being then seised, among other estates in the county of Norfolk, of Swathings-in-Hardingham, Cranworth, and Letton.

The Church of St. Hildevert is of high antiquity, and was both parochial and conventual. It takes its name after St. Hildevert, Bishop of Meaux in the seventh century, who was canonized about three hundred years after his death. His relics finally rested at Gournay, having been moved from the first place where they were deposited. It has been stated by the historian of the Beauvoisis, that on their journey they became so heavy that it was impossible to move them. In consequence of this, the barons of Gournay built the church in honour of the reputed saint.

This church, of which (by Mr. Gurney's permission) two views are here given, one of the west end, the other of the south side, was erected early in the twelfth century. It is mentioned as being in existence in 1180. There was probably one on the same site previously. It is well known that earlier dates must be assigned to Continental examples than to

the same characteristics in English architecture. Hugh de Gournai the third held manors in Essex at the Survey, and became a monk at Bec before 1093. He greatly enriched the abbey of Bec. Either this Hugh or his son Gerard must have erected the most ancient parts of the present church, whilst Hugh de Gournay the fourth repaired and beautified it.

At the very close of the twelfth century the church was dedicated by Walter, Archbishop of Rouen, in the presence of a vast concourse of the nobles and clergy of the province. And, as Mr. Gurney informs us in his careful narrative, Hubert, Archbishop of Canterbury, at the express desire of King John, passed over into Normandy for the purpose of doing honour by his presence to the ceremony of translating the relics of St. Hildevert into a silver chest or shrine. These relics having been concealed during the Revolution, are now preserved in two gilt chests, with glass covers to render them visible^b.

The two western towers were erected in their present state in the middle of the seventeenth century. Mr. Gurney thinks the west front was the work of Hugh de Gournay the fifth; but we are here disposed to take up a different idea, for this fifth of the family died in 1214, and we consider the style is too late for that period, Continental precedence being taken into account.

The church consists of nave, aisles, choir, and transepts, being cruciform without a central tower. Internally the chief features are the remarkable capitals, which are more than usually varied and rich in their design. They will require no explanation, as the woodcuts will sufficiently describe them. There was another church at Gournay, of which an illustration is given by Mr. Gurney, of considerable beauty; but this was destroyed in the French Revolution.

Hugh de Gournay the fifth went with Richard to the Holy Land, and, being at the siege of Acre, brought back a portion of the true cross, which he placed in the church of St. Hildevert. In 1198 he founded the abbey of Bellosane, and soon after the priory of St. Aubin. He afterwards (in 1200) founded the altar of the Holy Cross in this same church of Gournay, which was held in high veneration. And desiring still further to signalize his good-will, he made a present to the Chapter of a silver chest, into which he caused to be transferred, from a wooden one, the relics of St. Hildevert, a ceremony conducted with singular magnificence, King John himself being present on the occasion.

About this time, the amicable relations existing betwixt Philip Augustus and the English Crown becoming much weakened, John came in force against the French monarch; and after various engagements, ending in the memorable siege of Chateau Gaillard, he finally lost Normandy. Hugh de Gournay, as the natural result of holding fiefs under both kings, fell under

^b Record of the House of Gournay, p. 11.

1860.]

The House of Gournay.

439

their mutual suspicion, and became dispossessed of his tenures in the Pays de Bray, as well as deprived of his English manors. Through the intervention of Otho, King of the Romans, John ultimately granted him a free pardon, and he obtained from him several estates in England in compensation for what he had lost in the Duchy. He died in 1214, leaving a son, Gerard, of whom nothing is heard; nor yet of his son, Hugh the sixth, who inherited estates in Oxfordshire, Norfolk, and Sussex.

Julia, the daughter and heiress of Hugh de Gournay, married Lord Bardolf, and hence descended the Berties, Earls of Abingdon, and the present family of Lord Beaumont; these two families, through females, being the representatives of the last Hugh de Gournay of the Anglo-Norman baronial line.

Here we may pause a little, as the foregoing outline has brought us to the end of the first portion of the interesting volumes under notice. For it would be an act of neglect on our own part not to indicate to the reader that the materials from which these historical facts have been gathered are of the highest authority. Cotemporary charters, abbatial deeds, and official records have not only been abundantly used, but are printed *in extenso* in forty-four appendices, each appendix consisting of several documents, and many of them printed for the first time. So that, independently of the author's own very clear and impartial narrative, there is a mass of original matter rescued from inevitable decay, and those who feel any regard for seeking truth at its purest sources will gladly avail themselves of it in these channels hereafter.

The second part comprises the history of the Gournays of Swathings, a younger branch of the fifth Hugh, before the forfeiture of his Norman and English estates. These subinfeudations were held under the Norman head of the family, and were subsequently much increased by marriages, contracted during the five centuries the Gournays flourished among the gentry of Norfolk and Suffolk. It does not seem needful to give an analysis of this portion of Mr. Gurney's volume, which necessarily partakes more of the character of a genealogical account of the Gournay family and their possessions in Norfolk, than a general history like the preceding part. It bears the same marks of careful research as the former portion, and is similarly illustrated with armorial bearings and specimens of the architecture of this part of England.

Descending in time, the third part gives the history of the Keswick branch of the Gournays, from the reign of James I. to the present day; whilst the fourth, or concluding part, furnishes an account of the Gournays of Somersetshire. This embraces a good deal of early English history, and we are again referred to charters and other cotemporary evidences, shewing that no available source of information has been left unconsulted that is capable of throwing any light upon the subject of the author's enquiries. Did space admit, we would willingly follow the learned inves-

Arms of St. Edmund.

tigator in his narrative of Thomas de Gournay, the accomplice of Maltravers in the murder of Edward II. Here, again, the author has, in the 112th and 113th appendices to his work, printed a large number of documents from the Clause and Liberate Rolls, describing his escape into Spain, the search made after him, his capture at Naples, and his death at Bayonne. It is a singular fact, commented upon by Mr. Gurney, that although Edward III. was too young to be a party to the murder of his father, on arriving at years of discretion he by no means discountenanced those concerned in it. The infamous Adam de Orleton, Bishop of Hereford, was first translated to Worcester, and in 1333, the year of Gournay's death, to Winchester. Maltravers was eventually pardoned, and returned to England; and the three children of Sir Thomas de Gournay were in favour with Edward III., especially the youngest, Sir Matthew de Gournay, a great warrior in the wars of Edward and the Black Prince.

We have carefully followed the writer of the Record of the House of Gournay through seven hundred pages of the first volume, which brings his legitimate history to a close; the second volume, printed ten years later, being a supplement of nearly four hundred more pages, comprising a large amount of historical, antiquarian, and genealogical matter subsequently discovered. All of these materials have been freely drawn upon in the course of the author's narrative; they have been used with care and fidelity, whilst every section shews the able manner in which the long series of charters, rolls, wills, and evidences, thus rescued by printing from destruction, have been made serviceable, adding completeness and giving a permanent value to Mr. Gurney's labour.

TOMB OF JACOB VAN ARTEVELDE.

THE famous Van Artevelde, of Ghent, was interred in the church of La Byloque, in that city; and, according to historians, his tomb was destroyed in the sixteenth century, and his ashes cast to the wind. But a few days back, some men, in digging for the foundation of a new building in the dependencies of the hospital of La Byloque, found a large flat stone, which turned out to be the upper part of a large vault. On the stone was a metal plate, much eaten away by rust, but on which could be read the inscription, "Jacob Van Artevelde Upperhoofman. Hooymaend A. 1345;" and in the vault was a skeleton. No doubt is entertained that the mortal remains so found are those of Van Artevelde.—*Galignani.*

ROSE'S DIARIES AND CORRESPONDENCE^a.

(SECOND NOTICE.)

As indicated in our former paper, the author skips over from 1807 to 1809, and re-commences with the retirement of the Duke of Portland from office, and the competition for the construction of a new Cabinet. Mr. Rose's account of these matters, the duel between Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Canning, the withdrawal of the latter from Mr. Perceval's arrangements, and other incidents connected with the crisis, are interesting, but perhaps a little coloured by personal feelings, for Mr. Perceval offered him the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, which he declined; and he deemed Mr. Canning's pretensions at that time to be too ambitious. His own great personal object throughout his political life was to advance his son to the highest diplomatic employments; but even for this he sacrificed no jot of his honesty, and he continued to the last a zealous advocate for official and financial reforms, and consequent reduction of expenditure. We believe we can state on unquestionable authority—which is not stated here—that Mr. Canning proposed Mr. Perceval to be made Chancellor, and preside in the Lords whilst he led in the Commons:—an offence which Lord Eldon never forgave!

As the rest of the work, already sufficiently various, is less important and more disjointed and desultory, we shall now draw our review towards its conclusion with a selection of insulated salient particulars, which are curious and anecdotal in themselves, or (analogically) affect public concerns at the present day.

The King at one time complained that he had lost the sight of his right eye, and could not see to read with any spectacles he could get. This was his incipient blindness, but, strange to be told, on partially recovering from his illness, January 26, 1811,—

“the Chancellor and Mr. Perceval saw him for an hour and a quarter, during the whole of which time he talked with them in the most collected manner. What seems most extraordinary is, that his Majesty is restored to a degree of sight. He looked at Mr. Perceval, and said he *saw* his eyes and nose, but could not *distinguish* his features sufficiently to know it was him; but turning to the Chancellor, and looking in his face, observed that it was larger, and that he should have known him.”

Besides a discussion of the “delicate investigation,”—*a non lucendo*,—which we refrain from ripping open, there are one or two notices of the Princess of Wales at an earlier date, fit prologues to the Queen Caroline epoch:—

^a “The Diaries and Correspondence of the Right Honourable George Rose: containing Original Letters of the most distinguished Statesmen of his day. Edited by the Rev. Leveson Vernon Harcourt. 2 vols. 8vo.” (R. Bentley.)

"I heard" (says the Diarist, July, 1804) "while at Weymouth, with great concern, from an authority I respect quite as much as if I had been myself present at the conversation, that the Princess of Wales said to Mr. George Villiers, 'I cannot say I positively hate the Prince of Wales, but I certainly have a positive horror of him.' They lived in different houses, dined at different hours, and were never alone together. The Princess said, 'Nothing shall shake the determination I have taken to live in no other way than the state of separation we are now in.' Mr. Rose adds, 'These circumstances cannot be kept secret much longer.'"

Of Mr. Pitt in his private life some of the notices are amusing, all exhibiting the man more pleasing than the statesman, from a happy interchange of easiness and kindness for sternness of duty and inflexibility of purpose. That he enjoyed his Port we all know, as transmitted to posterity by the well-imagined joke of his walking into the House, in Committee, with his boon companion Lord Melville, when the one declared he could see no Speaker, and the other answered that he saw two. But his *bonhomie* was really a most agreeable relaxation. Dignum, then a famous singer at Vauxhall, (alas for necrology and archæology, where are Dignum and Vauxhall now?)—Dignum himself told us the story, that Mr. Pitt, curious to hear the popular vocalist, invited him to dinner, and when the cloth was removed, thus spoke: "Mr. Dignum, I have asked you here that I might have the pleasure of hearing you sing, but as among gentlemen it would be improper to call upon any one to do what you would not do yourself, I will set you the example;" and he chanted "Billy Pitt the Tory," as Mr. D. protested, in a first-rate style! But we must return to the book. The Bishop of Lincoln writes thus to Mr. Rose of Mr. Pitt's apparent inattention to important suggestions, Feb. 1805:—

"It is a part of his natural character, increased by incessant pressing business, and long habits of office; I might almost add, long possession of power. You will perhaps smile when I mention a further cause, which may appear trifling; but, I am persuaded that his lying so late in bed in a morning prevents his seeing and talking with many persons to whom he might otherwise be able to shew attention. He is too late for anything. Business presses which *must* be done. Whatever can be put off is put off, and by this procrastination many things which, though they belong to no particular day, ought to be done soon, are never done at all. I lament this disposition in Mr. Pitt more than I express; I know that it is mischievous to himself, and painful to his best friends, to those for whom he has a real regard."

This is a remarkable picture of a Prime Minister, and especially of one so energetic as Mr. Pitt. We should remark, however, that the same letter states the disappointment of the writer in not obtaining the archbishopric of Canterbury, which Mr. Pitt endeavoured to procure for him—perhaps he lay too long in bed on the day the King designed it for another! Lord Eldon (vide "Memoirs") states that Mr. Pitt, after all his wide intercourse and experience, "had a favourable opinion of mankind," he believed that the good out-balanced the evil. And, finally, Mr. Rose describes him in the society of his intimate friends (and we have heard the same from the late Lord Farnborough, another faithful follower) as distin-

guished "for a kindliness of heart, a gentleness of demeanour, and a playfulness of good-humour which no one ever witnessed without interest, or participated in without delight." His amenities, however, were confined to a very limited circle. Lord Melville, Canning, Rose, Sir C. Long, and Mr. Ward of Hollwood, nearly completed the intimates.

The history of the passing of the Regency Bill, and the Regent retaining his father's ministers, would require an article for itself, and we can only point to it. Among things strange to us, and, we fancy, likely to be strange to our readers, is an assertion that Lord Castlereagh was the head ministerial leader of the Dissenting interests.

There is some correspondence relating to the allowances claimed by the Duke of Kent, the New-forest rights of the Duke of York, and follies imputed to the Duke of Gloucester; but all we can say of it is, that it displays transactions which can never more be precedents. Much as they love their sovereign, Parliament would in our day grant her sons little more than their grandfather and grand-uncles had allowed for "tables," independently of the goodly provisions voted for them. But

"A new world rises and new manners reign;"

and we hope when the wheel has turned round again, the next generation (say A.D. 1900, *et seq.*) may not be able to paint our political Notables with a similar brush to that employed in the following illustrations by contemporary hands, and copied from the Diaries of George Rose. No doubt rival aims, and prejudices, and passions, not to insist upon their vanity and self-opinion, had considerable effect upon the limners, and therefore their portraiture should be taken *cum grano salis*. Here, however, are the not flattering sketches:—

Burke said *Lord Sandwich* had so lost all credit that no man would take his evidence even against himself.

But Walpole exceeded Burke, at least in elaborateness of sarcasm, for speaking of the presumptuous, nay, audacious *début* of the "heaven-born minister," *William Pitt*, he thus turns him into ridicule:—

"He (Pitt) will go to the King and say, 'I will make you the greatest king that ever reigned in England! you shall humble France and Spain! you shall destroy their navies!! you shall conquer Canada!! you shall be sovereign of Bengal!!! you shall support the King of Prussia against France and the two empresses!! the French shall be driven out of India!!! the trade prosperity of America shall flourish beyond all example!! and the English flag shall be formidable in every quarter of the globe.'"

Hiatus valde deflendus: what intolerable mockery of poor dreamy Pitt and his stupid royal master, who would not submit to be controlled by wiser counsellors, but achieved in reality far more than their *petit maitre* uttered in mockery.

Lord Shelburne (his own first Lord of the Treasury),—

"sometimes passionate and unreasonable, occasionally betraying suspicions of others entirely groundless, and at other times offensively flattering. . . A suspicion of almost

every one he had intercourse with, a want of sincerity, a habit of listening to every tale-bearer who would give him intelligence or news of any sort.”—(*Rose*, who had a serious quarrel with Lord S——.)

Lafayette is pronounced to be “the greatest of all mischievous and foolish coxcombs;” yet how much did he warp the destinies of France!

Wyndham, an “impracticable man.”

The *Duke of Portland*, “an atrocious jobber.”

Of *Lord Chancellor Thurlow*, Lord Kenyon reported that “his conversation about the King was perfectly shocking to his ears; that, in short, he was a beast . . .” whose conduct to Miss Lynch was infamous, and who “had broken the heart of the son he had by her.”

The *Percy of Northumberland* (then Lord Percy) never desisted from begging favours, and when disappointed in some of them, was an inveterate grumbler, and at last jumped over to the Opposition. One of his discontents aimed at the command-in-chief in India, and he complains in a letter to Mr. Rose (Oct. 1782),—

“I see the papers announce an intention of sending Lord Cornwallis. I believe I have often told you my opinion of his Lordship. I know him well; and I thought, since his last business in America, everybody else had known him also. One thing I will venture to foretell (and I beg you will remember it), that if this step is determined upon, he will lose his reputation, and we our territories in that part of the world. He is as fit to command-in-chief as I am to be Prime Minister!”

Nelson: of our immortal naval hero the Rev. Mr. Harcourt writes:—

“He dishonoured his character and sullied his glory by listening to the violent counsels of a woman whose passionate zeal for her friends overleaped all boundaries, not only of discretion, but of justice. He became her accomplice in perfidy and murder. These seem to be hard terms to use, and . . .”

Aye, not only hard, but proved to be malignant and false. Mr. Harcourt hints that Horatia was the daughter of the Queen of Naples! How inconsistent with his other assumptions!

The Duke of Montrose:—

“On this subject His Majesty was a little mistaken, as I have found as much presumption in his Grace as could be met with in any individual!”—(*G. Rose*.)

Lord Waldegrave and *Lord Harcourt*, (both governors, or about the person, of George, III. when young). The first is declared to be

“A depraved, worthless man, the other as well-intentioned, but wholly unfit for the situation in which he was placed.”—(*The King*.)

He described *Lord Auckland* as a man of deep intrigue, who had artfully got about Lord Suffolk, (a “man of some talents, but of great ambition,”) but whose true character was well known to his Lordship before his death, “which induced him to send him to America as one of the commissioners for restoring peace.” (A strange reason, truly.) In 1801 Mr. Rose addressed a formal letter to his Lordship, abjuring any intercourse with him, public or social. His Lordship is, however, spoken of throughout

these pages as a very worthless character, and Mr. Rose went the length of refusing to meet or have any personal intercourse with him.

The famous Roman linguist, *Angelo Mai*, is thus portrayed by Thomas Grenville to the Duke of Buckingham, who desired to purchase his "Classics :"—"He is a great Jew, and if you buy, you had better buy of him through a bookseller."

Mr. Tucker :—

"His Majesty said, that in all matters not connected with the business of the Board (of Admiralty), Lord St. Vincent was governed by a worthless man of the name of Tucker, who had been his secretary; and that on his Lordship's retiring he (the King) had written to him plainly on some parts of his conduct, though perfectly satisfied of his good intentions and zeal, and had particularly remarked to him the impropriety of his appointing Mr. Tucker's brother to be builder at Plymouth from a private yard."

Mr. Tucker was made Under-Secretary of the Admiralty under the Grenville and Fox coalition in 1806.

The Duke of Wellington, done by Charles W. Wynn in 1823 :—

"The only person to whom you (the Duke of Buckingham, a most inveterate place-seeker as head of the Grenville party,) can look is the Duke of Wellington. If he thinks you are likely to assist him, I have no doubt he could open the door to you; but I freely acknowledge I do not understand his views and objects. They begin, centre, and end no doubt in himself, and on that account he would like to cement an alliance with you."

The same writer, when at the head of the Board of Control (1825), and it was a question who should be sent Governor-General to succeed Lord Amherst in India, says,—

"I have sometimes thought of *William Lamb*, (afterward the Premier, Lord Melbourne!), who would probably not be sorry to accept any situation which placed him on the other side of the ocean from Lady Caroline."

Lord Hawkesbury is described by the King as "utterly unfit for the situation of Foreign Minister" (under the incompetent Addington), and it is added, "However the foreign ministers might differ on other points, their dislike and contempt for Lord Hawkesbury was decidedly unanimous; that his Lordship always approached him with a vacant kind of grin, and had hardly ever anything of business." Count Woronzow, the Russian ambassador, indorsed this opinion, and indeed, until he became Premier and the plodding, respectable Earl of Liverpool, he is treated in this style throughout.

Mr. Huskisson was repudiated "on account of his former situation as secretary to a revolutionary club in Paris; temper not good, and not qualified for the Secretaryship of the Treasury!"

Lord Eldon : industrious as a mole under ground, with great influence, and deeply engaged in every ministerial contest and intrigue; a wet blanket to every effort for improvement. The passages are too numerous to quote.

Prince William of Gloucester at St. Petersburg :—

"The condescension of the Emperor will hardly permit him (the Emperor) to comply

with the established forms of the court. He could hardly be prevailed with, at a ball there, to give his hat, according to usual custom, to a young page in waiting, which was contrasted with the conduct of Prince William of Gloucester, who at the same ball called upon or permitted Major Dawson, one of the gentlemen travelling with him, to kneel down and buckle his shoe, which became loose while his Highness was dancing. The Countess (Woronzow) expressed her deep regret that his whole conduct while in Russia tended to offend and disgust the royal family and all the principal people who showed him attention."

Sheridan—

"spoke in terms of the highest commendation of *Mr. Pitt*, and declared solemnly that his unvarying advice to the Prince of Wales had been never to think of forming a government without making *Mr. Pitt* a part of it; the late change of government (the Talents' break-up) he attributed to *Mr. Grey*, of whose temper and haughtiness he spoke in unqualified terms. He professed himself a determined enemy to a reform in Parliament, which he would oppose, he said, during the remainder of his life!"

Of *Mr. Vansittart* (Lord Bexley), when offered the Chancellorship of the Exchequer by *Mr. Perceval*, *Mr. Rose* says it is "much more than he is worth, either from talents or experience; and the very offer, if known, would afford a most unequivocal proof of weakness."

Mr. Croker "is an honourable man, I believe, and certainly has talents, but there is a something belonging to him that makes me much regret his selection" to be Secretary to the Admiralty.

"Oh, would some Power the giftie gie us
To see oursels as ithers see us!"

It would be a sight indeed.

We might extend this list a long way, and it certainly would not do for the Catalogue of the National Portrait Gallery now in process of formation. But we will not dwell upon the rather grievous theme, and must conclude with an estimate of the compiler and compilation of these volumes. *Mr. Harcourt* shews himself ultra-Tory and ultra-polemic to so unmeasured an extent, as to injure his statements and invalidate his arguments, of both of which there is indeed far too much. His contrast of the deathbeds of *Pitt* and *Fox*, and his comparison (vol. ii. p. 233) of the "uncommon similarity of the characters of *Pitt* and *Nelson*," after the unmitigated condemnation of the latter, already quoted, are most objectionable instances, and the latter not only directly contradictory, but absolutely ludicrous. Another very striking blemish in the work springs out of the writer's fondness for the descriptive preludes to what the Diaries and Correspondence are to demonstrate, and his own essaying opinions upon the same. These summaries perplex every part, transpose and intermingle dates backwards and forwards in endless confusion, and render it difficult, if not impossible, to follow the thread of events with any degree of clearness or understanding. The want of order and arrangement is altogether harassing. Of minor defects it is hardly worth while to speak. There is a droll example of a *non sequitur* at vol. i. p. 42, where we have a passage about a French

servant hired by Mr. Rose and suspected of having murdered his master ; and Mr. Rose is overtaken in a shower near Winchester, and gets home to roast beef and plum pudding—and this is all ; it leads to nothing, the suspicious murderer is never mentioned more. A few pages on we discover a like example of such loose phraseology as frequently disfigures Mr. Harcourt's English, for he tells us of "the Duke of Northumberland, the grandfather of the present Duke and of his successor also," p. 51. In the printing we have also to notice much carelessness, and particularly in names, such as Riley Addington, (the "Brother *Highly*" with the "Brother *Bragge*" of Canning's biting satire,) and a host of others to puzzle the sense. In short, the value of the work (and it is great) consists in Mr. Rose's memoranda, as little prejudiced as human nature could be relied upon to produce, his noble illustration of the patriotic character of William Pitt, and the often confidential correspondence of men intimately engaged in the conduct of public affairs, which, from the very facts the letters are obliged to state so that the answers sought may be given, is of especial importance to the veracity of our political and historical annals.

Among the rest, it is very amusing to see the young men entering upon the stage, as Ripon, Melbourne, Peel, Palmerston, (who have risen to the supreme,) patted on the head by official mediocrities, and their little-promising future predicted with perfect self-consequence by gents (we use the term in a parliamentary sense) who never got beyond supernumeraries, walking drudges, or, at top of their career, second or third-rate Tapeists in the distribution of the great National Drama.

DISCOVERY OF A DRUIDIC ALTAR.

A CURIOUS discovery has just been made near Lille, by the workmen engaged in cutting trenches for the new fortifications. In removing the soil, they laid bare a stone tumulus, which, instead of bones, contained a large block of stone covered with inscriptions indicating that it was an altar used by the Druids in their sacrifices. The names Hesus and Teutates, gods adored by the Gauls, are perfectly legible on it. Near the stone a sacred golden knife used by the Druids for cutting the mistletoe was also found. The inscriptions on this stone corroborate the fact already known, that human sacrifices were made by the Druids in times of national calamity. The knife has been placed in the museum of Lille.—*Echo du Nord*.

HISTORY OF ANCIENT SANSKRIT LITERATURE^a.

THE progress of philological science has already produced results which, at no distant date from the present time, might well have been considered incredible. Not only has it verified innumerable historical statements, it has actually supplied us with a history of periods with which no written records have made us acquainted, and of which it may be safely affirmed that no written records exist. The Greek looked on all who could not boast of a common Hellenic lineage as barbarians; to him the language of Kelts and Getæ was an utterly alien tongue, which marked them off as belonging to an entirely distinct race of mankind. Philology has shewn that their languages are sprung from one common stock, and that the repudiation of all brotherhood between them was an arbitrary and false assumption. The English conquerors of India, no less than the Macedonian conquerors of the ancient empire of Persia, would have treated with contempt the assertion of any affinity between themselves and the races which they were trampling under foot. Yet philology has established this affinity as a fact not less certain than the most authentic amongst the facts of any historical period whatsoever. And these conclusions have been reached, not by aid of any fragmentary statements of history, not by any conjectural interpretations of tales handed down by oral tradition, but strictly from an analysis of language, the most unconscious and the most truthful and certain of all witnesses. Nay, from mythical stories apparently strictly national and local, from details apparently added by the peculiar genius of one gifted people, philology has extracted unquestionable proof of a common origin and common language of a vast family of nations. It has, of course, broken in pieces the narrow and jealous limits within which the ancient nations acknowledged any national kindred; but it has none the less overthrown or modified many theories or dicta of modern times, for which men imagined that they found authority in the records of the Old Testament. For the mere question of time, philology has taught us that it is not less absurd than useless to fix on any epoch as marking the first origin of man. Slowly and patiently it has unravelled many a complicated period of the distant past; step by step it has traced up forms of thought and civilization, the most opposed and distant, to a common source; it has marked the slow growth of religious systems before they diverged into others which appeared to exhibit no affinity with those from which they sprung; it has followed out the transitions in the meaning of words which it must have

^a "A History of Ancient Sanskrit Literature, so far as it illustrates the Primitive Religion of the Brahmans. By Max Müller, M.A., Fellow of All Souls' College, and Taylorian Professor in the University of Oxford." (London: Williams and Norgate.)

taken, not merely centuries of time, but an entirely different state of life and society, to accomplish. Baron Bunsen, from the scrutiny of ancient Egyptian records, has felt himself warranted in assigning as the past duration of the human race a period of some twenty-seven thousand years: the conclusions of philology do not express themselves in such definite figures, nor is it probable that they ever will; but they have shewn us that the stream of human life has been flowing on from ages, the remoteness of which it is bewildering to think of, and almost impossible to realize. The time was when the common ancestors of the Hindu, the Greek, the Teuton, and the Kelt were dwelling together, speaking one language, giving utterance to the same thoughts, from which sprung up in many lands and under the most varied forms the mythology of their descendants. The time was when one religion (of whatever character) was the common predecessor of the faith of the Buddhist and the Brahman, the Roman and the Greek. The process of transformation involves the history of long wanderings, the splitting up into communities cut off from one another by impassable barriers of seas or mountains. And yet almost everywhere the traces of a common parentage have survived, whether in the form of mythology or philosophy, or, at least, in the construction of language.

Thus to many questions which a few years ago might have appeared inscrutable, philological research has already supplied the key; but its work is not yet finished, it might truly be said that it is scarcely more than begun; and we may confidently hope that it will eventually clear up many subjects in which at present it declines to affirm any conclusion. It has established already the connexion of all the languages belonging to the great Aryan branch, as well as of the vast families of human speech which fall respectively under the great heads of Turanian and Semitic. It is impossible to say that some point of connexion may not hereafter be supplied to unite these three branches under one stem: a faint glimmering of such a connexion seems to be discernible for the Aryan and Semitic; and it would be unphilosophical to affirm that this may not strengthen into a clearer light. If the conclusions of physical science, so far as they have hitherto gone, seem to bear out the physical unity of the whole human race, it appears not unreasonable to suppose that the same unity may ultimately be found to underlie their several forms of speech.

But there are other and far higher questions to which philology has furnished a clue not to be found elsewhere. If we regard with special interest every trace in language which points to a common ancestry between nations indefinitely differing from one another in speech, thought, and government, that interest must become more intense when we come to examine into the religion of those common progenitors, and are brought face to face with subjects which we feel must be handled with a solemn feeling of reverence. There are questions which we cannot but desire eagerly to answer, but the investigation of which is now attempted on

grounds which can never lead to a satisfactory conclusion. The assertion of a common original revelation is, after all, an assumption ; and more than this, it is to employ a term capable of large shades, if not varieties of meaning, and which may therefore be employed to express very different conceptions. When Bishop Butler reiterates this assertion, it is probably made with a largeness of meaning which cannot be warranted on any grounds, either of written records or of philosophy. It is employed in a still wider, perhaps more technical meaning, by those who take their stand on the statements of the Book of Genesis. But these statements, if regarded in themselves alone, confine the original revelation to mankind within the smallest possible compass. It is a mere prohibition placed on the indulgence of physical appetite, and the obedience to which would come rather under the head of *ἐγκράτεια* than *σωφροσύνη*. It can scarcely be affirmed that the narrative in itself implies more ; and the argument assumes at once a different shape when allegorical or other secondary interpretations are brought to bear on it. But putting aside methods by which any meaning may be extracted from any set of words, we must fall back, for the original condition of mankind, on the alternative presented by the opposite legends of Prometheus and the Hesiodic ages. Man has either degenerated, according to the latter, from a race of lofty heroes or god-loved men, who lived without labour or sorrow, and sank into death as into sleep ; or they have risen, according to the former, from a condition of extreme physical want, in which they were unable to provide themselves with what are now the barest necessities of life. It is obvious that the latter position does not involve a state of sin as a necessary antecedent ; and if the Jewish Scriptures do not decide the question, then, if ever it be answered at all, we must be left to the evidence which may be furnished by the history of human speech and human thought.

It must be, therefore, to the oldest form in which human speech is known to us, and in which words exhibit themselves as retaining most nearly their primary meaning, that we must betake ourselves if we wish to know the character of thought and religion which preceded what are known as the mythological ages. Was this religion which first dawned upon the hearts of men pure and simple ? Was it the outpouring of the spirit of man in free communion with the sights and sounds of the natural world, the spontaneous homage of a creature conscious of one all-wise and perfect Being, who stood to him in the relation of a Father ? or was it a religion full of terror and distrust, with a complicated system of propitiation for its natural result ? Was it the source to which is owing the better element pervading the faith of later ages, or was it the fountain from which sprung their degrading doctrines and debasing practices ?

We cannot answer these questions by a reference to the language of Greece and Rome. Their common mythology, to which neither supplies the key, carries us obviously to something out of and beyond themselves :

and in the earliest literature of India we find the elements of the same mythology, while yet the words employed in it have in great part retained their original meaning, as employed in the expression of human thought. To this literature, if to any, we must look for the earliest form assumed by the religion of man; and happily the vast mass of hieratic learning which has been heaped up by the sacerdotalism of more recent times, so far from overwhelming or destroying these earliest records, has, perhaps, been the means of preserving them. Like the later Jewish hierarchy, Brahmans are full of appeals to the sayings of the men of old time; in a perfectly continuous series their latest sacred books imply the existence of those next before them, and these in their turn depend on others, which also appeal to an anterior revelation. Here we have four stages of a literature, which, taken together, forms the Veda, and is the basis of the whole knowledge of the Hindû, whether sacred or profane. But it must not be supposed that this classification by periods is to be found prominently impressed on the literature itself. An utter absence of chronology has been urged as a popular objection against Indian literature in general; and undoubtedly, with a people circumstanced as were the Aryan tribes in India, it is vain to look for a chronology such as marks the literature of Greece or Rome. In one sense it can scarcely be said that their philosophy has grown. The characteristics of their thought seem to have been stereotyped from the first, while their developments have been either in the direction of sacerdotalism and ritualism, as evidenced in the Brahmanic system, or of a protest against such sacerdotalism, as in that of Buddha.

The classification of the whole mass of Vedic literature becomes, therefore, a work of extreme labour, requiring the most careful and patient analysis; and Professor Max Müller has in the present work done inestimable service towards the attainment of this object. It is superfluous, as it might appear almost impertinent, to praise the masterly manner in which he has executed a task, of which it would be difficult to exaggerate the intricacy and difficulty. There is, however, one circumstance which renders his work of necessity incomplete. The bulk of Vedic literature is enough to alarm even the most persevering, although no insignificant portion of it has been irrecoverably lost. But the editing even of the works which still exist must extend over a long period; and it is impossible, before the completion of this labour, to affirm any positive conclusions regarding the whole Vedic age.

Into Professor Müller's analysis of Vedic literature we do not propose to enter further than may be necessary to give a general view of the classification which he has adopted. The sacred literature of the Hindû has a value which it is impossible to over-estimate; but it requires the most concentrated energy and the highest philosophical spirit to wade through the dross in search of the pure ore; nor is it easy for any one who has not devoted himself especially to the subject, to master the endless technicalities

involved in it. But there are questions of unfailing interest at all times and under all circumstances, the examination of which ought to invest the present volume with attractions even for the most general reader; and the earnest love of truth which pervades the work has given birth to the highest eloquence when such questions present themselves for discussion.

The method which Professor Müller has adopted is to commence with the latest period of the Vedic literature, and examine each successive stage until the earliest is reached, which must necessarily be the residuum of the original religion of the Aryan family in India. What the date of this earliest portion may be it is not easy to decide; but with whatever events in the history of other nations it may synchronise, the Veda must still be, as the author emphatically asserts, the oldest book in existence, because it represents a state of thought and feeling older than what we find in any other written records. In this sense, and perhaps in this sense only, can we affirm that in the classification of the Aryan languages, Sanskrit is older than Greek. It is not older as exhibiting any priority of parentage, for both of them point alike to a language earlier still, the language of the time dimly seen through the vista of long-past ages, when the common ancestors of Greeks, Hindûs, and Teutons dwelt together in the same pastures, distinct only from the progenitors of the Semitic and Turanian races.

Not being obliged to go through the judicial process which was absolutely necessary for the author's purpose, we may invert the order of his analysis. The four periods of Vedic literature, which we have already noticed, are called respectively, the Chanda, Mantra, Brâhmana, and Sûtra periods. But as there is a class of works later than the Sûtras, called the Parisishtas, so between the Brâhmanas and Sûtras intervene a set of treatises called Aranyakas. Of these four periods, the first three are classed by the Brahmans under the head of Sruti (or revelation), the Sûtras being called Smriti (or tradition). This fact alone, that for the Sûtras no divine authority is claimed, would suffice to prove them the most recent portion of Vedic literature,—a fact which is amply attested by their internal evidence. It would be difficult to imagine a more violent contrast than that presented by a comparison of the earliest and latest of the sacred writings of the Hindûs. It is a transition from the most natural to the most artificial and technical of religious systems:—

“There was a time,” says the author, “when the poet was the leader, the king, and priest of his family or tribe; when his songs and sayings were listened to in anxious silence, and with implicit faith; when his prayers were repeated by crowds, who looked up to their kings and priests, their leaders and judges, as men better, wiser, nobler than the rest, as beings nearer to the gods in proportion as they were raised above the common level of mankind. . . . Their songs lived and were understood without any effort by a simple and pious race. . . . Their sacrifices were dictated by the free impulse of the human heart, by a yearning to render thanks to some unknown Being, and to repay in words or deeds a debt of gratitude accumulated from the first breath of life.”—(p. 525.)

Some few of the Vedic hymns are the relics of this early time ; but the selection of them from the large body of hymns contained in the Vedas must be a purely critical work :—

“ Their number will necessarily vary according to the rules which critics follow in testing the age and character of earlier and later hymns. This critical separation can be carried out successfully only after a comprehensive examination of the leading ideas of the whole Vedic poetry.”—(p. 530.)

This, however, is a question only of number ; for all practical purposes, the distinction is marked and broad between these early hymns and others belonging indisputably to the second, or Mantra period, which are loaded with sacrificial technicalities. But an age which had “ poets but no priests, prayers but no dogmas, worship but no ceremonies,” could not immediately precede a time in which the gradations of a supreme hierarchy, and the special functions of each, are rigidly and minutely marked out. Such a system is found in full working in the third period, known as that of the Brâhmanas ; and accordingly we find a number of poems certainly anterior to this hierarchical age, yet posterior to the earlier Chanda era. For this collection, known as the Mantras, and made during a period when the influence of the Brahmins had made itself felt in India, Professor Müller claims a character “ not yet exclusively ceremonial. Not only is the order of the hymns completely independent of the order of the sacrifices, but there are numerous hymns in our collection which could never have been used at any sacrifice.” (p. 467). Of the Brâhmanas, on the contrary, the writer affirms that not a line—

“ which we possess could have been composed until after the complete collection of the Rig-veda, and after the threefold division of the ceremonial. Not one of the Brâhmanas was composed by a Brahmin who was not either a Bahvricha, an Adhvaryu, or a Chhandoga ; . . . they know of no priests except the four classes which have divided between themselves all the sacrifices, and have distinct duties assigned to them, whether they officiate singly or jointly. Such a system could only have been carried out by a powerful and united priesthood ; its origin and continuance can hardly be conceived without the admission of early councils and canons. Originally every sacrifice was a spontaneous act, and as such had a meaning. When the sacrifices fell into the hands of the priests, the priest was at first the minister, afterwards the representative of those who offered the sacrifice. But it is only in the last stage of priestcraft that the spoils are divided, and certain acts made the monopoly of certain priests. All this had taken place before the rising of what we call the Brâhmana literature.”—(p. 432.)

A development subsequent, therefore, to the time during which the hymns of the Mantra period were composed.

These Brâhmanas, or theological tracts, received their name “ not because they treated of the Brahmin, the supreme spirit, or of sacrificial prayers, sometimes called Brahmâni, but because they were composed by or for Brahmins.” (p. 172.) They formed, in fact, the grand foundation on which was raised the huge fabric of later Hindû sacerdotalism ; for their highest hierarchical pretensions these Brâhmanas furnished the neces-

sary ground. It was of paramount importance, therefore, for the existence of their system that these treatises should be invested with all the *prestige* of a divine authority, that their statements should be placed beyond the reach of question under the mysterious halo of absolute inspiration. Hence the extreme jealousy with which Indian theologians claim for the Brâhmanas, and consequently also for all anterior Vedic literature, the title of Sruti, or revelation. For the period which follows they challenge no such unquestioning submission; but the Brâhmanas stand on a special eminence. No one can point to their authors, no one can tell how they came into existence; they are the fulness of divine knowledge conveyed by a mysterious revelation to mankind. It is otherwise with the succeeding period of the Sûtras. Not only are these devoid of such infallible authority, but of many of them the authors can be named. This distinction is important for historical purposes, as proving the earlier composition of the Brâhmanas; and indeed the internal evidence furnished by a comparison of both would leave no room for doubt on the subject. The Brâhmanas claim unqualified authority, and assume unqualified submission. There is no absurdity too great for them to state, no assumption too extravagant for them to make. It is clear that they are the product of an age during which Brahmanism was advancing in a career of victory, or rather in which, without meeting a single foe, it was sailing proudly down the stream of time. The Sûtras reveal the change. Their style would of itself be enough to shew that Brahmanism had met with its antagonist, that it no longer possessed the charm of undisputed power. It is the literature of an age battling for the recovery of a vantage-ground which has been lost; it is the struggle of Brahmanism against the schismatic system of Buddha. Content, therefore, with a more humble position themselves, they contend uniformly for the plenary inspiration of the Brâhmanas, although these are prose compositions, rather than for that of the simpler poetical literature which preceded it, because they felt instinctively that the former furnished the life-blood of their sacerdotal system; while the latter might, if taken separately, become a fatal weapon in the hands of their opponents.

But the Sûtras are evidently the works of men who are simply seeking to crush an enemy not yet formidable, though strong enough to require a refutation. Their language not only betrays no hesitation, but evinces everywhere the most determined dogmatism,—and that too in a form the most singular, if not the most repulsive:—

“It is difficult,” says the author, “to explain the peculiarities of the style of Sûtra literature to any one who has not worked his way through the Sûtras themselves. It is impossible to give anything like a literal translation of these works, written as they are in the most artificial, elaborate, and enigmatical form. *Sûtra* means *string*: and all the works written in this style on subjects the most various, are nothing but one uninterrupted string of short sentences, twisted together in the most concise form. . . . Every doctrine thus propounded, whether grammar, metre, law, or philosophy, is reduced to a mere skeleton. . . . Many of these works go even further: they not only

express their fundamental doctrines in this concise form of language ; but they coin a new kind of language, if language it can be called, by which they succeed in reducing the whole system of their tenets to mere algebraic formulas. To understand these is quite impossible without finding first what each algebraic x , y , and z is meant to represent, and without having the key to the whole system.”—(p. 72.)

The parallel immediately suggests itself between the dogmatism of these Sûtras and that of the scholastic theology of the middle ages,—with this difference, however, (and it is one most important to remember, as bearing on a point to be noticed presently,) that the former is a deliberate attempt to invest every statement with a sort of mysterious and incomprehensible character, and to restrict all their knowledge strictly to a sacerdotal caste.

The last class of Vedic literature betrays a still further change ; the dignity of the hierarchy is not only assailed, but is fast giving way before the assaults of the antagonistic religion :—

“The object of the *Parîsishtas* is to supply information on theological or ceremonial points which had been passed over in the Sûtras. . . . But what most distinguishes the *Parîsishtas* from the Sûtras is this,—that they treat everything in a popular and superficial manner, as if the time was gone when students would spend ten or twenty years of their lives in fathoming the mysteries and mastering the intricacies of the *Brâhmana* literature. A party driven to such publications as the *Parîsishtas* is a party fighting a losing battle. . . . Any small matters that has been overlooked by the authors of the Sûtras is noted down as a matter of grave importance. Subjects on which general instructions were formerly considered sufficient, are now treated in special treatises, intended for men who would no longer take the trouble of reading the whole system of the Brahmanic ceremonial. The technical and severe language of the Sûtras was exchanged for a free and easy style, whether in prose or metre ; and however near in time the Brahmans may place the authors of the Sûtras and some of the *Parîsishtas*, certain it is that no men who had mastered the Sûtra style would ever have condescended to employ the slovenly diction of the *Parîsishtas*. The change in the position and the characters of the Brahmans, such as we find them in the Sûtras, and such as we find them again in the *Parîsishtas*, has been rapid and decisive.”—(p. 260.)

Thus the great sacerdotal system which had encroached gradually on the simpler faith and spontaneous ritual of the early Vedic ages, tottered to its fall. In the several stages of the Vedic literature we have the records of its progress and its decline. From other and later records we learn that its antagonist became its conqueror, and ruled for awhile in that land where the Brahman had reigned supreme. But as though planted on an uncongenial soil, the system of Buddha scarcely took a firm root in India, and gave way eventually before the revival of the faith, or rather of the system, which it had overthrown. We have before us the history of centuries, we might almost say, of millenniums ; but its incidents are few, and there is absolutely nothing in the history itself to synchronise with the fortunes of the other Aryan nations of the West. That the ancestors of the Hindû dwelt together with the ancestors of the Greek, the Kelt, and the Teuton in the land which lay to the north of the frozen chain of the

Himalayas, is a fact resting on evidence which cannot be questioned. The evidence of language which attests this fact, seems to shew also that the Hindû, being probably the oldest branch, remained at home after all his brethren had departed for the land of the setting sun, and then crossing the Himalayas into the country of the Seven Streams, entered into regions where he could not hope to meet those who had shared with him a common faith and home. In this utter isolation from all his kindred there is much that is very impressive; and in his subsequent history we seem to have a clue to questions of great moment, which at some future time it may enable us to answer. The Hindû had lingered longest in his original abode; and even in his southern home we cannot but believe that he retained longest the type of their common mode of thought and feeling, their earliest form of faith and religion. Nothing can well be more dissimilar than the character of the Hindû and the Athenian Greek; and yet it may be that a common element underlies these opposite developments from the same stock. The passive contemplativeness of the one, the intense and incessant activity of the other, the very difference of their religious and philosophical systems, seem to carry us back to the original point of divergence. There is everything to shew us that to the earliest Aryan races life was pre-eminently a marvel and a mystery. Our present speech and modes of thought are scarcely fitted to give an adequate description of their state of thought and feeling. They had not yet reached the period wherein physical objects have acquired a definite personality,—or when the observance of recurring phenomena had furnished a glimmering analogy as a basis for the rude beginnings of physical science. Their state was rather one of wondering perplexity; the objects presented to them on the earth and in the heavens might appear, now as beings which felt a sympathy for them, now as powers which could take no heed of their joys or sorrows. The mythical language, which became in a later age the parent of vast mythological systems, seems to establish this amount of self-contemplation resulting from the sight of external nature in the common progenitors of the Aryan races. In this condition they separated, and the change in their fortunes commenced its work of modification of their faith and feeling. How much the differences which followed were owing to physical influences of climate and soil, and to obstacles presented in the way of their advance, we can scarcely venture to decide; but to the Western Aryans the great problem of life began to appear capable of an answer only through action, to the Hindû only through contemplation. There was indeed in the home which the latter had chosen abundant physical nourishment for this condition of mind. The languor and repose of nature harmonised well with his passive philosophy, and brought out into morbid power elements which lurk, and at different times and places have shewn themselves, in the mind of Kelt and Teuton. The inert monotony of his outer life would but strengthen the previous dreaminess of his cha-

racter. His days would be passed in seeking the reason of his existence and his destiny; and the unseen world assumed to him a reality of which the phantasm of his present life was utterly divested. For such a people there could be but little which *we* speak of as history; but the same form of speech which was encrusted into mythology, would also tend to generate a complicated ritualism, and this in its turn to develop a strong hierarchical caste. The germ of this ritualism may be discerned in the earliest Vedic literature; the full development of the sacerdotal system is attested by the Brâhmanas. That there is no essential or necessary connexion between ritualism and sacerdotalism seems established by the fact of the Buddhistic religion.

The schism of Buddha was indeed nothing more than a protest against the absolute dominance of a priestly caste; he can scarcely be said to have introduced any new faith. Those forms of thought which seem to prevail in his systems, had been long familiar to the mind of the Hindû. An absence of ritual or carelessness in devotion is a charge which can scarcely be urged against the followers of Buddha, while their asceticism far surpasses that which is exhibited by the disciples of the Brahman. Had not the arrogance of the Brahmanic priesthood furnished him with a *locus standi*, we may safely say that Buddha Sakya Mouni would have lived and died unheeded, and his teaching have died out with him:—

“Buddhism in its original form,” says the author, “was only a modification of Brahmanism. It grew up slowly and imperceptibly, and its very founder could hardly have been aware of the final results of his doctrines. Before the time that Buddhism became a political power, it had no history, no chronology, it hardly had a name. We hear nothing of Buddhas in the Brâhmanas, though we meet there with doctrines decidedly Buddhistic.”—(p. 262.)

In fact, the one doctrine (that of Nirvana) which, next to its anti-sacerdotal protest, characterises the system of Buddha, seems practically to be that which had been long since propounded by Hindû theologians and philosophers. If the constant conviction of another life be suffered to have any weight, then probably no other race has so sincerely believed in the immortality of the soul as the Aryans of India, whether Buddhistic or Hindû. But if personal identity be absolutely necessary to the reality of that life, then it may be questioned whether the Buddhist has more completely nullified this doctrine than the Hindû. Nirvana has been affirmed to be only another form of Pantheism; but the individual is extinguished as completely by the philosophy of the Brahman:—

“As clouds of smoke rise out of a fire kindled with dry fuel, thus, O Maitrêyi, have all the holy words been breathed out of that great Being. It is with us, when we enter into the Divine Spirit, as if a lump of salt was thrown into the sea. It becomes dissolved into the water (from which it was produced), and is not to be taken out again. But wherever you take the water and taste it, it is salt. Thus in this great endless and boundless Being but one mass of knowledge. As the water becomes salt, and the salt becomes water again, thus has the Divine Spirit appeared from out the elements, and disappears again into them. When we have passed away, there is

no longer any name. This I tell thee, my wife,' said Yājñavalkya. Maitrêyî said, 'My lord, here thou hast bewildered me, saying that there is no longer any name when we have passed away!' And Yājñavalkya replied, 'My wife, what I say is not bewildering: it is sufficient for the highest knowledge. For if there be as it were two beings, then the one sees the other, the one hears, perceives, and knows the other. But if the one Divine Self be the whole of all this, whom or through whom should he see, hear, perceive or know? How should he know (himself), by whom he knows everything (himself)? How, my wife, should he know (himself), the Knower? Thus thou hast been taught, Maitrêyî; this is immortality.'—(p. 25.)

A more complete abnegation of all individual consciousness cannot be imagined, and has certainly not been attained by the Pantheistic absorption of the Buddhist. But the kindred character of the Buddhist and Brahmanic doctrines accounts for the rapid extension and more rapid decline of the Buddhistic system in India. Priestly arrogance will always raise up a body of opponents: and these naturally sided with the followers of Buddha; but there was not a sufficient antagonism between his faith and that of the Brahman to keep a permanent hold on the Hindû mind, when at length the latter armed himself to renew the struggle for supremacy. The protest against sacerdotalism had lost its zest, and Buddhism losing its ground on the land of its birth, gained for itself a wider and more lasting inheritance in other regions, and still continues to be the faith of a very large majority of mankind.

In this extension of Buddhism, a point of contact is supplied between Indian history and that of other countries. The religion of Buddha was introduced definitely into China in A. D. 61; but how long previously it had flourished in India, can be ascertained neither by the Chinese chronology nor by that of any other Buddhistic countries. Their several systems of computation start from different premisses, and arrive therefore at very different results. The date generally preferred for the death of Gautama Buddha, B.C. 543, has been adopted from the Ceylonese chronology; but there is no more real evidence for this than for the tenth century before the Christian era, which is assigned to it by the northern Buddhists, "on the ground of a reputed prophecy of Buddha, that 'a thousand years after his death his doctrines would reach the northern countries.'" (p. 264.)

It is obvious that the Brahmans would pay no attention to the life or the death of Buddha, nor could any reference be made to either for chronological purposes till the time of Asoka, in whose reign Brahmanism fell before the temporary victory of Buddhism. The date therefore of Buddha's death, and of the synods which are stated to have been held at Rajagriha and Vaisali, can rest only on probable calculations; and it is also clear therefore that the reign of Asoka can alone supply the point from which we may obtain any synchronism between Indian and other history. Such a point is happily supplied by the reign of Chandragupta, the second predecessor of Asoka:—

"Chandragupta was the grandfather of Asoka and the contemporary of Seleucus

Nicator. Now according to Chinese chronology, Asoka would have lived, to waive minor differences, 850 or 750 B.C.,—according to Ceylonese chronology, 315 B.C. Either of these dates is impossible, because it does not agree with the chronology of Greece : and hence both the Chinese and Ceylonese dates for the death of Buddha must be given up as equally valueless for historical calculations.”—(p. 275.)

Of the identity of Chandragupta with the Sandracottus of Strabo, Arrian, and other writers, there can be no doubt whatever. The accounts brought by Megasthenes and the envoys of Seleucus Nicator are perfectly in accordance with Hindû tradition. Sandracottus (and his name occurs sometimes in Greek writers under the form of Sandrogyptus) “founded a new empire at Palibothra : Chandragupta was the founder of a new dynasty, the Mauryas at Pâtaliputra. Sandracottus gained the throne by collecting bands of robbers ; Chandragupta did the same. Sandracottus was called to royalty by the power of the gods and by prodigies ; so was Chandragupta.” (p. 280.)

Here, then, we have one fixed point, without which we could classify the several stages of Sanskrit literature only relatively to their own sequence. The positive age of the earlier portions of it is now proved to be considerable : but, were it not so, they would remain none the less, for other reasons, the most ancient literature of man. But while carrying us away, as it were, into a different world, that literature throws light on many vexed questions respecting the ancient literature of the western Aryan nations. Not merely the old Vedic poetry, but the huge mass of *prose* Brâhmanas, were preserved for many ages entirely by oral tradition. We feel tempted to urge the impossibility of such a fact, when stated regarding a literature before the bulk of which the epic poetry of the Greeks sinks into insignificant dimensions. Far from wondering that poems of the length of the Iliad or Odyssey could be retained and handed down orally, or from allowing, according to Wolf's theory, that the introduction of prose literature invariably attests the introduction of writing, we find a state of society which for many ages cannot realise the fact that its literature can be handed down in any other way than oral tradition. The fact stated by Xenophon, that he knew Athenians able to recite the Iliad or Odyssey, seems to us almost incredible ; the feat, however, appears not great when compared with the mnemonic powers of the Hindû. The truth is, that we cannot measure the strength of memory attained under forms of society entirely different from our own ; and the absurd mistakes into which writers run who fail to recognise this, should teach us diffidence on this and kindred subjects. We have had to modify our notions on the powers of oral tradition ; we have seen many theories respecting the mythopæic ages weakened or overthrown ; nor is it unreasonable to think that further research into the earliest Aryan literature may shake some other conclusions on which we are accustomed to make assertions more positive than are warranted by the evidence in our possession.

GLEANINGS FROM WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

A LECTURE DELIVERED TO THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS, BY
GEORGE GILBERT SCOTT, A.R.A.

(Continued from p. 361.)

THE cloisters were carried by Henry III. and Edward I., in each case as far only as their respective portions of the church extended. The part built by Henry III. occupies, as is so well known, a very singular position, being, in fact, within the walls of the church, and forming a lower story to the western aisle of the transept. This, as I conceive, arose from the position of the cloister being determined by the older works, and from the church of the Confessor having had no western aisle to the transept. King

Henry, however, built the eastern wall of the cloister a few bays further than the cloister itself, for the purpose of forming entrances to the chapter-house and dormitory. Edward I. afterwards carried on the north walk of the cloister, just as far as he did the church itself. The other bays of that side were built late in the fourteenth century, in imitation of the older bays, an almost solitary instance of the style of one period being absolutely copied in a later work. We find here, at the corner where they resumed the style of their own period, the singular anomaly of art—an Early English and a Perpendicular capital cut by them on the same block of stone, and their mouldings intersecting one another.

Capital in the Cloister showing the Junction
of the Styles.

The late imitators seem to have been sorely puzzled with the detached cusplings in the old circles, and to have made some very awkward attempts at reproducing it.

The doorway from the church next the cloister is a very fine work, but in a lamentable state of decay. The window openings of the early parts of the cloister have been glazed in their traceried heads only, the glazing being stopped upon a horizontal iron bar, grooved at the top to receive it, and running along the springing line of the arch. This system was continued in the later work; indeed, it was, I find, the customary mode of dealing with cloister openings. Those at Salisbury, Canterbury, and



Doorway in the Cloister.

Window in the South Walk of the Cloister

Gloucester, works of very different periods, were, I think, all of them glazed in this manner.

In the church we have no windows of more than two lights, so that the tracery is in its most normal form. In the cloister, however, the windows are of three lights, and the tracery is not only in circles, but in quatrefoils and trefoils, while in the chapter-house, as we shall presently see, were windows of four and five lights, shewing that the principle of window-tracery had been brought to a considerable pitch of development.

In all the circles in the tracery, whether in the church, the cloister, and, no doubt, in the chapter-house, the cusping was, according to the custom of the period, worked separately from the tracery, and fitted into grooves in its reveals, while the heads of *lights* are almost always left uncusped, the chapter-house forming, I think, nearly the sole exception.

One feature, more French than English, I may mention here: I mean the great width of the window-lights, which are generally between four and five feet wide, and must have afforded a noble scope to the glass painter.

We now come to the chapter-house.

Matthew Paris, under the date of 1250, says, after stating that the king had rebuilt the church, "*Dominus Rex ædificavit capitulum incomparabile.*" I judge from this that he commenced it during that year. It was, indeed, an incomparable chapter-house! That at Salisbury was not yet commenced, and though evidently built in imitation of this, and having some features of greater richness, it still would have yielded the palm to its prototype at Westminster.

Its beauties, however, are unhappily now for the most part to be judged rather by imagination than by sight, for seldom do we see a noble work of art reduced to such a wreck! It appears that, as early as the days of Edward III. (certainly before 1340), it was made over, I suppose occasionally, to the uses of the House of Commons, on condition that it should be kept in repair by the Crown. In or after the reign of Edward VI., however, St. Stephen's Chapel being given up to the House of Commons, the chapter-house was converted into a Public Record Office. In or about 1740, the vaulting was found to be dangerous, and taken down; and before this, in 1703, we find that Sir Christopher Wren having refused to put up a gallery in it, it was made over to the tender mercies of some barbarian, who fitted it up for the records, with studious regard to concealment or destruction of its architectural beauties.

I undertook, some years back, the careful investigation of its details, and such was the difficulty presented by the fittings and other impediments, that, though every possible facility was afforded me by the gentlemen in charge of the records, it occupied me (on and off) for several months.

I believe, however, that I succeeded in getting at nearly every part of the design. The internal view which I exhibit was founded on the result of my examinations, and I think you will agree with me that a more

elegant interior could scarcely be found. The diameter of the octagon is about 18 feet, and the height to the crown of vaulting about 54 feet. The diameters of those at Salisbury, Lincoln, and York seem all to be nearly

The Chapter-house in its present state.

the same with this; probably the polygons were in each case inscribed in a circle of about 60 feet diameter, measured, perhaps, in the clear of the vaulting-shafts.

The central pillar still exists, and is about 35 feet high. It is entirely of Purbeck marble, and consists of a central shaft, surrounded by eight subordinate shafts, attached to it by three moulded bands. The capital, though of marble, is most richly carved. I may mention that on the top of the capital is a systematically constructed set of eight hooks of iron for as many cross-ties. The same was the case at Salisbury, and I have no doubt that the hooks on the columns in the church are many of them original, and were intended for security during the progress of the works. The windows are almost entirely walled up, though a considerable part of the tracery, no doubt, remains imbedded. Their design is, however, readily ascertainable, one of them being a blank, owing to one face of the octagon being in contact with the transept of the church: a nobler four-light window could hardly be found.

The window over the doorway is most carefully walled up with ashlar, but from the bases visible on its sill, we see that it was of five instead of four lights,—no doubt to avoid the stumped look it might have had from being so much shortened by the height of the doorway and the abutting vestibule. I had often wondered that, while the windows generally are walled up with *brick*, this should be filled with *stone*; but on taking out one of the ashlar stones to ascertain the section of the jamb, what was my surprise at finding them to consist entirely of the lengths of the moulded ribs of the lost vaulting, carefully packed, like wine-bottles in a bin, with their moulded sides inwards! I made a still more interesting discovery in the spandrels of the doorway below. The gallery crosses the head of this doorway, and the presses for records were fitted so closely to the wall that nothing could be seen. I was one day on the top of one of these presses, and on venturing to pull away an arris fillet which closed the crevice between it and the wall, I perceived the top of an arched recess in the wall behind the press, and on looking down into it I saw some round object of stone in the recess below. My curiosity being excited, I let down into it by a string a small bull's-eye lantern, when, to my extreme delight, I saw that the mysterious object was the head of a beautiful full-sized statue in a niche. Permission was speedily obtained for the removal of the press. The statue proved to be a very fine one of the Virgin, and in the spaces adjoining were angels censuring. I afterwards found that it formed part of an Annunciation; the angel having been on the other side of the door. This last-named figure has, however, been long since removed into the vestibule. Its wings are gone; but the mortices into which they were fixed remain. Both are fine works, though not devoid of a remnant of Byzantine stiffness.

The doorway itself has been a truly noble one. It was double, divided by a single central pillar and a circle in the head; whether pierced or containing sculpture, I have been unable to ascertain, as it is almost entirely destroyed. The jambs and arch are magnificent. The former contain on the outer side four large shafts of Purbeck marble. Their caps are of the same material, and most richly carved, and the spaces between the shafts beautifully foliated. I exhibit casts of several parts of this doorway. The arch contains two orders of foliated mouldings, one of which, on either side, contains a series of beautiful little figures in the intervals of the entwined foliage. To get at some of the details of this doorway I had to creep on a mass of parchments and dust ten feet deep, and, after taking out the boarding of the back of the cases, to examine and draw, by the help of the little bull's-eye lantern before mentioned; a most laborious operation, and giving one more the look of a master chimney-sweeper than an architect.

The walls below the windows are occupied by arcaded stalls with trefoiled heads. The five which occupy the eastern side are of superior rich-

ness and more deeply recessed. Their capitals, carved in Purbeck marble, are of exquisite beauty. The spandrels over the arches are diapered, usually with the square diaper so frequent in the church, but, in one instance, with a beautifully executed pattern of roses. One of the most remarkable features in the chapter-house is the painting at the back of these stalls. The general idea represented by this painting would appear to be our Lord exhibiting the mysteries of the Redemption to the heavenly host. In the central compartment, our Lord sits enthroned; His hands are held up to shew the wounds, and the chest bared for the same purpose; above are angels holding a curtain, or dossel, behind the throne, and on either side are others bearing the instruments of the Passion. The whole of the remaining spaces are filled by throngs of cherubim and seraphim. The former occupy the most important position and are on the larger scale. In the two niches, to the right and left of the central one, are two cherubim nearly of human size. They occupy the centre of the niches, and with their wings nearly fill them. Their heads are of great beauty, and are very perfect, and apparently painted in oil. They have each six wings, two crossing over their heads, two spreading right and left, and two crossing over the knees. The prevailing colour of the wings is blue, the symbolical colour given to cherubim; and the feathers have eyes like those of the peacock, to carry out the idea, "they were full of eyes within." One of these principal angels holds a crown in each hand, and the other a crown in one hand, and something like a gem with two depending strings in the other, symbolising the rewards of heaven purchased by the redemption. On one of them the names of Christian virtues are written on the feathers of the wings, as, e.g., *officii sincera plenitudo; voluntatis discretio; simplex et pura intentia; munditia carnis; puritas mentis; confessio; satisfactio; caritas; eleemosina; orationis devotio; simplicitas; humilitas; fidelitas, &c.* In the outer niches were several cherubic figures of smaller size, their faces strongly expressive of sorrow at seeing the wounds of the Saviour; and in the background above and the foreground below are throughout a multitude of seraphim, whose prevailing colour is, as usual, red, and the expression of the faces most striking. All the figures have gilt nimbi of rich patterns. The whole is executed in a highly artistic manner, and though the features are in some cases not quite consistent with the ideal of angelic beauty, the expressions are very striking. I imagine the painting to have been executed about the middle of the fourteenth century, which is, I find, the same as the opinion arrived at by Sir Charles Eastlake. In some other parts of the arcade are paintings of a very inferior character and of much later date. They represent the earlier scenes in the Apocalypse. I have not noticed any merely decorative painting, excepting in the heads of the five principal stalls, which are coloured and gilt.

The chapter-house is approached from the cloister by an outer and an

inner vestibule. The former is entered by the magnificent portal, which you must all so well know, in the cloister. It is a double doorway, the outer arch

Foliage over the entrance to the Chapter-house.

of which is of two foliated orders; one of them contains in the entwined foliage a series of figures forming a Radix Jesse. The tympanum is exquisitely decorated with scroll-work, and formerly contained a sitting statue (probably of the Virgin and infant Saviour), under a niche, and supported on either side by angels, which yet remain, and the more perfect of which is very beautiful.

This doorway was magnificently decorated with colour and gold, traces of which are still clearly visible.

It is in a most lamentable state of decay, but I have, as I trust, arrested the progress of disintegration, by a process which I am largely making use of throughout the interior of the church, and which has already been applied to the wall-arcading and the triforium almost throughout the church, as well as to the majority of the royal monuments. Its effect is to harden and set the crumbling surface, so as to stereotype the work in the state in which it now is. The surface is so tender, that we cannot venture to touch it before the operation is performed. We therefore merely blow away the dust with a pair of bellows, with a long flexible tube and nozzle, and inject the solution with a syringe perforated with a number of small

holes, so as not to disturb the crumbling surface, which, after the operation, becomes quite hard and rigid.

The outer vestibule is exceedingly low, owing to the necessity for the dormitory to pass over it to effect its communication with the church. It is vaulted in two spans, supported by small Purbeck marble columns. The bosses of the vaulting are of great merit. The vaulting was, till recently, mutilated, to allow of a staircase to the room above, now the library; but on discovering and restoring the ancient staircase, which I shall presently mention, I was able to complete this vaulting, and to remove a brick wall which divided the vestibule in its length, and enclosed the marble pillars. On the side which had been enclosed, the ancient paving remains deeply worn by the feet of the monks.

From the vestibule are doorways on either side, the one into the old revestry of the church, (now walled up,) and the other into a curious chamber, which I shall have to describe.

At the further end of this vestibule is a second doorway leading into the inner vestibule, which is very different in its design. Being free from the depressing cause before mentioned, it rises to a considerable height, and contains a flight of steps occupying its whole width and leading to the great portal of the chapter-house. It is vaulted in one span, divided into two unequal bays, one of which has contained a remarkable window, now destroyed, but of which, by cutting into the walls, I have been able to gain some clue to the design. On the opposite side are two windows, now walled up, which gave a borrowed light to the altar in the revestry, erroneously known as the Chapel of St. Blaize.

The floor of the chapter-house is probably the most perfect, and one of the finest encaustic tile pavements now remaining. It is, happily, in a nearly perfect state, having been protected by a wood floor.

I have thoroughly examined it, and find it to be arranged in parallel strips from east to west, the patterns changing in each strip, though repeated on the corresponding sides. Many of the patterns are most noble in their design, and some of extraordinary delicacy and refinement. The uniformity of the pavement is in one place disturbed by the insertion of a number of tiles containing figures, such as St. John giving the ring to the Confessor, &c. Many of the patterns have been pretty correctly copied by Mr. Minton in the pavement of the Temple Church, and many are given by Mr. Shaw in his recent work on "Encaustic Pavements."



Original Documents.

WE print this month two curious documents of the Elizabethan era. They are taken from the Domestic series in the State Paper Office, and have never yet, so far as we know, been given to the public.

The first relates to the sectaries styled the Family of Love, regarding whom many particulars are to be found in Strype's "Annals^a;" it is the confession of one Leonard Romsye, and adds materially to our knowledge of them.

The second document exhibits a lively picture of the credulity of the age. We have a pair of "conjurers" hunted with bloodhounds, one of them captured, and a full description of the "properties" found in their cabin. The hunting appears to have been the worst part of the affair, as the one captured was "let go upon sureties."

THE FAMILY OF LOVE.—(ABOUT 1579 ?)

The Confession of Leonard Romsye, delivered unto me, Thomas Barwicke, Minister, with his owne hand.

JOHN BORNE, glover, of the town of Wisbittham, Elder of the Family of Love, my master, perceavinge that I favored religion and frequented sermons, did take me asyde and tould me that I was zealous, but not accordinge to knowledge, promisinge me, after other wordes, that yf I would sweare unto him not to bewray him, he would shew me a way unto lyffe which many kinges and princes had desyred to see and could not.

Their maner is, yf a man will not sweare unto them not to bewray them, to deale no farder with him; for, say they, Love must not to be awaked before the time.

After I had sworne unto him, he and I beinge alone, he shewed me a booke of H. N.^b caled "The firste exhortation," requiringe me to reade it and to shewe him my judgement of it, in writinge with myne owne hand, and my name subscribed thereunto. Which when I had delivered unto him in thes wordes,— 'that I did so like of that booke that I would stand obedient to that doctryne;'

^a See particularly vol. ii. pp. 328, 375, 379 (edit. 1725), as also his Life of Parker, Book iv. chap. 40.

^b Henry Nicolas, the founder of the sect. He was a mercer of Delf, in Holland, and began to propagate his opinions about 1540. They soon spread to England, and in 1574 a body of persons holding them was discovered at Balsham, in Cambridgeshire, of whom five were induced to make a public recantation at Paul's cross. From this document we see that the Family maintained their ground, and we know from Strype that some of them were to be found even at the close of the seventeenth century. He says, "I remember a gentleman, a great admirer of that sect, within less than twenty years ago, told me, that there was but one of the Family of Love alive, and he an old man."

then he tould me that my name shoulde be conveied to H. N. and written in his booke, which he calethe the Booke of Lyffe: and so then, as he sayethe, my name was written in the Booke of Lyffa.

This is the usuall manner of enterteyninge their disciples, and the next way, in my jugement, unto rebellion, when they shall have gotten a complet number of disciples, or at the least, shalbe perswadid by their fantasticall spirit that they are of sufficient power to undertake the matter. And that this their rebellion is to be looked for or it be longe: this movethe me to thinke so, because they hould this opinion, that their kyngedome, which they call David's kyngedome, is to be erected here upon earthe; and they have a prophesye, which he shewed unto me, wherein was declared that there should come a time shortly when their should be no magistrate, prince, nor pallace uppon the earthe, but all should be governed by the Spirite of Love. Besydes, it is constantly receaved amonge them that in all contres of Christiandome there is an infinite number of this opinion. And my master was once pourposed to leave his occupation, and did communicate that matter unto me in hoope to have binne altogether sette one worke about the service of Love.

Touchinge the doctryne which he did teache me, thes were the principall and most materiall pointes.

First, that Christ is neither God nor man, but obedience and service in love; and every man who is growen uppe in the obedience of the Love, is Christ.

Secondly, that Christ did not receave fleashe of the Virgin Mary, but that all that doctryne which concernethe Christ in the Scripture is to be understode allegorically, for every man sayethe he must be crucified uppon the crosse, and so to bury what so ever is contrary to the gracious word of the Love. And he taught me that everlastinge lyffe was in this lyffe, and that it is nothinge but the peace of conscience which they enjoye who are perfectly obediente unto the doctryne and religion of H. N.

Moreover, he taught me that there is no resurrection of the body after the naturall deathe thereof; for, saiethe he, as the tree falleth there it lyethe; but the resurrection is only of the mind, when we are changed to the love likinge and allowinge of the religion of H. N.

Furdermore, he taught me that the prechers who are now authorized can not teache the truthe, for because withowte the Family of Love no truthe is to be found.

He affirmethe likewise that the doctryne of H. N. is the Last Trumpe, which nowe gevethe forthe the sound, and is nowe hard and receaved of as many as shalbe saved.

Concerninge hell he affirmethe it to be no other thinge but the greiffe of conscience in this lyffe.

The disciples of H. N. make no conscience of lyinge and dissemblinge to all them that be not of their religion; for it being reported uppon a time that a commission was granted forthe againste us of Wisbitche, we had a letter from the Family of Love in the court from one Dorrington and Zeale, wherein we were advertised howe to behave owre selfes before the commissioners, and charged that we should denye that we had sene any of the bookes of H. N., where uppon all the bookes were conveyed.

They are not accoumpted of the Family of Love untill they be growne to perfection: wherefore all they that be no elders being asked yf they were of the Family of Love, do constantly deny it; for thos are accoumpted good willinge ones, but not growen uppe to perfection.

Towchinge the Sacramentes he taughte me that Baptisme and the Supper of the Lord are of no effecte unto them that be growen unto the perfection of the Familie of Love, but only to be receaved for obedience to the Quene's proceedinges.

My master encoraginge me to stand in the doctryne of H. N., so far as never to bewray them, he towld me that I should live as well in prison as ever I did at home ; which causethe me to thinke that they have so many frendes and suche collections amonge the Famelye, that yf their liberalitey in the prison be not abridged, and licence for their frendes to have accesse unto them be not denied them, it is impossible they should be reclaimed.

INFORMATION AGAINST CONJURORS.—SEPTEMBER 21, 1590.

MAY it please your Worship to understand that we, John Gilbert and John Holmeade, servauntes to Humfrey Welde, Citizen and Grocer of London, beinge at our master's house at South streete, in the parishe of Edmonton, the 21st daie of this instant monith of September, weare comaunded by the constable with others mee, to make serche for certen men which weare about the arte of witch-crafte or conjuringe ; which men we founde in the feild or closse of one Robert Hewes, otherwise called Robert Carpenter. Which 2 conjurers when they espied us, one of them fled awaye, but the other of them we tooke, with certen lattyn bookes about him, which are to be sene ; and he being carried to the constable's house and there kept, we with diverse others retorned to their cabbyn, which they had made under a great tree in the said closse of the said Robert Hewes, with certen cirkells on the ground within the said cabbyn, and one of the said cirkells was laid about with parchment written uppon with crosses, and by the said cabbyn we found a stoole with diverse pottes by the same stoole and a redd cock beinge dead by it, and againste the said stoole a fayre cristall stone with this word (Sathan) written on yt ; also a parchment writinge with three or foure seales of yellowe waxe at the same. We founde also in the same cabbyn, a cope, a sirpler, a crowne, a scepter gilt, and a fayre broad sword ready drawen beinge set upp againste the tree, and diverse other bookes and writinges, and a pece of brasse gilded with diverse letters graven uppon it, and powders and rattes bane, which the partie that fled strawed in the waye, disapointinge thereby our bloudd hounde. And the partie which we tooke had about him the picture of Christe on the Crosse hanginge behinde his back under his doublet, and on the same stringe before him the picture of Serpentes or such like. And the said partie was brought by the constable before Mr. Justice Clark to be examined, and we understand that the said conjurer is let goe uppon suerties to answer the same at the next Sessions.

(Indorsed) "Information touchinge certeine conjurers."

Antiquarian and Literary Intelligencer.

[Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable, for publication, but in order that a copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.]

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

March 22. OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq., V.-P., in the chair.

The following gentlemen were elected Fellows:—Mr. Philip Charles Hardwick, Colonel Charles Farnaby Cator, Mr. Evelyn Philip Shirley, M. P., Mr. Richard Rivington Holmes.

The Rev. T. JONES exhibited, through the Secretary, two gold rings; one of them a massive episcopal ring, set with an uncut sapphire, the other a hooped ring, on which is engraved the legend,—

“UN SAUNZ MUEB.”

The first was found at Grosmount, Monmouthshire, the other at Markland, near Lynn, a short time since. Mr. Jones also exhibited several objects in lead, some of them resembling pilgrims' signs, found a few days ago at Lynn. A new cut has been made from the river Ouse, at Lynn, into the sea, which has reduced the level of the numerous 'fleets' which feed that river, and has led to the discovery of many similar objects, which have, unfortunately, been dispersed.

Mr. W. H. HART exhibited a deed, dated in 1390, with seal attached, whereby the abbot of the monastery of SS. Sergius and Baccus, near Angers, nominates a prior for Swavesey Priory in Cambridgeshire.

Mr. B. B. WOODWARD then read “Further Notes on the *Liber Winton*, chiefly respecting Municipal Matters;” and exhibited two large maps of Winchester which he had constructed; one shewing the condition of the city in the time of Edward the Confessor, as it could be ascertained from the first survey contained in the Society's MS.; the other, its condition in the reign of Stephen, deduced from the second survey in that MS. Mr. Woodward stated that he had collected much valuable matter in illustration of the *Liber Winton* from chartularies and other sources; and mentioned, as one example, the determination of the site of the school at which William of Wykeham was trained, and which had been incorrectly placed on the spot now occupied by Wykeham's College. It was really in the street now called Symonds'-street, not far from the entrance to the Cathedral-yard. Another example was the fixing of the site of the Mint, which remained at Winchester till the reign of Henry III. This was shewn to have been at the corner of the square, where the Mechanics' Institution now stands.

The government of the city during the times of these surveys was shewn to be by a *præpositus*, or portreeve, (and the names of five of these officers were given,) under whom was one (or more) *bedellus*, or catchpoll. The citizens were divided into two classes; the *burgenses*,—also called *boni* and *meliores cives* and *probi homines*,—and the *pauperes*. There were a Merchant Guild, whose hall, called “Hantachensele,” was in Colebrook-street; a Knight’s Guild with two halls, in High-street; and probably another Guild, but the name has not yet been deciphered. There was also a Guild-hall where the present one stands.

The first survey in the MS. contains an account of the king’s lands in Winchester, T. R. E.; and a considerable space is devoted to the “Thane lands.” Lands “in dominio regis,” “in elemosina,” “de feudo,” (of the bishop or abbot,) are mentioned. Some tenements were held freely, and some were free from either customs or rent, but most were subject to both. The customs named were landgafol, brycgbot, danegilt, freepenny, toll, to feed the prison, watch, and “avera.” The rents varied from 2d. to £12, and the highest were in the main street.

In the second survey we find scantier notices of municipal institutions. Three guild-halls are named; King’s lands and “Thane lands” are discriminated; and they occur in other parts of the city besides those noticed in the earlier survey. The customs are seldom mentioned; but the rents are given universally, and both those paid by the immediate tenants, and those received by them from their under-tenants, are shewn. Those paid to the king vary from 2d. to 3s. 4d., but generally they are 4d. and 6d.; which seems to shew that some change had taken place, perhaps the city had been *affirmed* to the citizens. The bishop’s rent varied from 2d. to £1, and was generally higher than the king’s; which was the case with those due to the prior, the abbot, &c. Some tenants paid rent to both the king and the bishop, or to the bishop and the prior; and one tenant owed to William de Chaisneto “ospicium, salem, et equam.”

Mr. Woodward also read lists of the trades of which mention was made at the three periods noticed in the surveys, T. R. E., Henry I., and Stephen; and the existence of which was indicated by the ancient names of the streets.

March 29. J. BRUCE, Esq., V.-P., in the chair.

Mr. J. J. HOWARD exhibited a pedigree of the L’Estrange family, compiled, in 1686, by Roger L’Estrange, of Hoe, in the county of Norfolk.

The Rev. W. HOLLAND, of Huntingfield, Suffolk, exhibited, through Mr. W. Chappell, a quarto volume containing the accounts of the church-wardens of that parish, extending from the year 1520.

Some remarks on this volume were read by Mr. B. B. WOODWARD.

Mr. G. R. CORNER then read “Observations on a Certificate of William Fleetwood, Serjeant-at-Law, Recorder of London, and Matthew Dale,

Esq., Steward of Southwark, dated 12th of April—1598 ; with biographical notices of Serjeant Fleetwood and Matthew Dale.”

William Fleetwood, Serjeant-at-law and Recorder of London, was a son of Robert Fleetwood, of the parish of St. Dunstan, Fleet-street, a younger brother of Thomas Fleetwood, Esq., Comptroller of the Mint in Southwark and Surveyor of the King's (Edward VI.) possessions in Chester. A full memoir of Recorder Fleetwood will be found in the *Biographia Britannica*, and some letters of his are printed by Sir Henry Ellis in “Original Letters Illustrative of English History,” and by Mr. Wright in his “Queen Elizabeth and her Times.”

Having been educated at Oxford University, Fleetwood became a member of the Middle Temple previously to 1551. He was elected Recorder of London April 28, 1571 ; in 1580 he was called to the degree of Serjeant-at-law, and was made Queen's Serjeant 1592. He resigned the Recordership Jan. 11, 1591, when the Corporation granted to him an annuity of £100 a-year for his life, in consideration of his services to the city, which he represented in Parliament in the 14th Elizabeth, having previously represented Marlborough, Lancaster, and St. Mawes. He was elected again for the city in the 27th Elizabeth, and in the following year, and a fourth time in the 31st of the same reign.

His residence in the city was Bacon House, in Noble-street, Aldersgate, which had formerly been called Shelley House, as belonging to the Shelleys. It was new built by Sir Nicholas Bacon, Lord Keeper. Fleetwood died there Feb. 28, 1594, and he was buried at Great Missenden, Bucks., where he had an estate by lease from the Crown, which was afterwards granted in fee to his son, Sir William Fleetwood, by King James I.

Fleetwood is said to have owed his rise to the patronage of Robert Dudley, Queen Elizabeth's Earl of Leicester, by whose influence he obtained his election as Recorder ; on which occasion he is said by Aubrey to have made this speech to the Corporation,—“When I consider your wealth I doe admire your wisdome, and when I consider your wisdome I doe admire your wealth.” It was, says Aubrey, a two-handed rhetorication, but the citizens took it in the best sense. His lively and facetious disposition made him very acceptable in the city, and enabled him to do his patrons great service there ; which perhaps may account for his having been styled, in one of the bitterest libels of the time (“Leicester's Commonwealth”), “Leicester's mad Recorder.”

Antony Wood says of Fleetwood that he was a learned man and a good antiquary, but of a marvellous merry and pleasant conceit ; and his character is thus summed up by Mr. Bruce, (V.-P. S.A.,) in his paper on “A Fragment of an Account written by Fleetwood of a Journey to Windsor in 17th Elizabeth, in Company with the Earl of Leicester, Lord Buckhurst, and others :”—“Fleetwood is praised by his contemporaries as a sound lawyer and a man of indefatigable diligence ; he is also to be held in honour as having been a collector and preserver of historical MSS. It is evident that he was a precise, prudent, cautious, methodical person, and in the character of his intellect the most absolute opposite of Lord Buckhurst, his companion on his journey, who was a poet and a man of pleasure. Buckhurst and Fleetwood, it will be seen, were both antiquaries. Attachment to archæological enquiries constituted a strong link between them ; it united their opposite characters and qualities—the poetry of the one and the prose of the other.”

His caution, however, at one period was less conspicuous than his zeal, for having (in 1575) disturbed a Roman Catholic congregation, celebrating Mass at

the house of Signior Geraldi, the Portuguese Ambassador, in the Charter-house, Geraldi complained to the Privy Council, and Fleetwood and the Sheriff being called before the Council, were, in order to pacify the Ambassador, committed to the Fleet, from whence Fleetwood was not discharged until the end of 1576.

Fleetwood wrote many legal and historical treatises, of which one only, his "Annals," or table to the year-books from Edward V. to Henry VIII., has been printed. A list of his works will be found in Dr. Bliss's edition of the *Athenæ Oxonienses*; to which may be added the "Liber Fleetwood" at Guildhall, and another MS. work of his in Guildhall Library on the Forest Laws, with one of his readings at the Middle Temple, and a MS. in the State Paper Office, on Admiralty Jurisdiction. His letters are very vivacious, and afford a striking picture of society in his day. Mr. Corner read extracts from many of them, some of which have not yet appeared in print, but which want of space obliges us to defer.

The meetings of the Society were then adjourned over Passion and Easter weeks to Thursday, April 19.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

Feb. 22. T. J. PETTIGREW, F.R.S., F.S.A., V.-P., in the chair.

Mr. Wentworth forwarded an order directed to the constables of the West Riding of Yorkshire in relation to the establishment of watch and ward during the continuance of the plague in October, 1665.

The Rev. James Bagge, of Crux Easton, near Newbury, forwarded an account of the discovery of a Roman urn, human skull, &c., made in the garden of his rectory.

Mr. J. J. Briggs sent drawings of antiquities found at Sysonby, near Melton Mowbray. They were altogether Saxon, and consisted of iron spear-heads, the boss of a shield, rings, buckles, &c.

Mr. A. Sim, of Coulter Biggar, N.B., sent an extraordinary assemblage of antiquities, the product of researches made in Lanarkshire, and intended to illustrate a history of the county now preparing by Mr. Sim and Mr. George Vere Irving. The latter gentlemen had arranged the specimens in the order of their date, being ancient British, Roman, and Mediæval. They consisted of a collar of gold, gold torque, stone axe hammers, celts stone and bronze, bronze Roman camp pots, of which there were several sizes, tripods, spear heads, swords, pailstabs, armlets, fibulæ, a bull, buckles, pottery, &c., portion of a

quern, ladle in latten, and various ornaments. There were also rings and ornaments with Runic inscriptions. A report will be drawn up for publication, and illustrations of the most remarkable specimens will be given in the Journal of the Association.

March 14. T. J. PETTIGREW, F.R.S., F.S.A., V.-P., in the chair.

A. Bingham Trevenen, Esq., Danes Inn, Strand; Rev. J. J. Moss, M.A., Upton Parsonage, Birkenhead; Henry Gray, Esq., Gloucester-terrace, and Thomas Page, Esq., C.E., of Cressy Tower, Campden-hill, were elected Associates.

Dr. Kendrick sent for exhibition, from the Warrington Museum, an Egyptian papyrus obtained from a mummy-cave at the Memnonium Thebes, by Colonel Legh, the traveller. It was in a wooden case, representing an Osirian figure. The MS. was in the hieratic character, and Mr. Pettigrew read the name, *Onkhf'è-Khons*. Mr. Pettigrew exhibited similar cases and some papyri in his own collection.

Mr. Thos. Wright exhibited an iron box found at Wroxeter. It had been sawn through, and found to consist of four divisions, each containing wood.

Mr. W. H. Forman exhibited a very fine steel plaque which had formed a panel

of a German coffer of the sixteenth century. It presented a *bear* hunt, which is of very unusual occurrence, whilst that of a *boar* is common.

Mr. H. Syer Cuming exhibited a fine specimen of needlework of the early part of the seventeenth century. It represented the Virgin with four attending cherubs.

Mr. Gunston exhibited a curious and diminutive object found in boring for a well at Carshalton in Surrey. It was a human head in bronze with slender ram's horns.

Mr. Mark Philips exhibited the impression of a massive gold ring, belonging to Sir William Clay, Bart. It was found in the Thames, near Brentford, and has formed a merchant's mark.

Mr. Vere Irving and Mr. A. Sim exhibited further antiquities from Lanarkshire, partly Roman and partly mediæval. They were directed to be recorded and figured.

Mr. Serel communicated a curious paper from the records of the corporation of Wells, giving an account of the shows and entertainments provided to amuse Queen Anne, wife of James I., in 1613. It was ordered to be printed with other original documents.

The Chairman announced that the Congress at Shrewsbury would be held from the 6th of August to the 11th inclusive.

March 28. T. J. PETTIGREW, F.R.S., F.S.A., V.-P., in the chair.

J. Leigh Sotheby, Esq., F.S.A., of Woodlands, Norwood; George Atkinson, Esq., of Highbury-park; Dr. W. Chas. Hood, F.S.A., of the Royal Hospital, Bethlem; Rev. John James, M.A., of Avington, Bucks; Rev. J. Hamilton, M.A., of Pylehill, Berks; Thomas Walcot, Esq., St. James's-square; and Edward Greenall, Esq., of Grappen-hall, near Warrington, were elected Associates.

Mr. Syer Cuming exhibited drawings of two Celtic swords, measuring each rather above twenty-one inches, one found at Woolpit, Suffolk, the other at Windsor.

Dr. Palmer exhibited a bronze dagger, found at Newbury with bones of the Caledonian ox. It measured seven inches.

GENT. MAG. VOL. CCVIII.

Dr. Palmer also exhibited a beautiful jet ornament, conjectured to have been used to fasten a portion of dress, dug up out of the peat eight feet below the surface with bones of the red deer, the roebuck, and teeth of the *Ursus spelæus*. He likewise exhibited two ivory carvings, one a valve of a triptychon of the eleventh century, the other a slab, which had probably been the cover of a book of the twelfth century.

Mr. Bunny, of Newbury, sent two bronze Celtic weapons discovered in the peat at Speen; one a looped spear-head, seven inches long, of ordinary type, the other a huge lancet-shaped barbed arrow-head, measuring more than 10½ inches in length, and nearly three inches in breadth. Only one other is known, which was found in the Severn, and belonged to Mr. Jabez Allies, which weighed eight ounces, whilst the Speen specimen is 11½ ounces troy. Mr. Syer Cuming suggested that it must have been propelled, not by the hand, but by some engine resembling the catapult.

Mr. Bunny also sent a small iron-barbed sheaf-arrow, which was likewise obtained from the peat.

Mr. Syer Cuming exhibited an ivory carving of the birth of the Virgin, of the fourteenth century, and two oval brass medalets of the Virgin, of the seventeenth century, coronated.

Mr. Adnam sent a photograph of a Roman olla of black earth, found at Aldermaston.

Mr. Thomas Wright exhibited specimens of mineral coal obtained last week from a hypocaust excavated at Wroxeter, thus placing the employment of this material by the Romans for heating their flues beyond further question.

Mr. Cecil Brent exhibited a very rare specimen of fibula, set with an amethyst, and lately found at Canterbury. It is either late Roman or early Saxon; only one other of the kind has yet been discovered. It was found at Swaffham in Norfolk, and is in Mr. R. Fitch's collection.

Mr. C. A. Elliott exhibited three Roman intaglios set in a gold ring, representing Ceres, a Volumen, and a dolphin.

Mr. S. Wood exhibited some Roman

coins of Tetricus the Elder, together with a French and a Nuremberg jetton, found near the site of Winchester-palace, Bank-side. Also some specimens of Greek and Roman coins, from a fictitious find in St. Lawrence, Pountney-lane.

The Rev. T. J. Williams, of Penmynydd, Anglesey, sent an account of a curious interment discovered at St. Credival Church, built A.D. 630. Whilst under restoration, the earth forming the floor of the chancel and nave was found literally impregnated with human bones. No *débris* of coffins, &c., could be discovered; there was, however, a thin coating of lime. The position of the skulls shewed the bodies to have been laid with their feet towards the east, and near each body was found a *round white stone*, about the size of a moderate potato. Wherever the remains of a body were found, there was a stone; it had probably been placed in the hand of the corpse. On the north side of the chancel-arch a heap of these stones was found put together, with only a heap of earth over them. Mr. Williams made reference to a passage in the Revelations, (ii. 17,) which may throw light in regard to their application. The discovery is a curious one, and gave rise to an interesting discussion by Mr. Cuming, Mr. Black, Mr. T. Wright, Mr. Pettigrew, and others, and will be given in the Journal.

Mr. Pettigrew produced, by the kindness of Dr. Bunny, two very remarkable balls, composed of silicious sandstone, covered with a paste of different colours of enamel, representing circles enclosing stars with eight points. Only two other specimens are known, and they are now in the British Museum. They have been conjectured to be ancient British, or Roman, or Saxon, and the uses to which they may have been applied—a game, divination, or as emblems of office or power. They respectively weighed $4\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 oz., and were two inches in diameter.

April 11. Annual General Meeting. NATHANIEL GOULD, Esq., F.S.A., V.-P., in the chair.

The Auditors delivered in the report upon, and the balance-sheet of, the Treas-

urer's accounts for 1859, by which it appeared that £573 1s. 6d. had been received, and £493 6s. 2d. expended; leaving £79 15s. 4d. in favour of the Society; which, added to £17 6s. 9d. of the preceding audit, rendered a balance on behalf of the Association of £97 2s. 1d.

During the year sixty-two Associates had been elected, and already in the present year thirty more. Eight members had withdrawn, and seven had deceased; seven had also been removed for non-payment of their subscriptions. The condition of the Association was highly satisfactory, there being no liabilities, and not a debt undischarged. Thanks were voted to the late President, the Earl of Carnarvon, the Vice-presidents, Treasurer, and other officers of the Association, and to the Council.

A ballot was taken for officers and council for 1860-61, and the following declared elected:—

President.—Beriah Botfield, Esq. M.P., F.R.S., F.S.A.

Vice-presidents.—James Copland, M.D., F.R.S.; Sir F. Dwarria, F.R.S., F.S.A.; George Godwin, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A.; Nathaniel Gould, Esq., F.S.A.; James Heywood, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A.; John Lee, LL.D., F.R.S., F.S.A.; T. J. Pettigrew, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A.; Sir J. Gardner Wilkinson, D.C.L., F.R.S.

Treasurer.—T. J. Pettigrew, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A.

Secretaries.—J. R. Planché, Esq., *Rouge Croix*; H. Syer Cuming, Esq. *For Foreign Correspondence.*—W. Beattie, M.D.

Curator and Librarian.—G. R. Wright, Esq., F.S.A.

Palaeographer.—W. H. Black, Esq., F.S.A.

Draftsman.—H. C. Pidgeon, Esq.

Council.—G. G. Adams, Esq.; George Ade, Esq.; Charles Ainslie, Esq.; T. Allom, Esq.; J. O. Halliwell, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A.; Gordon M. Hills, Esq.; George Vere Irving, Esq.; T. W. King, Esq., F.S.A., *York Herald*; W. Calder Marshall, Esq., R.A.; Major J. A. Moore, F.R.S.; J. W. Previté, Esq.; Edward Roberts, Esq.; S. R. Solly, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., F.S.A.; Alfred Thompson, Esq.;

Charles F. Whiting, Esq.; Albert Woods, Esq., F.S.A., *Lancaster Herald*; Thos. Wright, Esq., M.A., F.S.A.

Auditors.—W. E. Amiel, Esq.; John Savory, Esq.

The Treasurer read obituary notices of members deceased during 1859:—Pudsey Dawson, Esq.; J. G. Patrick, Esq.; Mrs. Percival; Henry W. Rolfe, Esq.; William

Stradling, Esq.; Robert Stephenson, Esq., M.P., D.C.L., F.R.S.; and Colonel Wildman.

Thanks were voted to the Treasurer and to the Chairman, and about fifty of the Associates adjourned to dine together at St. James's-hall, and celebrate the seventeenth anniversary of the Association.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

March 2. The LORD BRAYBROOKE, V.-P., in the chair.

Two communications were received from Mr. Frank Calvert, whose researches in the Troad have been productive of very interesting results. The first related to a bronze weight, in form of a lion couchant, and similar to those found at Nimroud by Mr. Layard. It was discovered in last January by a Turkish peasant in tilling his field on the site of the Hellespontic Abydos. It weighs 68 lb. 9 oz., but a portion of the base, about two pounds in weight, has been lost. Mr. Calvert sent several drawings of this curious relic, shewing also the inscription in Etruscan character upon the base, hitherto unexplained. The largest of the series of weights found in Assyria by Mr. Layard weighed only 40 lb. These last are now in the British Museum. Mr. C. S. Greaves, Q.C., by whom Mr. Calvert's interesting memoirs were read to the meeting, offered some observations on the ancient talent, and on the value of these weights, which have been so ably illustrated by Mr. Norris in the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*. The inscriptions, in Cursive Semitic or Phœnician characters, are extremely difficult to interpret. The second paper by Mr. Calvert, read by Mr. Greaves, was on the site and remains of the ancient Colossæ in the Troad, and gave many valuable observations not only upon that city, the position of which is pointed out by Strabo, but upon the obscure subject of the topography of those parts of Asia Minor, with descriptions of ancient vestiges and tombs lately examined by Mr. Calvert.

An account was read of the discovery of

a second Roman inscription at Carlisle, by Mr. Hugh McKie, scarcely inferior in interest to that which had been sent at the previous meeting. A communication on the subject was also received from Dr. Collingwood Bruce. This inscription has been noticed previously in this Magazine*.

Lord Braybrooke stated some curious particulars regarding the deep shafts at the Roman station at Chesterford, of which several remarkable examples had lately been found by his excavators. He brought for examination drawings of several amphorse, urns of various forms, objects of glass and metal, which these inexplicable depositories had yielded, to repay his indefatigable researches. Some of these vessels were in very fractured condition, whilst others, found even at the lowest part of these pits, were quite perfect, and must have been deposited there with care, not thrown casually into a *favissa*, or rubbish-hole. He described also a singular little chamber, constructed at a considerable depth, with its walls ornamented with fresco colouring; the intention of this building had not been ascertained; coins, with numerous shells of oysters, cockles and muscles, were found, also innumerable bone pins, carefully worked, and some other relics.

Sir John Boileau, Bart., alluded to certain discoveries at Castor, near Norwich, which seemed to present facts analagous to those which had fallen under Lord Braybrooke's observations in Essex.

A short description was then read of the Roman remains lately disinterred at North Wraxhall, Wilts, by Mr. Poulett

* GENT. MAG., April, 1860, p. 348.

Scrope, M.P., on the estates of Lord Methuen. A villa with hypocausts, tessellated floors, walls decorated with fresco, and various other indications of a Roman dwelling of more than ordinary importance, has been brought to light. Not less than sixteen chambers have been already exposed to view. A detailed account of these remains is in course of preparation by Mr. Scrope.

Mr. Octavius Morgan, M.P., called attention to the close resemblance of the buildings described by the accomplished historian of Castle Combe to the Roman site excavated at Caerwent in 1855, and of which he had given an account at one of the meetings of the Institute. He offered also some remarks on the points of difficulty which occur to the antiquary in these Roman structures, in respect of the supply of water to the baths, the arrangements for heating, and for the escape of smoke, and other details connected with Roman domestic buildings still imperfectly understood.

A memoir was read on the recent discoveries at Shap Abbey, Westmoreland, and the excavations made under the direction of the Rev. J. Simpson, Vicar of Shap, at the expense of the Earl of Lonsdale, owner of the site. Numerous views were exhibited, with sketches of architectural details, a careful ground-plan of the extensive conventual buildings, hitherto wholly concealed by rubbish and accumulated soil, and representations of the sepulchral memorials, decorative tiles, and other relics which have been found. Mr. Simpson gave a very interesting account of the early history of the abbey and its benefactors, of the newly-discovered features of architectural design and arrangements, with a very gratifying statement of the interest which the noble proprietor had taken in the investigation, and in making provision for the future preservation of these remains. Lord Lonsdale has, moreover, caused extensive researches to be made in the Roman station at Moresby, and various remarkable antiquities have already been found to enrich the museum lately appropriated at Lowther Castle for the antiquities found upon his estates.

Mr. W. W. E. Wynne, M.P., gave an account of some ancient plate, which he brought for inspection, formerly in the possession of the Vaughan family in Merionethshire; he brought also a beautiful gold ring, originally enameled, found at the Cistercian Abbey of Vanner, or Kymmer, near Dolgelley, and a flat silver fibula likewise found there, inscribed *Ihesus Nazarenus*.

The Hon. Robert Curzon, junr., contributed some fine ancient weapons, &c., a case of hunting-knives, bearing heraldic inscriptions, of the time of the Emperor Maximilian, a beautiful steel casket, a dagger with mounts and chape of steel chased with battle-scenes, the cross of the Knights of Malta, &c. Also a pair of thumb-knives, and another implement of torture, a pair of iron gauntlets not divided for the fingers, and formed so as to be tightly affixed by screws at the wrists, depriving the victim of all freedom of movement. They had been found in Chester Castle, and some have supposed that they served for torture by suspending persons by the hands, or by their application in a heated state.

Mr. Hugh McKie exhibited drawings of a bronze palstave of uncommon fashion, lately found at Aspatria, near Carlisle; of a rude sculptured figure of stone, representing a Roman soldier with a palm-branch apparently in one hand, and with the other pouring out a libation upon a small altar; also a fictile lamp and other Roman relics lately discovered at Carlisle.

A singular brass weight, bearing the royal arms and the initial H. with a crown, was sent by the Antiquarian Society of Cambridge; it is supposed to have been a wool-weight, date about 11 Henry VII., when a statute passed requiring all market towns to have weights marked by the chief officers of the place, and sealed, &c.

The Rev. J. Beck brought a beautifully chased steel key, bearing the monograms and devices of Henry II., King of France, and of Diana of Poitiers.

Mr. Wentworth sent several ancient documents relating to monasteries in Yorkshire, and other matters of local history.

Several beautiful specimens of gold-

smiths' work and cinquecento Italian jewellery were sent by Mr. Phillips, Mr. Farrer, and Mr. Octavius Morgan.

Mr. Brackstone brought a curious relic of old convivial usages, a stave-tankard of

box-wood and oak, quaintly sculptured in the style of the time of Queen Elizabeth, and long preserved by an old Devonshire family.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

March 12. At a meeting of the members in the Royal Institution, Professor J. Y. SIMPSON in the chair, the King of Sweden, Lord Talbot de Malahide, Dr. Lepsius, and Dr. Pertz were elected honorary members, in room of deceased members.

The following gentlemen were elected Fellows of the Society:—Sir James H. Burnett, of Leys, Bart., and Mr. James Alexander Pierson, of The Guynd.

The following communications were then read:—

1. Notes of Antiquities in the Isle of Harris; with plans and drawings. By Captain F. W. L. Thomas, R.N., Corr. Mem. S.A. Scot.

Captain Thomas gave an interesting description, with careful drawings, of groups of the "bee-hive" houses in Harris, examined by him in the course of last summer. These primitive buildings are wholly of stone, and are probably the work of the early inhabitants, and yet in Uig they are still the summer abodes of a portion of the people; and Captain Thomas gave an account of the curious social arrangements which the diminutive size of the houses renders necessary, the doors being only about two feet square. A very remarkable example occurs in the Long Island, where twelve of the houses are built close to each other, with doors and passages from the one to the other, and forming probably the abode of several families. Captain Thomas considers these houses to be the Scottish or Irish type of the earliest domestic artificial dwelling in the islands. In the outer Hebrides are to be found examples of the abodes called in Orkney "Picts' houses;" and one of them at Nisibost, in Harris, was recently excavated, consisting of a pear-shaped chamber, with two bee-hive houses in connection with it, of which Captain Thomas produced a plan.

In this house were found part of a quern, bits of native pottery, and bones of the ox, sheep, deer, seal, and dog. Near the "Picts' house" is a cromlech, probably giving name to the place—"Hangerbost." It consisted of seven stones placed in a circle, covered by a capstone; and under it was found a human skeleton, of which the skull was removed, and now presented to the Society. This relic is by the inhabitants attributed to the Fingalians.

Some discussion ensued, in which Mr. Milne Home, Mr. Robert Chambers, Mr. Joseph Robertson, and Mr. Stuart took part. The latter described a circular underground house recently discovered in Forfarshire, and suggested the great importance of following the example of Captain Thomas, in preserving plans and drawings of these remains on being first discovered.

2. Notice of a Stereograph of the Missal used by Queen Mary at Fotheringhay, recently procured from St. Petersburg, presented to the Society, with a Stereoscope and Stand, by Professor C. Piazza Smyth. By R. M. Smith, Esq., F.S.A. Scot.

This communication was in the form of a letter from Professor Charles Piazza Smyth, of which the following is an abstract:—Among the objects of interest in Russia of which I was enabled to bring away photographic records during my recent visit was a stereograph of Queen Mary's Fotheringhay Missal, a subject which has perhaps sufficient of national interest about it to justify my requesting you to present a copy in a suitable stereoscope to the Society of Antiquaries in Scotland. Although my visit to the great empire of the North-East was mainly connected with science, still, when I heard in St. Petersburg of there being in the Imperial Library of that city a very precious

manuscript volume that had belonged to Queen Mary, and which had been written in (some also added, illuminated by her) during her English captivity, I could not but be anxious to bring back to her own country some veri-facsimile of the handicraft of one as talented as unfortunate, and as much misunderstood by some as admired by others. This was a matter of considerable difficulty, but at length, through the kindness of a Russian lady, the Emperor's permission was asked and obtained. The book proved to be a moderate-sized quarto of between two and three hundred pages, vellum, and bound in dark crimson velvet with gilt clasps. On a careful examination, we found the general description given of it by Prince Labanoff in the 7th vol. of his *Lettres de Marie Stuart* extremely exact. It is described by able authorities as a superb manuscript in Gothic characters, magnificently enriched with arabesque miniatures in gold and brilliant colours of the first order, and must have been the work of distinguished professional hands. No part of the writing proper, or illumination, are by the unfortunate Queen; it is probably earlier than her mature day. The 25th page bears the legend, in the Queen's own hand:—

“Ce livre est à moi, Marie, Roïne, 1554.”

This was about four years before her marriage with the Dauphin.

It is mentioned in the Chartley Catalogue of her belongings in August, 1586, under the name of a *Livre d'Heures*, and again under that of a matins-book in the “Inventoyre of the Jewells, &c., of the late Queene of Scottes,” in February, 1587, as bound in velvet with corner-pieces, middle-plates, and clasps of gold adorned with diamonds. It appears to have been her companion through all her varied career, and finally during her long imprisonment in England. Here it was thought she began to enter in it her mournful thoughts, always in French, and generally in verse. Every spare portion of page is thus occupied, and one of the pages in the photographic view, the only originally blank-page in the book, is covered with

verses and memoranda of various dates, filled in at last sideways and cornerways. Professor Smyth then goes on to prove very skilfully that the book was a gift to the Queen from her royal lover; hence her careful preservation and constant use of it. He also mentions the erasure of numerous coats of arms throughout the book, and supposes these to have been the arms of *England* blended with her own, which, it is well known, were used by her as Dauphiness on the death of the English Queen Mary. An example of such a blank and rudely-rubbed shield exists on the right hand of the photograph. It is gathered, from certain entries, that the book was kept about the English Court till 1615. It was then lost sight of until the early years of the French Revolution, when, stripped of its costly binding, the volume was bought at a cheap rate in Paris amidst a heap of plunder from the Royal Library there, by M. Dombrowsky, then attached to the Russian Embassy in France, and by him transmitted to St. Petersburg.

On the right page is a specimen of the illumination; on the left the Queen's manuscript. The miniature represents King David with an open book and a harp before him, Jerusalem in the distance, and beside him a model of the Temple, in the sky an appearance of the Deity, and underneath the miniature in Gothic character the beginning of the 38th Psalm in Latin. The floral ornamentation is extremely beautiful,—numerous Scottish plants are introduced, the ivy, convolvulus, strawberry, apple blossom, bulrush, &c., and, above all, the thistle, which the artist has never been tired of reproducing.

The Queen's manuscript consists of verses and memoranda, of which the following are specimens, near the top of the page:—

“ Qui jamais davantage aist contraire le sort ;
Si la vie m'est moins utile que la mort !
Et plustot que cha(n)ger de mes maux
l'aventure ;
Chacun change pour moi d'humeur et de
nature.

“ Marie R.”

Underneath this,—

“xviii d'octobre, advertir Fl. b”

“Ecrire au seqrtaire c pour Douglas.”

Various verses follow, both signed and unsigned.

The photograph was exhibited under the microscope, and portions of the manuscript enlarged to the size of the original.

The cordial thanks of the Society were

voted to Professor Smyth; as also to Madame de Lerche of St. Petersburg, through whose good offices the Professor obtained access to the Missal.

Several donations to the Museum were announced, particularly a brass cannon of curious design, found near Wemyss Castle; and a specimen of enamelled brass-work of the fourteenth century.

ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

March 1. At a Committee meeting held at Arklow-house, present—A. J. B. BEESFORD-HOPE, Esq., (the President,) in the chair; F. H. Dickinson, Esq., J. F. France, Esq., Rev. S. S. Greatheed, Rev. T. Helmore, Rev. G. H. Hodson, Hon. F. Lygon, M.P., Rev. W. Scott, R. E. E. Warburton, Esq., Rev. B. Webb, and Rev. G. Williams—the Rev. John C. Jackson, M.A., of 5, Chatham-place East, Hackney, N.E., and Charles J. Phipps, Esq., architect, of 5, Paragon-buildings, Bath, were elected ordinary members.

In reply to an invitation, it was resolved that a deputation of the Society should attend a congress of Architectural Societies at Cambridge, in Whitsun-week.

R. P. Pullan, Esq., met the Committee, and exhibited his original sketch for the polychromatic decoration of the interior of St. John's, Hawarden, the design of which, as well as the execution, had been by mistake attributed to the Rev. J. Troughton. Mr. Pullan also exhibited the drawings of the new church of St. Thomas, East Orchard, Dorsetshire, designed by himself in conjunction with Mr. Evans; also his competition drawings for the Cambridge Town-hall, and for the Wallace Monument. He submitted also the photographs of his design for Lille Cathedral, which he proposes to publish with illustrative letter-press.

The Rev. G. Williams spoke of the unsatisfactory decision of the judges in the competition for the new Town-hall at Cambridge; and the Committee agreed

to publish the protest of the Cambridge Architectural Society on the subject. He also laid on the table two papers by Mr. N. Deck, on the Ecclesiology of Cambridgeshire.

W. Slater, Esq., exhibited an internal perspective of the church of St. Kitt's, as now finished. It was agreed to give this view in the “*Ecclesiologist*.” He also shewed the designs for a new church at Bray, near Dublin, and spoke of the hardship of the interference of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in all architectural works in Ireland. His drawings for the stall-work of Chichester Cathedral were also considered.

Numerous designs and drawings were exhibited.

Drawings of a new memorial chapel-school at Orford, Lancashire, by Joseph Clarke, Esq.; who also discussed with the committee the subject for the Society's colour-prize for 1861, to be given in connexion with the Architectural Museum.

Designs for the restoration of Alvington Church, Gloucestershire; Woolaston Church, Gloucestershire; Lullington Church, Staffordshire; and Bampton Church, Oxfordshire; also for new churches at Fernham, Longcot, Berkshire; and Bourton, Shrivenham, Berkshire: by J. W. Hugall, Esq.

For a new Vicarage at Great Maplestead, Essex; for additions to the church of North Kelsey, Lincolnshire; and for new schools at Monkton Deverill, Wilts: by W. White, Esq.

For a new tower to Christ Church, Pendlebury, near Manchester; and for a new church in the neighbourhood of Graham's Town: by G. F. Bodley, Esq.

^b Probably Lord Fleming.

^c Sir Francis Walsingham.

The Rev. G. H. Hodson mentioned the present state of the subject of the Hodson Memorial Tomb, in Lichfield Cathedral. It was unanimously agreed that the new site, now proposed, viz., under the westernmost arch of the south side of the choir,—immediately behind the stalls,—was a very good one, and better than the original scheme of placing the monument behind the arcade of the south wall of the choir aisle.

The Hon. F. Lygon proposed the arrangement of a festival, or a union of choirs, in connection with the Motett choir. A sub-committee was nominated to consider the subject.

F. G. Lee, Esq., mentioned his proposed restoration of the remains of the Archbishop's Palace, at Meopham, Kent, a building of the time of Henry III.

The Committee also examined a photograph of a marble reredos, designed by G. E. Steel, Esq., and carved by Mr. Earp; photographs of the proposed new façade for Trinity Chapel, Knightsbridge, and of the new Church in Windmill-street, both by R. Brandon, Esq.; designs for a new

Parsonage at St. Nicholas at Wade, Thanet, and for the restoration of Hambledon Church, Hants, both by W. M. Teulon, Esq.; for the restoration of Merthyr Cynog Church, Brecon, and for the rebuilding of Llanlleonfil Church, Brecon, both by C. Buckeridge, Esq.; for Union Chapels to be added to the Poorhouses of Long Ashton and Bourton; alternative designs for a new Church at Ebbw Vale, Monmouthshire; for the new Church of St. Luke, Bedminster, Bristol; for the restoration of Chew Magna Church, Somersetshire; for a new Vicarage for the same parish; and for new Schools at Middlesborough, Yorkshire, all by J. Norton, Esq.; and the designs for secular Pointed houses at Folkestone and Durham, and for shop-fittings in the same style at Durham, by Messrs. Walton and Robson.

Subsequently a sub-committee met in the Architectural Museum, and selected as the subject for the Colour Prize for 1861 a cast of two figures from the hollow moulding of the Porte Rouge of Notre Dame, Paris.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

Feb. 23. W. S. W. VAUX, Esq., President, in the chair.

W. H. Rolfe, Esq., was elected a member of the Society.

A paper was read by the President, giving an account of a collection of Oriental coins, formed by Col. Abbott, principally during a residence in the Punjab. The most remarkable coins of which a description was given were some of the Bactrian series. Mr. Vaux also called attention to two gold coins of Diodotus, the first Greek ruler of Bactriana, in the collection of Major Hay. They are of extreme rarity, only one other specimen, that in the French collection, being at present known.

March 22. W. S. W. VAUX, Esq., President, in the chair.

The Hon. J. L. Warren, and G. Worme, Esq., were elected members of the Society.

Mr. R. Stuart Poole read a paper on

two Cretan coins in the British Museum. One of the coins is of Polyrrhenium and the other of Priansus, the former extremely rare, and the latter probably unique: both formed part of the famous Northwick collection. On the obverse of each is the head of Pallas to the right, while the type of the reverse is an owl standing on an amphora, similar to that of the well-known Athenian tetradrachma. The legends are, on the one ΠΟΛΥΡΡΗΝΙΟΝ, and on the other ΠΡΙΑΝΣΙ ΠΥΡΡΙ ΑΣΚΑ. The coins of the Isle of Crete form one of the most interesting and individual groups in the range of Greek numismatics. They not only illustrate the history of one of the earliest homes of Greek civilization, and preserve precious records of the mythology of the island, but shew that Crete had a special school of medallic art distinct from the noble art of Greece proper, Thrace, and Macedon, the harder

and more Persian style of the eastern part of Asia Minor, or that of Magna Græcia and Sicily, which, by overloading its works with ornament, fell short of the severely grand excellence of true Greek art. The medallic school of Crete fell, however, into the errors of treating their subjects in too pictorial a manner, and of selecting types but ill-adapted for representation on coins. Such, for instance, as the sacred plane-tree, with Europa seated upon it, which appears on some of the coins of Gortyna. The connexion between the Cretans and the inhabitants of the neighbouring northern and eastern shores of the Mediterranean, which is first evidenced by Egyptian monuments of the twelfth or thirteenth century B.C., is also shewn by their coins bearing analogous types shewing the pre-

valence of a low form of nature-worship. The earliest Cretan coins are probably of about the time of the invasion of Xerxes; and bearing the types of the Minotaur and of the famous Cretan labyrinth, prove the extreme antiquity of the tradition connected with them, which has been doubted, owing to the silence of Hesiod and Herodotus concerning it. The Æginetan standard appears to have prevailed in Crete until the time of Alexander; but eventually the Attic standard came to be adopted. From the evidence of the coins adduced by Mr. Poole and others, of Cnossus, Cydonia, Gortyna, and Hierapytna, it would appear that cities beyond the continent were admitted as members of the Achæan League, though of the exact period when this took place history affords no clue.

CAMBRIDGE ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

Feb. 9. The first meeting of the Society for the Lent Term was held in the Cambridge Philosophical Society's Rooms, the Very Rev. the DEAN OF ELY in the chair.

Mr. T. T. Falkener, St. John's Coll.; Mr. R. Hanson, Trinity Coll.; Mr. H. B. Beedham, Clare Coll.; and Mr. T. Miller, Trinity Coll., were elected members.

Dr. Goodwin made a communication concerning the lantern at Ely. He shewed by a model the original construction by Alan de Walsingham, carefully pointing out the alterations which it has undergone, so far as can be ascertained. It is now known that it was originally a campanile, for there exist documents giving a detailed account of the bells. He explained the several questions which are being discussed concerning the present restoration, and in conclusion stated that the committee are still in want of funds for carrying this out. The "Times" had made a clerical error of £1,000 in its statement of their accounts, as they have really received under £3,500, whereas that journal made it appear that they had nearly £4,500. They intend to commence work in the spring in the hope of adequate support.

Feb. 23. The second meeting for the
GENT. MAG. VOL. CCVIII.

Lent Term was held, the Rev. R. H. LUARD in the Chair.

Mr. R. F. Woodward, Trinity College, was elected a member.

Mr. Williams read a lecture on Roman Basilicas. He traced back the history of the Roman basilica to the original Stoa Basileios at Athens, which derived its name from the Archon Basileus, as being the court where he administered justice. The first was introduced to Rome by the celebrated Marcus Porcius Cato (B.C. 210), from whom the basilica then erected was named Porcia. This was shortly followed by the Basilica Sempronia, built by Titus Sempronius in B.C. 171, from which time the wealthy citizens of Rome vied with one another in erecting these public monuments of their wealth, until the city numbered no fewer than twenty; Paulus Emilius, Julius Cæsar, Pompey, and Augustus being among the founders. The lecturer traced the modifications which they underwent in their form and in their use, being originally mere open cloisters designed for judicial purposes; he then described the ground-plan and arrangements of the basilicas, which all followed one general type, being large rectangular buildings, with side aisles, single or double,

generally with galleries, having at the extreme end, opposite the principal entrance, a semicircular recess, in the centre of which was the curule-chair of the presiding judge with his assessors on either side. He mentioned the *cancellæ*, or screens of lattice-work, by which portions of the area were set apart for particular purposes, from which we derive the words *chancel* and *chancellor*, and illustrated the *exedrae*, or chambers attached to the basilica, from the Senate-house at Cambridge and the public halls of Birmingham, Leeds, and Liverpool. He particularly described from Pollio Vitruvius the basilica erected by that architect at Fanum, and considered it not improbable that he might also have designed those of Pompey and Cæsar in Rome, as he was military engineer and architect to the latter in Africa, B.C. 46, and dedicated his well-known treatise on architecture to Augustus in extreme old age. The lecturer then shewed what features the Christian churches, especially those of the Romanesque period, had borrowed from the Roman basilica, and illustrated his remarks by the curious discovery made by Professor Willis, in Norwich Cathedral, of the remains of the old episcopal throne in the centre of the apse, occupying the very position of the presiding judge in the Roman basilica. These analogies Mr. Williams accounted for, not only by the fact that many Roman basilicas were converted into churches under Constantine, for which he adduced historical evidence, but also by the further observation that the earliest churches were built on the plan of the basilicas, that being found the form best adapted to the Christian worship and ritual. This remark he proceeded to illustrate by two of the earliest Christian basilicas with which he was most familiar, viz., those erected under the Emperor Constantine at Bethlehem and Jerusalem, the arrangement of which he described, referring for farther illustration to the description given by Eusebius of the basilica of Paulinus at Tyre, in which the dedication sermon was preached by the historian, and to the description given by St. Paulinus of Nola, in his letter to

Severus, of the basilicas erected by himself both at Nola and Funda. He alluded, in conclusion, to the seven Cardinal basilicas of Rome, which he had not himself seen, and which did not properly belong to his subject, which was the basilicas, not of Christian, but of pagan Rome, in their bearing on the history of ecclesiastical architecture.

The lecture was illustrated throughout by the ground-plans and drawings in the magnificent work of Canina on Christian Architecture.

The Chairman, on thanking Mr. Williams for his lecture, drew attention to several points which had been alluded to by the lecturer, amongst others the peculiar arrangement for the bishop and his clergy in the early Christian basilicas. Some discussion was also raised as to the orientation of these churches.

March 8. The third meeting for the Lent Term was held in the Philosophical Society's rooms, Mr. C. H. COOPER in the Chair.

Mr. Fawcett read a few notes on the Churches of Bassingbourne, Abington Pigotts, and Guilden Morden, explaining some curious parts about them.

Mr. J. W. Clark then read a paper on the history of All Saints' Church. He spoke strongly against the proposed removal instead of restoration of the church on historical grounds. A church of the same name had stood there for eight centuries. There is a tradition that it belonged to the Priory of St. Albans in 1007. At any rate, it was given in 1180 to the nuns of Greencroft, by Sturmi of Cambridge. It was subsequently used by the Brethren of the Hospital of St. John, as their chapel; and by the Scholars of King's Hall. There is in existence a curious document, ordering a yearly mass for the soul of Richard Holme, who was Master of King's Hall in 1425. No part of the existing building is very ancient. The tower is early Perpendicular: and the nave later in the same style. The chancel was rebuilt in 1726. In conclusion, Mr. Clark urged that if the church is to go, all care should be taken to make the new one as good as

possible. He spoke in favour of brick, a material easily obtainable here: instancing the churches of Italy and north Germany, where brick is proved to be susceptible of very splendid treatment, and was used because placed by nature ready to the builders' hands.

March 22. The fourth meeting for the Lent Term was held in the Philosophical Society's room, the Rev. the PRESIDENT in the chair.

Mr. J. R. Lee, Caius College, was elected a member.

The Rev. H. R. Luard made some remarks concerning the congress which it is proposed to hold in Cambridge at the close of the Easter Term. He announced that Whitsun-week had been decided as the

most convenient time, and that prospectuses would be issued nearer the time.

Mr. J. W. Clark read a paper on the Roman Catacombs. He discussed the derivation of the word catacomb, and thoroughly explained the construction and nature of these curious subterranean caverns. The several theories of their origin and use were fully discussed, and several narratives of authenticated Christian martyrdoms were related. Illustrations were shewn of the curious chapels formed in them, but the description of the decoration and colouring of these were left for a future lecture, which Mr. Clark hopes to give next Term.

After some discussion the meeting separated.

CHESTER ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Feb. 13. At the monthly meeting in the Society's Rooms, St. Peter's Churchyard, the Rev. CANON BLOMFIELD in the chair, the Rev. T. N. Hutchinson delivered a lecture on Gothic Windows and Window Tracery, taking his examples mainly from Cheshire and Welsh sources.

The earliest good and perfect Norman window he had met with in Cheshire was in the Priory ruins at Birkenhead, a window the masonry of which had clearly never been tampered with; and the date of this was closely followed by one in the nave of St. John's Church, Chester. Later still than these came a window in the south aisle of the choir of St. John's, now used as a doorway into the house known as St. John's Priory, the external mouldings of which remained in all their original sharpness on the south side of the archway. Remains of a fine Norman arcade were visible here and there in St. John's Church, but these had in past days been ruthlessly cut away to make room for wretched monuments. Norman windows and doorways were originally very small, and corresponded both in style and character; but as the style progressed, these features were not maintained. Good examples of the Transition period were presented by windows in various parts of St.

John's, especially the lancet lights in the early porch of that fine old church. There was a three-lancet window in the small chapel at Beddgelert, and a similar but larger specimen in the canons' vestry at Chester Cathedral. The climax of the lancet style was to be traced in the three-light window at the sides, and the five-light windows of the east end of the chapter-house of the Cathedral. The clerestory of St. John's belonged to the Early English period, and windows no doubt originally gave light to each triforium. There was a series of six Early English windows in the outer wall of the elegant staircase in the refectory, or King's School. Geometrical forms came first into use in the middle of the thirteenth century, Westminster Abbey choir and transept being the earliest pure specimen of the style now known. Before the close of the thirteenth century the "Geometrical Decorated" style had developed itself. Saighton Grange, near Chester, possessed a window, looking out into the court, illustrative of the transition from the lancet of the Early English to the complete window of the decorative period. In a window at Birkenhead Priory, two arches were under to support a circle; the same idea, doubled, appearing in a window in

the north side of the Cathedral. The same thing foliated was to be seen in a small piscina in one of the aisles of the choir. This idea, yet again amplified, occurred in the Cathedral of Lincoln. In Leominster Church there was a very beautiful specimen of the more elaborate style of work now prevalent, the "ball-flower" ornament, as it is called, running round the interior of the arch, &c., a feature peculiar to Gloucestershire and Herefordshire. An early three-light window, or rather three windows side by side, surrounded by a Gothic arch, may be seen in the lately-restored portions of the Lady-chapel. A very early English one still remained in the east end of the Warburton Chapel, in St. John's Church. On the east side of St. Oswald's Church (the south transept of the Cathedral) might be seen an early window of five lights, indicative of the period when the Geometrical style had not become perfectly developed. Another, of four lights, in the same aisle, resembled the latter, but was filled up with trefoiled tracery, whereas its companion was adorned with quaterfolia. A good and curious trefoiled window still gave light to the staircase leading from the eastern cloister up to the ancient dormitory of the Abbey. An amplification of the trefoiled tracery might be referred to in an existing window of Carlisle Cathedral. What is technically known as "window tracery" formed the next process of development. A window on the south side of Bebington Church would supply an early specimen of this style; another, in the same church, shewed the introduction of the ogee arch. A better-developed ogee window remained at Birkenhead Priory. The principles of what is called "flowing decorated" tracery were exhibited in a four-light window in St. Oswald's, Chester; while the intermediate link between geometrical and decorated tracery was illustrated by a window in the clerestory of the same parish church. The elements of another class of decorated, known as "intersecting tracery," occurred in a window in St. Peter's Church, at the High Cross. The tower of Bunbury Church, near Tarporley, afforded a good specimen of flowing tracery.

Chester itself possessed a wonderful series of original examples of the several styles of Gothic windows from the earliest times, a peculiarity first pointed out by Mr. Ashpitel, in the Journal of the British Archaeological Association. A window of three lights at Bunbury, and another at Nantwich, were later specimens of the Decorated period. The "Flamboyant" style was one which, though long exceedingly popular on the Continent, found few imitators in England, no church being known in this country as referable to this class of architecture; there was, however, a window of the Flamboyant character in the Church of Llandysilio, on the Menai Straits, North Wales. As examples of the style, two large circular windows were exhibited from Amiens and St. Ouen, Rouen. The tower of Bebington Church presented a "square-headed trefoil" window, a style which belonged rather to the castellated and domestic architecture of the period, and was employed by Mr. Penson in the construction of the new militia barracks at Chester. Now came the transition from Decorated to Perpendicular, and a window in the north transept of the Cathedral afforded a good example of the style. The same edifice contributed a very early specimen of Perpendicular work, a thoroughly Perpendicular window, and a very painful specimen to look at, the Consistory Court at the south-west corner of the nave of the Cathedral. The large west window of the nave was a very elegant specimen of the certainly not very elegant style. The circular tracery intersecting this noble window gave a richness to it not at all natural to this usually tame style of architecture. St. Mary's Church, Chester, supplied specimens of the latest recognisable period of Perpendicular tracery, and would appropriately bring his (the lecturer's) remarks to a close.

Mr. Williams, commenting on the lecturer's reference to the existence of Early English architecture in Llandysilio and Beddgelert churches, remarked that this peculiar style must have been known in the Principality by some other name than that of Early English; for that, at the period in question, no Englishman dare

show his face either at Beddgelert or Llandysilio. He remembered, however, that there was a circular-headed arch in the Church of Penmon, in Anglesey; so that

it would seem that English architects (who were generally monks, by the way) had access to places denied to the rest of their fellow countrymen.

EXETER DIOCESAN ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

March 1. At a monthly committee meeting in the College Hall, South-street, the Rev. W. T. A. RADFORD, Rector of Down St. Mary, in the chair, the Right Hon. Earl Fortescue, Hon. Mark Rolle, and Sir G. S. Stucley, Bart., were elected members.

An invitation from the Cambridge Ar-

chitectural Society to attend the Congress, to be holden at Cambridge in Whitsun-week, was communicated to the meeting, and due acknowledgment was directed to be made for it.

It was further resolved that the next quarterly meeting be held on Thursday, April 19.

KENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

April 12. At a council meeting held at Maidstone, present — Marquess Camden, K.G., President, in the chair; Sir Walter Stirling, Bart., F.R.S.; Rev. Canon Robertson; Rev. F. Wrench; Rev. Beale Poste; Major Scott; J. Rogers, Esq., F.R.S.; J. Crosby, Esq., F.R.S.; W. Clayton, Esq.; T. Thurston, Esq.; Rev. Lambert B. Larking, Hon. Sec., — twenty new members were elected.

A letter was read from Monsieur Cousin, President de la Société de Dunkerque,

in the name of the Société Française d'Archeologie, inviting the members of the Kent Archæological Society to attend the twenty-seventh Session of the "Congrès Archæologique d'France," at Dunkirk, on the 16th of August next; and resolutions were passed accepting the invitation, and inviting the French Society to participate in the Congress of the Kent Society, at Dover, on the 1st of August. After some routine business, the council adjourned till the second week in June.

LEICESTERSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Feb. 27. At the February meeting, held at the Town Hall, T. NEVINSON, Esq., in the chair, Mr. Gresley exhibited five iron arrow-heads, purchased at Salisbury about twenty years ago, and said to have been then recently found in the moat at Clarendon, Wiltshire. Four of them are barbed, and the other forked. One of the latter description was found some years ago at the Bird's Nest, about two miles from Leicester, near the road to Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and is now in the collection of M. H. Bloxam, Esq. Mr. Gresley also exhibited two powder-flasks from the armoury at Alton Towers. They are probably of German manufacture, and of about the date 1600. One of them is of horn, and has incised upon it a man with

a shield and a knife or sword, prepared to repel the assault of a wild beast which is rushing towards him. A flask very similarly ornamented is in the Meyrick Collection, (see Skelton's "Engraved Illustrations," &c., pl. cxxiv. fig. 6). The other is of wood, carved on one side with arabesque work, and the other inlaid with ivory, representing a sportsman with his dog, shooting a deer under a tree. Other inlaid portions of ivory have arabesque ornaments, birds, a house with a man drawing water from a well, and a nude figure stabbing herself with a sword.

Mr. Hill exhibited a pedigree of Sir William Burton, of Stockerstone, drawn up by one of his descendants, the Rev. Humphrey Mitchell, Rector of Blaston

St. Giles, about 1711. Mr. Hill also exhibited tracings of portions of the stained glass remaining in Stockerstone Church.

Mr. Goddard exhibited an early translation of Thomas à Kempis, and a small Bible with silver corners and clasps, printed at Cambridge by J. Field, 1653. Oliver Cromwell is said to have distributed these small but well-printed editions of the Holy Scriptures among his soldiers.

Mr. G. H. Nevinson exhibited a number of Roman coins, among which were some third-brass of Gallienus and Tetricus found near Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

The Chairman exhibited a marble tablet of the Adoration of the Magi, of good design and execution. Portions of it had been gilded.

Mr. Gresley exhibited a rubbing of the monumental brass at Castle Donington of

Robert Staunton, Esq., and Agnes his wife. She died on the 18th of July, 1458, and the monument was then executed, spaces being left in the fillet of brass which has the inscription for the subsequent insertion of the day and year of her husband's death, which, however, was never completed. This is by far the finest brass remaining in the county, excepting perhaps one of an ecclesiastic at Bottesford. There are good wood engravings of this brass in Boutell's "Monumental Brasses of England," and a short notice of it at p. 40 of that work.

It was resolved that the next annual general meeting of the Society should be held at Lutterworth, and that the Rev. R. Burnaby, T. Nevinson, and J. Thompson, Esqrs., and the Secretaries, be appointed a sub-committee for making the requisite arrangements.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

March 7. At the March meeting at the Castle of Newcastle, JOHN CLAYTON, Esq., V.-P., in the chair, Dr. Bruce read his paper on the second inscribed slab lately found at Carlisle, and already given in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE^b.

Dr. Charlton exhibited a bronze tripod vessel, of the mediæval period, recently found at Hexham; and Mr. F. R. Wilson, architect, of Alnwick, read a paper styled "New Notes on Chibburn," in which he maintained that the existing buildings belong not to the fourteenth, but to the sixteenth century.

Dr. Charlton read a very interesting paper on "North Tynedale and the Borders in the Sixteenth Century," some extracts from which we subjoin.

The division of the country between four principal families is thus described:—"Sir Robert Bowes, in his report upon the state of the Borders in 1550, tells us that 'the countrey of North Tynedaill, which is more plenished with wild and misdemeaned people, may mak of men upon horsbak and upon foote about six hundred. They stand most by fower surnames, whereof the Charletons be the

chiefe. And in all services or charge impressed uppon that countrey, the Charletons, and such as be under their rule, be rated for the one-half of that countrey; the Robsons for a quarter; and the Dodds and Mylbornes for another quarter. Of every surname there be certayne families or graves [graynes], of which there be certeyne hedesmen that leadeth and answerith all for the rest.'"

This was the state of things in the sixteenth century, differing little from what it had been five hundred years before:—"During the reign of Henry VIII., there was almost constant war upon the Borders, even when the monarchs of England and Scotland were at seeming peace with one another. It was a war of reprisals, of constant inroads from one side or the other, and was conducted in the most merciless fashion. In 1523, a tremendous raid was made into Scotland, from all parts of the marches, at the suggestion of the English king. The Earl of Northumberland, writing to the king, promises 'to lett slippe secretlie them of Tindail and Riddisdail, for th' annoyunce of Scotlande. God sende them all goode spede!' Sir Ralph Fenwick led the men of Tyndale, and Sir William Heron the

^b GENT. MAG., April, 1860, pp. 346 *et seq.*

men of Redesdale, on this foray into Teviotdale."

These deadly foes, however, would unite when there was a prospect of plunder:—"In 1528, William Charlton of Shotlyngton and Archibald Dodd, with two Scotsmen, Harry Noble and Roger Armstrong, rode a foray into the bishopric of Durham. The two Englishmen were here acting in union with their hereditary foe; and the inroad upon the county of Durham can only be characterized as a thorough act of treachery. It confirms the saying of a writer of the day, that these Border thieves would be Englishmen when they will, and Scotsmen when it suited them best. In all probability, Noble and Armstrong were 'broken men,' outlawed from Liddesdale for acts of violence, and who had taken refuge among their foes. The party, nine in all, entered the county of Durham on Monday, January 20, 1528, and, advancing to the neighbourhood of Wolsingham, seized the parson of Muggleswick, and bore him off a prisoner. On their return, they broke into three houses at Penhamside, or Penwoodside, and robbed and spoiled the gear therein. The country rose in pursuit. Edward Horsley, the bailiff of Hexham, led the fray. 'The water of Tyne was that nyght one great flode, so that the sayd thieves couth not passe the same at no fordes, but were driven of necessitye to a brygge within a lordship of myne called Adon Brygge, which, by my commandment, was barred, chayned, and lokked faste, so that the said thieves couth not passe with there horses over the same, but were constrained to leave there horses behynde them, and flee away a foote. And upon the same, a servaunte of myne, called Thomas Errington, ruler of my tenants in those quarters, persewed after theyme with a sleuthe hounde, to the which pursuite of theyme, after the scrye maid, came to them one William Charlton, with dyverse other inhabitants of Tyndaill, to help to put down these rebellious persons, which forwardness in oppressing mallifactors hath not been sene aforetyme in Tyndaill men.' (Northumberland to Wolsey, 1528.) William Charlton, of Shotlyngton (or Shitlington)

Hall, was slain in the pursuit by Thomas Errington. James or Harry Noble shared the same fate; and Roger Armstrong and Archie Dodd were taken and executed. William Charlton's body was hung in chains at Hexham, James Noble's on Haydon Bridge, and the others were treated in the same way at Newcastle and Alnwick. The other five outlaws escaped. The old hall of Shitlington was standing till within the last few years."

Interdicts and excommunications were tried by Cardinal Wolsey and the Archbishop of Glasgow, but, as may be supposed, without effect, for Wm. Frankelyn, writing to Wolsey in 1524, tells the Cardinal:—"After the receipt of your grace's sayd letter, we caused all the chyrches of Tindaill to be interdicted, which the thieves there temerously disobeyed, and caused a Scots frere (friar), the sayd interdiction notwithstanding, to mynistrer them theyre communion of his facion; and one Ector Charlton, one of their capeteynes, resaved the parsonnes dewties, and served them all of wyne.' The tradition of the country tells us that this was Hector Charlton of the Boure of Chirdon Burn, the ancestor of the late Charlton of Reeds mouth. By the expression 'served them all of wyne,' is probably meant that he provided for Mass, as communion under both kinds would then be unknown."

This Hector Charlton, it seems, had a friend in the person of Lord Dacre, the Warden of the Marches, at least such was one of the charges against Dacre when brought to trial for neglect of duty in 1536:—"14. Item, in proof of favour borne by the said Lord Dacre to thieves, consorting them in their misdemeanour, two thieves were taken in Gisland, beside Lanercost, with the maynere of certain catle by them, feloniously stolen and delivered to the order of the said Lord Dacre, which, at the request of Hector Charleton, one of the greatest thieves in those parts, familiarly and daily conversant with the said Lord Dacre, the said thieves were, by the said Lord Dacre, delivered to the said Charleton, to be ordered at his pleasure, which Hector Charleton did ransom the said thieves, and suffered them

to go at large, for twenty nobles of money, which thieves and their friends have delivered and paid the same sum to the said Charleton with goods stolen from the king's true subjec's.' Lord Dacre, in his answer to this accusation, replies that the two men, after being long in prison, were found not guilty; and that therefore he delivered them to William Charlton and Hector Charlton; 'and whatt thaie dyd with them the sayd Lord knowithe not.'"

On the Scottish side the fiercest ravager seems to have been the Laird of Buccleuch, Sir Walter Scott. Buccleuch, as he is generally termed, made repeated inroads into North Tyne, and directed his attack chiefly against the surname of Charlton. One great raid was made on the 17th of April, 1577, when he burnt ten houses in Tyndale and took the lives of thirty-five persons. He had, however, frequently invaded Tyndale previous to this date, as appears by letters in the State Paper Office, of which, unfortunately, we have no copy, and know of them only by the short notice attached in the calendars now publishing.

Two letters of Sir John Carey, marshal of Berwick, have been printed by the Border Club, which detail the ravages of the Scots, and one of them explains for my Lord Burghley's satisfaction the origin of this "very pretty quarrel":—"In your honnor's letter you write in a postscript that you would gladly understande the quarrell that Bucclughe had against the Charletons, and that Sesforde had against the Stories, which would be too long and tedious to sett downe at large; but for that your honnour requires it, I will, as briefly as I can, set it downe. First, the quarrell Bucclughe hath to the Charletons is said to be this. Your honnour knowes long synce you heard of a great rode that the Scottes, as Will Harkottes and their fellowes, made uppon Tyndale and Ridsdale, wherein they took up the whole country, and did very neare beggar them for ever—Bucclughe, and the

rest of the Scottes, having made some bragges and crackes, as the country scarce durst take anything of their owne, but the Charletons being the sufficientest and ablest men uppon the Borders, did not only take their owne goodes agayne, but also so heartned and persuaded their neyghbors to take theirs, and not to be afraide, which hath ever synce stuck in Bucclughes stomack; and this is the quarrell for taking their owne. Mary, he makes another quarrell, that long synce, in a warr tyme, the Tyndale men should go into hys countrie, and there they took hys grandfather, and killed divers of his countrie, and that they tooke awaye his grandfather's sworde, and would never lett him have yt synce. This, sayth he, is the quarrell."

Dr. Charlton thus concluded his paper:—"Our object in drawing up these notices has been to collect together, from various sources, the scattered incidents referred to in the State Papers and Border histories relative to the doings of the leading families in North Tynedale. That it was a wild and lawless district at the period referred to, there can be no doubt; but how much of this was not to be ascribed to the position of the country, the borderland of a hostile kingdom, where the inhabitants were in constant peril of their lives, and exposed to the loss of cattle and goods without any warning given! Much, too, of this lawless spirit was evoked by the Border wars of Henry the Eighth with Scotland, when the Tyndale and Redesdale men were constantly excited by the English Crown to make inroads into Scotland, harrying and destroying all before them. We must not judge the wild borderers by our standards of the present day. Had we lived in these times, and had we heard that Tyndale and Redesdale were about to be 'slipped' against the Scottish lands, we should very likely, with old Norfolk, have devoutly wished them a 'God speide!'"

Correspondence of Sylvanus Urban.

[Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable, for publication, but in order that a copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.]

WALTHAM ABBEY CHURCH.

MR. URBAN,—I should not have troubled you with anything more about Waltham just at present, had not the introductory remarks prefixed to Sir Henry Ellis's letter, in your last number, made me say what I have not said, namely, that "some of the clerestory windows" is "all that I should assign" to the reign of Henry II.

If you will look back to my last letter you will see that I there said that it is evident that something was done in Henry II.'s time in the transept as well as in the north clerestory, and that the change may very likely have amounted to an entire building or rebuilding of that part of the church. If you will look back to the very beginning of the controversy, you will also see that I have all along brought prominently forward the fact that *all the conventual buildings* were added by Henry II. when he displaced the secular canons. See p. 12 of my original paper in the Essex Transactions.

The erection of all the conventual buildings of a great monastery, the refectory, dormitory, kitchen, Abbot's house, &c., &c., with very likely some large reconstructions in the transepts of the church, might very well account for a good many boat-loads of Caen stone, even if, which does not appear to me at all certain, "*pro petrâ attrahendâ*" necessarily means merely for bringing the stone, and not for the stone itself as well. But there is something more than this. Mr. Hartshorne has kindly sent me a fuller and more accurate extract than that given by Sir Henry Ellis, from which it appears that there are at least three entries of the kind about Waltham, in 1178, 1180, and 1183. That in 1180 is said to be for "repairs," that in 1183 for "works." Here we have the whole thing. The "repairs" of the church and the "works" of the domestic buildings of the Abbey are accurately distinguished.

That the whole church is of the time of Henry II. seems quite inconsistent with the statement of Gervase which I quoted in my last letter^a:—

"Præcepit itaque Rex ibidem novam ædificari ecclesiam cum suis officinis, et post aliquot menses in veterem ecclesiam introduci præcepit canonicos regulares." (col. 1434.)

^a GENT. MAG., Jan. 1860, p. 58.

That is, surely, he meant to build a new church, but did not build one. But the evidence of the Pipe Rolls and that of the building itself combine to shew that he did repair the old one.

If the present nave is of the time of Henry II., I do not at all know what is to become of the elaborate arguments of my late antagonist in your pages. The new doctrine affects him quite as much as it does me. His first theory was that the nave was built in 1070—1120. Compared with the new date, this becomes almost identical with my own. The Reviewer's second theory attributed the church to the reigns of Henry I. and Stephen, and he would hardly allow the possibility of a repair under Henry II. for which I contended. This third theory, attributing it all to Henry II., must be quite as terrible to him as to me. And what now is to become of the breaks, the changes, the differences between bay and bay, on which so much stress was laid in the course of the Reviewer's arguments? I should add, How are we to account for the manifest difference in style between those parts which I attribute to Henry II. and the rest of the building? The western bays of the north clerestory, the insertions in the south transept, the fragment remaining of the conventual buildings, are just like work of 1178—1183; i. e. Transitional work; the rest is pure Romanesque. I have found many people who could not believe the nave was Harold's work; I have as yet found nobody who thought it was Henry II.'s. Architectural and documentary evidence are alike against any such belief.

I am, &c.,

EDWARD A. FREEMAN.

Lanrumney, Cardiff, April 11, 1860.

WORKS AT DOVER, *temp.* HENRY II.

MR. URBAN, — With reference to Mr. Mackenzie Walcott's letter relating to Dover Castle^b, allow me to say that, among some casual memoranda from the Chancellors' Roll of 26 Hen. II., (*sc.* 1180,) under Chent, he will find,—

"Et in Operat. muri circa Cast. de Doure clixvii. & xliij. & liij^d. per br. Regis & per vis. Phill. de Bisingis & Godw. fil. Amfr. & Walt. de Estia. Et quietus est."

There is another entry subsequently, whether in the same year I am not sure,

but in the same reign, for the same purpose, of £94 7s. 1d.

This note may aid Mr. M. Walcott to a date for some particular portion or other of the Dover walling.

The Chancellor's Rolls, as they are called, are duplicates (to a certain degree) of the Pipe Rolls. It is occasionally that scraps like these, enlightening history and topography, lay hidden among fiscal accounts.

I am, &c.,

HENRY ELLIS.

^a GENT. MAG., April, 1860, p. 314.

Bedford-square, April 3, 1860.

OUR PARISH—SAINT MILDRED'S, CANTERBURY.

MR. URBAN, — A few months ago you gave a view of the church of St. Mildred, at Canterbury*, and called attention to the Roman materials worked up in it. Perhaps you will allow me to furnish some particulars regarding the parish at large, as well as of the interior of the church and its monuments, which have long been familiarly known to, and I hope appreciated by, me, although I belong to a class often accused but too justly of indifference to such matters.

St. Mildred's parish occupies the westernmost part of Canterbury, is bounded by the city wall on the south-west, and adjoins the ancient Norman castle, the remains of which are now used as the city gas-works. The liberty of the castle is incorporated in the parish, which is hence styled St. Mildred's with St. Mary de Castro.

Of the church your article has left me little to say, except to describe the monuments and the font.

The fabric of the church has suffered much at the hands of repairing vestries and jobbing churchwardens. Some forty years since the venerable tower was taken down, and a fine peal of bells was disposed of. At the same time the church was repewed in the worst possible style, whole ranges of venerable oak carved benches were removed, and lay about the builder's yard until burnt; a few that happily remain in the church are of great beauty. Such destruction as this, which was effected at considerable cost, shews how desirable it is for parishes to have competent advice before they proceed to extensive alteration of churches.

The font is a gem of art; it is of Bethersden marble and Kentish rag, elaborately carved in Gothic panels, and ornamented with roses and H. B. S. alternately. Some fifty years since it was defaced by several coats of oil paint, by one of my predecessors in office, but this I hope soon to remove, and to restore the font to its original beauty.

Several ancient monuments exist, but they are generally in a defaced state, and have been stripped of their brasses. The more modern monuments are,—a mural tablet at the north side of the altar, for Thomas Cranmer, Esq., son of Edmund, Archdeacon of Canterbury, and nephew of the Archbishop; he was registrar of the archdeaconry, and died 1604. Arms:—Cranmer, Argent, on a chevron azure, between three pelicans sable, vulning themselves, as many cinquefoils or.

On the south side of the chancel is a large altar-tomb for Sir Francis Head, Bart., who died 1716.

A cenotaph in memory of Sir William Cranmer, the second son of William Cranmer, Esq., and descended from Edmund, the archdeacon. He died 1697.

The south chancel (now converted into a vestry) was formerly called Wood's chapel, and belonged to a family of that name. In Somner's time there were in the windows the name of At-wood in several places, in very ancient characters. This chancel is clearly an addition to the church, and is built of flint, with two large crosses of stone worked in the wall, but these have been mutilated by a careful removal of portions, which are filled in with flints, a curious proof of Puritan bigotry. Somner says that a family of At-Wood dwelt in Stour-street in this parish, and one Thomas At-Wood was, in King Henry VIII.'s time, four several times mayor of Canterbury. He built this chancel as a place of sepulture for himself and his family, several of whom lie interred in it under fair grave-stones formerly inlaid with brasses, all long since torn away.

On the south side of the chancel there remains a mural monument (arms, Argent, a chevron between three bulls' heads caboshed, sable, horned or, impaling, Ermine, on a chevron gules three leopards' faces jessant fleurs-de-lis, or) to the memory of Lady Margaret Hales, daughter and heir of Oliver Wood, Esq., by Joane, daughter of Henry, son and heir of Sir William Cantelupe. She was married to

* GENT. MAG., Sept., 1859, p. 243.

three knights; viz., first to Sir Walter Mansel; secondly, to Sir William Hault; and lastly, to Sir James Hales: she died in 1577.

There is a small burial mausoleum in a corner of the church, for the family of William Carter, M.D., of this parish.

In the register of the parish, which begins A.D. 1559, are entries of the burials of the Newmans, Handfilds, Cranmers, Nethersoles, Drylands, Swifts, Norwoods, Boxes, Johnsons, and of Lady Catherine Carter in 1678.

The church of St. Mildred is endowed with freehold property to the amount of about £60 per annum, but, unfortunately, £37 of the income is mortgaged to annuitants. No church-rate has been levied for many years.

MAYNARD'S SPITAL.

A remarkable instance of the endurance of our institutions is shewn in this charitable foundation, which has for 700 years afforded a retreat for aged poor citizens, and which still happily fulfils its pious intent.

Maynard's Hospital, or Spital, is situate in a small lane leading out of Stour-street. The founder of it was one Mayner, a citizen of Canterbury, dwelling in St. Mildred's parish in the time of Henry II., according to Somner^d, although the inscription on the Hospital says Edward II. He was a man, it seems, of noted wealth, and was as such surnamed Mayner le Rich. Ethelstane and Winulphus his sons, and afterwards Maynerus, probably his grandson, lived in the reigns of Richard I. and King John. In the first year of John, Winulphus was one of the præpositi of the city; and Maynerus, in 13 Hen. III., was governor of the city. The Spital, together

with the small chapel belonging to it, was dedicated to the Virgin Mary; the possessions are settled on the prior, brethren, and sisters for the time being, in whose name all leases are granted under their ancient seal.

The mayor and corporation appoint the master, (which office is honorary,) who is generally the senior alderman. The mayor has the nomination of brethren and sisters, who must be upwards of fifty years of age, of good and honest conversation, unmarried, and have resided for seven preceding years in the city.

In 1617 the house and chapel were repaired by Joseph Colf, Esq., alderman, and master of the Hospital. In 1666 the records of the Hospital being sent to London on a suit then depending, were destroyed in the Great Fire. In 1703 the buildings of the Spital and chapel were blown down by the Great Storm, when they were rebuilt from the foundation with brick.

The Hospital has a common seal, on which is the representation of the Virgin and Child.

Cotton's Hospital adjoins to Maynard's, and is, indeed, part of it; it consists of three additional lodgings, which were erected for one brother and two sisters, by Leonard Cotton, of St. Margaret's, alderman, and mayor in 1580. The buildings are very small and mean in appearance, but they have good gardens attached.

I fear I have rather trespassed on your space, but hope your antiquarian readers will find something to interest them in the account of our quiet parish.

I am, &c.,

WILLIAM WELBY,

*Churchwarden of St. Mildred,
Canterbury.*

^d See Tanner, *Notitia Monastica*, p. 229.

HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

Scotland in the Middle Ages: Sketches of Early Scotch History and Social Progress. By COSMO INNES, Professor of History in the University of Edinburgh. 8vo., xlv. and 368 pp. and 3 Maps. (Edinburgh: Edmonston and Douglas.)—The reputation of Mr. Cosmo Innes is firmly established in England as well as in Scotland, and it will assuredly suffer no diminution from the valuable work before us. Contrary to the usual practice in our days, this book contains more than it professes; and it is almost as valuable and interesting to an English reader as to a Scotch one. The first chapter consists of a very able sketch of the history of Charlemagne and the state of Europe in his time—the origin of modern political society. We shall expect to see this chapter at least, if not the whole work, translated into French, for it is an introduction to the history of France and of modern Europe as much as to that of Scotland. The second chapter is also introductory, relating to the successors of Charlemagne and the early history of England; this is also very clearly and well drawn out from original sources, and not a mere hash up of modern writers.

The third chapter treats of the history of Scotland, which Mr. Innes commences with the earliest existing record, and brings down to the twelfth century. The fourth exhibits the reign of David I. (1124—1153), a very important era in Scotland, when, according to our author, it first became a civilized country. The remaining chapters relate to Scotch Burghs, Vestiges of Ancient Law, Ancient Constitution of Scotland, Early Dress and Manners, Language and Literature, Dwellings, Architecture and Arts connected with it. The Postscript gives an account of a recent discovery of a very curious MS. of the tenth century in a Celtic dialect, which belonged to the abbey of Deir, in Buchan, and enumerates charters of grants to Columkille, the celebrated Irish saint, who came from Hy (Iona) to Buchan. This is

the earliest document relating to the history of Scotland that has yet been discovered, and it mentions the Picts, of whom there is so little notice taken in authentic records.

The Appendix contains a summary of the Capitular of Charlemagne, which throws much light on the state of society in his time; an account of Aelfric's Homilies in Anglo-Saxon, and other valuable documents.

It will be observed that this work, though not professedly antiquarian, and not at all pertaining to the character of Dr. Dryasdust, belongs more to what is usually considered archæology than history. It is, however, history of the best kind,—real, authentic history, based on facts, and not mere fancies or theories, or eloquent essays on some particular period: it is just such a work as a Professor of History ought to give to his students as food to work upon and digest. Mr. Innes thus explains his object:—

“In laying before the public these Sketches, I may be permitted to explain that their original purpose was merely to engage the interest of young men in the study of history. I offer no ambitious disquisitions on political science; still less do I strive to crowd into a few pages the facts of a nation's history. I have thought it more useful to direct attention to the origin and progress of the complicated frame of modern society, the sources of our institutions, and the mixed foresight and accident that have fostered them. I would willingly shew the stages through which European society has passed, not using the *à priori* speculations of theorists, but taking history and its materials as our guides.”

It will be observed by our readers that this is just the sort of work which SYLVANUS URBAN has long laboured at, and endeavoured to encourage by every means in his power. We should be glad to extract the whole of the first two chapters, but that may not be; and as we do not see how to give an adequate idea of them by a few passages only, we pass on to the history of Scotland proper:—

“We have no extant Scotch writing so early

as the reign of Malcolm Canmore, who died in the year 1093. That the art of writing was known and practised among us to a small extent before, we cannot doubt; but it was probably used only for books connected with the Church, its forms and service. At least there is no evidence of the existence, so early as that reign, of any charter, record, or chronicle. The oldest Scotch writing extant is a charter by King Duncan, (not 'the gracious Duncan,' murdered by Macbeth, but his grandson, who reigned in 1095,) granted to the monks of St. Cuthbert of Durham. It is kept in the treasury of Durham, and is in perfect preservation."

The MS. lately discovered at Cambridge and described in the Postscript, as we have mentioned, is the only known exception to this.

"From this time, that is, from the beginning of the twelfth century, we have charters of all the Scotch kings, in an unbroken series, as well as of numerous subjects, and derive from them more information for public and domestic history than is at all generally known.

"There is still preserved a poor fragment of a Scotch chronicle, which appears to have been written about the year 1165. It is a single leaf, now inserted in the MS. of the chronicle of Melros, in the Cottonian library. The rest of that venerable chronicle, written in the thirteenth century, in the Abbey of Melrose, is the most ancient Scotch writing of the nature of continuous history that is now extant. A few other fragments of chronicles of that century perhaps, but being for the most part bare lists of the Scotch and Pictish kings, are now deposited in the royal library at Paris. When used by Camden and other historians they were in the library of Cecil, Lord Burleigh. . . .

"Even under Malcolm Canmore there are sufficient proofs of a tendency in the rulers of Scotland towards southern manners and civilization. Malcolm recovered his father's kingdom, and slew Macbeth by the aid of Edward the son of Edmund Ironside, along with Siward, the giant Earl of Northumberland. Soon afterwards he married the daughter of Edward, the last of the kingly line of the Anglo-Saxon monarchs, who exercised great influence over him, and made his court the object of all the affection and sympathy of the Saxons of England after the death of Edward the Confessor. How many a poor follower of the Ætheling from Hungary, how many a Northumbrian thane and churl would find a reward and resting-place in the castles and glens that had belonged to the faction of Macbeth! But if *Malcolm* had motives for an English feeling, these were much increased in his family. Henry I. of England, upon his accession to the throne, feeling his doubtful title, and opposed by all the Normans, threw himself upon the favour of the Saxon population, and found no way better than to choose his wife from the line of their ancient kings. He married Maud, the daughter of Malcolm and

Margaret of Scotland, who was so long and so affectionately remembered in England by the title, which was even inscribed upon her monument at Winchester, 'Mold the god quen.'"—(pp. 78—87.)

We are obliged to pass over the very interesting account of the early Christianity of Scotland and of the Culdees, and pursue the thread of secular history:—

"The reign of David is the beginning of a new policy, vigorously and consistently enforced; and its effects upon the country are to be traced in nearly two centuries of steady and progressive prosperity, contrasting equally with the century that had passed, and with the dreadful distress that followed, during the wars of the succession and the long war of independence. . . .

"I do not think it is generally known that Alexander III. and his queen, the daughter of the lordly De Coucy, chose Jedburgh and its lovely valley as a favourite residence. After the death of that king, John Cumin rendered his account as bailiff of the king's manor of Jedworth, in which he charges himself with 66s. 8d. as the rent of the new park which used to be the place of the queen's stud (*equicium reginæ*), 26s. 8d. for the sales of dead wood; and states his outlay for mowing 66 acres of meadow, and for winning and carrying it for forage for the castle. 'Item, for nine hundred perches of ditch and hedge (*fossæ et hays*), constructed about both the wood and the meadows of Jedworth, 116s. 6d.' I think I cannot be mistaken in translating these words ditch and hedge, and if so, you have by far the earliest instance of such a fence on record. I suppose the wood so enclosed may have been the bank of Fernyhurst, still a bank of magnificent oaks, and the meadows those fairy fields by the side of Jed, which form one of the most beautiful and peculiarly Scotch scenes I have ever seen.

"I think these details, however individually trifling, give us a useful insight into the real home life of royalty in the thirteenth century; but its state and grandeur are better gathered from the habits of the nobles, who thought it not unworthy of them to follow the court of the Scotch monarch. Many of these great lords had estates, that for extent, and even for value, would make a modern principality, and were attended in war and peace by trains of knightly followers as noble as themselves.

"The earls of the great earldom of Strathern were of the old native race; but conforming to the manners of the times, and connecting themselves with all the highest families of the Norman chivalry. It was, in later times, the only palatinate in Scotland, and the family, even in the twelfth century, were not without something of royal style and pretension. They seem to have founded and endowed a bishopric of their own, and they were for centuries patrons and superiors of the bishops of Dunblane, who were sometimes called bishops of Strathern. . . .

"In our hasty glance at the elements of society

in old Scotland, we must not pass over the Church and its clergy.

"The oblations and offerings to the altar and the priest were as old as the introduction of Christianity; but the first enforcement of tithes—the first division of parishes, or the appropriation of definite districts to a baptismal church—cannot be placed higher in Scotland than the age of David I. To him we are indebted for the very foundation and framework of our national establishment and parochial divisions. Under his care, the more distant districts of Moray and Galloway were brought to pay the dues exacted by the Church, as they had been long paid in the civilized dioceses of St. Andrews and Dunkeld. Every lord's manor became a parish, and the Church divided the respect of the people with the Castle. . . .

"There is no more important mistake in history than when we speak of the extermination of a people by an invading enemy. Such extermination, probably, never takes place, certainly not where the conquered people is the civilized, the invaders the barbarians. I do not mean to controvert the slow retreat and gradual disappearance of an inferior race before a more energetic one. That is passing under our own eyes, wherever the white man of Europe comes into lengthened opposition to the red man of America, or the aborigines, I may say, of any other clime. But the intentional and total extermination of a powerful and civilized people is contrary to all reason, and the nearer each alleged instance comes to our own examination, the more easy do we find it to disprove it. Undoubtedly no such general and violent destruction took place when the Roman empire fell before the invading barbarians. Neither the old people nor their institutions were altogether rooted out."—(pp. 119—148.)

We must now pass on to the last chapter, on the early Dwellings of the people, and the Architecture. This is, on the whole, satisfactory, though we are sorry to find Mr. Innes still using the obsolete terms of "First Pointed" and "Middle Pointed," which a small clique endeavoured to introduce a few years since as a badge of their school, but which never got into general use, and are already exploded and gone by. But Mr. Innes gives us so many facts, that we are not disposed to quarrel with him about terms:—

"We do not know from which side the first stream of colonizers took possession of Scotland. If our Celtic forefathers arrived from the South, it must have required all their skill to make it a comfortable habitation. In some districts, perhaps, the native forest furnished the early squatters with materials for their huts and wigwams. And of these we must not look for any vestiges. But on our eastern coast, where wood is scarce, and yet the soil and neighbouring sea, its fishing

and harbours, were attractive, the new-arrived strangers would seek their shelter from the weather, their protection against beasts of prey, as well as concealment from other hostile settlers, in those caves which are sufficiently abundant everywhere. Many such, unassisted by art, are yet found, not unfitted for human dwellings. Where the rock is dry, and the vault spacious enough, these were habitations ready and commodious. Where the arch of the great architect, Nature, was too low for their purpose, their rude tools of stone or brass enabled them to enlarge it. Caves shewing abundant traces of this artificial enlargement are to be seen in many districts. I need hardly put you in mind of those of Hawthornden. On the banks of the little river Ale, which falls into Teviot at Ancrum, are a wonderful number of similar caves, all more or less shewing the hand-work of their ancient occupants."—(pp. 277, 278.)

We cannot agree in Mr. Innes' view of the antiquity of the sculptured stones of Glamis, Aberlemno, &c. (pp. 286—8); we do not believe in the existence of any sculpture in stone in Britain between the fall of the Romans and the twelfth century. The evidence of Gervase, that the chisel was not used in the "glorious choir of Conrad" at Canterbury in 1100—1120, appears to us conclusive on this point, and an examination of all early buildings confirms his statement. But this subject is little more than incidentally mentioned; and we merely make this protest in passing that we may not appear to agree with the view.

"The buildings of a people are perhaps always the oldest specimens of art among them; and the religious buildings called forth so much of the zeal of early Christians, that all the other arts may be considered as ancillary to architecture. Even painting, which now stands so high among the fine arts, was first used only as one of the means of church embellishment. In all discussions upon early art, then, we must look to architecture, not only as the foundation, but as the great end to which other arts were directed, and it is of the greatest consequence to aim at some precision in the history and dates of the successive styles of architecture, as they developed themselves in this country."—(pp. 291, 292.)

This introductory paragraph is followed by a good sketch of the architecture of Scotland, which has a national character of its own, though more resembling French than English.

The following account of an ancient charter is too curious to be omitted, and with this we must conclude:—

"I have given some specimens of our ancient charters, which were usually very brief and very small. In some instances, however, as charters of foundation or general confirmations to religious houses, the king or chancellor of the day indulged in greater verbosity and breadth of parchment. When Malcolm IV. saw fit to ratify all former endowments to his grandfather's great abbey of Kelso, it seems to have been his wish to do it with all solemnity. The writing of charters of that period is always careful and elegant; but this great charter was to be distinguished by a novel ornament. The Gothic initial M of the king's name, formed of intertwined serpents, as is common in Anglo-Saxon MSS., is made to serve as a frame of two compartments, in each of which is painted a portrait of a crowned king in his royal state, in the most brilliant colours, and relieved with gold. On the right hand sits an aged monarch with a beard of venerable length, bearing in his hands the sword and globe of sovereignty. On the other, a youthful king with fair beardless face, holding in his right hand the sceptre of actual rule, and having the sword of office laid across his knees. This superb charter is dated in 1159. David I., the venerable founder of the Abbey, had died, full of days and of honour, six years before. Malcolm IV., the reigning king, was then seventeen; and when we consider the object of the charter, and the circumstances in which it was granted, it really leaves no room for the most sceptical to doubt that these are portraits executed in 1159 of the reigning prince and of his grandfather, who must have been still fresh in the memory of his people.

"It is seldom that we can have a work of art of so high antiquity, stamped thus precisely with its date and subject."—(pp. 309, 310.)

The length of our extracts will testify our high appreciation of Mr. Innes' book, and we believe we cannot do a better service to our readers than to recommend them to procure it and study it for themselves.

The Visitation of the County of Yorke, begun in A.D. 1665 and finished A.D. 1666. By WILLIAM DUGDALE, Esq., Norroy King of Armes. (Published for the Surtees Society.)—It is fortunate that the last heraldic visitation of so important a district as Yorkshire should have been made by so competent an official as Dugdale. The result of it is now for the first time printed entire, and it contains the pedigrees of 472 families; that it does not contain more, is the fault, not of Dugdale, but of 257 contumacious persons who neglected or refused to attend his courts, and make due and legal proofs of their lineage and arms; the names of these are,

however, recorded, and their descendants may please themselves with the thought that "arms, cognisances, and crests" were borne, and "the titles and dignities of esquire or gentleman" assumed, by their ancestors full two centuries ago. The Editor (Mr. Davies, of York) remarks, "In the list may be recognised a few of the well-known ancient gentry of the county, besides many heads of families whose descendants at this day would have rejoiced had they then placed their pedigrees upon record. But the majority of the names were probably those of little note, and are now wholly lost sight of."

Sir William, we hardly need remark, was a devoted royalist, and his feeling tinctures the discharge of his official duty. He held his court for some days at Pontefract, and among the parties who came before him were many whose relatives had taken a part in the defence of the castle after the fall of the monarchy. Hence he carefully records Sir Gervase Cutler, "who died in Pontefract Castle, at the time of the siege;" Abraham Sunderland, who "died in Pontefract Castle, in the time of the late siege;" Alan Austwick, "lieutenant of horse in the service of King Charles the First, and one of the persons excepted for life upon the render of Pontefract Castle, 21 Martij, 1648," whose brother was then mayor of the town, as six of his ancestors (reaching up to the time of Edward III.) had been before him; but he devotes a special note to "John Morris, Governour of Pomfret Castle for King Charles y^e first," and this note we think our readers will like to see:—

"This John Morris being bred up under the right Hon^{ble} Thomas late Earle of Strafford was first an Ensigne to his guards after the said Earle became Lord Lieutenant of Ireld, and when the Rebellion brake forth in that Kingdome was made Serjeant Major to Sr Francis Willoughby Kn^t, Major Generall of his late Maties Army there: Where amongst many other his valiant exploits, this one is not a little remarkable, viz. that after he had received some dangerous wounds in the Storming of Roase Castle, whence he was brought of in a Litter, the English Forces in another encounter against General Preston being routed and flying by him, when by perswasions he could not prevaile with them to stand, he got upon his led horse (though with

much difficulty) and by his courageous example rallied the disordered troops, and, charging the enemy in the very head of them, obtained an absolute and honourable victory.

"After that he surprized the strong Castle of Pontfract, for King Charles the first, with the helpe of eight men besides himselfe, upon the 3^d of June, a^o 1648, and valiantly defending it, during a long siege, untill after the murder of that King; and then being excluded the benefit of the articles, upon delivery thereof to those inhumane Regicides, it being the last in England that had held out against their usurped power, himselfe with two more excepted persons (whereof Michaell Blackburne his Cornet was one) and two servants, with great courage and resolution, made their way through two workes, guarded by about five hundred foot and horse, and got clere from them into Lancashire; having had a promise from Generall Lambert (who besieged him) that if he could escape but 5 miles from that Castle, he should not be lyable to any farther question: notwithstanding which assurance, they most perfidiously tooke him at Oretton in Furnesse Fells, one Bell a presbiterean minister and Wrench a Parliament Capitaine first discovering him, and Sawrey a Justice of Peace, with Fell a Colonell, committing him to the castle of Lancaster; whence he was conveyed to Yorke, where being brought before Thorpe and Pulisdon, two of their then bloody judges, and indicted upon the Statute of 25 E. 3, for levying war against the King, though he produced his late Ma^{ties} Commissions for all his most valiant and loyall actings for him, the Jury being then packt finding him guilty they condemned him to death, which with much Christian magnanimity he accordingly suffred upon the . . . day of August a^o 1649, his body being afterwards buried according to his desire at Wentworth in this county of Yorke, neer unto the grave of his worthy L^d and Master the late famous Earle of Strafford.

"Margery, wife of the aforesaid John Morris, was afterwards married to Jonas Bulkley, 4th son of Abell Bulkley of Bulkley in com. Lanc. Esq^r., by whom she had issue 4 children, vizt. Thomas, Morris, Margery, Elizabeth."—(pp. 267, 268.)

Sir William has also indulged his antiquarian tastes by recording the finding of "the dust of St. John of Beverley;" has supplied notes to some of the pedigrees, and has embodied a few grants; but these the reader must seek out for himself, as the only index given is a mere list of the pedigrees. This is to be regretted, as the work might be of essential service to the future county historian, but having none of the usual helps to research, is not likely to be very freely used, unless by as painstaking an individual as Norroy himself.

GENT. MAG. VOL. CCVIII.

Official Catalogue of the Tower Armories. By JOHN HEWITT, Member of the Archæological Institute of Great Britain, &c. (Printed for Her Majesty's Stationery Office.)—Our readers will remember the series of papers on Ancient Arms and Armour, which appeared in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE a short time ago. They will no doubt be glad to learn that their author has been employed by the Secretary at War to prepare a Catalogue of the Tower Armories, and they will hardly need our assurance that the task has been satisfactorily performed. The 5,400 specimens which are dispersed over the armories mainly with a view to picturesque effect, (a purpose fully answered,) are here grouped in twenty distinct classes, commencing with the flint celts, knives, and arrow-heads of the aborigines, and coming down to rifles and revolvers of our own day. The intermediate ages are represented by Greek helmets, Irish bronze weapons, Anglo-Saxon swords, spears and axes; body armoury, from the chain mail of Edward I. to the panoply of the Cent Garde; weapons of every kind, and from every clime—the famous yew bow (6 ft. 4½ in. high) of the English yeoman; the partizans of the royal guard of the Tudors, with figures of saints and arabesques gilt; the scythe-blade weapons of Monmouth's rustics at Sedgemoor; matchlocks and wheel guns, and revolvers and breech-loaders, two or three centuries old, yet wondrously like the most approved fashions of the present day, giving another proof of the truth of the adage, that nothing is so new as what has been forgotten.

In this collection there can be no doubt that there are many pieces of armour and weapons that have belonged to historical personages, and if we could but identify them, their interest would be greatly increased. But Mr. Hewitt conscientiously declines to speak positively, where he cannot attain to certainty, and only suggests the probability that No. 31 of Class II. is "an armour of Henry VIII.;" or No. 1 of Class XII. his fowling-piece; there is also another piece (No. 8) formerly ascribed to him, which "is a

breech-loading arm, and it is remarkable that the moveable chamber which carries the cartridge has exactly the form of that in vogue at the present day." He has his doubts about "a two-hand mace with three short grooves in the top (No. 1 of Class XIV.) formerly described as King Henry's walking staff," but he feels on sure ground as to No. 79 of Class XII.:—

"Birding-piece of Prince Charles, son of James I., 1614. This is the earliest flint-lock arm yet observed, and the example is on many accounts of the highest interest. Both lock and barrel are engraved with the date 1614, and have the armourer's mark 'RA.' The stock is inlaid with silver, the chief ornaments being the rose and thistle. The barrel and trigger-guard are also chased with roses. The lock-plate is engraved and gilt, the pan has a sliding cover, and on its edge is the date named above: the face of the steel is quite smooth. The stock is very narrow, and the thumb-notch is only eight inches from the heel of the butt. Length of the barrel, which has been gilt over its chasings, 3 feet 2 inches; of the whole arm, 4 feet 2½ inches; bore ¼ inch; the barrel is not rifled^a. It will be seen that the circumstances of the date, of the devices of the rose and thistle forming the chief ornaments of the piece, of the rich workmanship, of the shortness of the butt, adapted only for a boy, and of the actual age of the prince at this time (fourteen years), concur to identify this arm as the property of the son of James I. This most interesting relic for some time formed part of the collection at the Royal Military Repository, Woolwich, but has lately been transferred to the Tower."—(p. 74.)

Quite as interesting is No. 145 of Class IX., which is "a thumb-ring sword," the blade dated 1715. "This weapon belonged to a partisan of Prince James, the son of James II., as we learn from the inscriptions on the blade:—

'With this good sword thy cause I will maintain,
And for thy sake, O James, will breath each vein.'

On the reverse:—

'Vivat Jacobus tertius, Magnæ Britannię Rex.'"

We wish Mr. Hewitt could tell us how this weapon came into a Hanoverian armoury.

^a "Rifling barrels commenced about the beginning of this (seventeenth) century. The earliest patent preserved in the Patent Office is dated 24 June 1635. The gunsmith undertakes 'to rifle, cutt out, & scrowe barrels, as wide or as close, or as deepe or as shallowe, as shalbe required, & with great ease.'"

The seekers of the picturesque may be safely commended to Class XV., where they will find a well-authenticated collection of Asiatic arms and armour, among which are portions of the Armoury of Mahmoud II.; how these came to Western Europe is a curious story, which we shall print in another page.

Lectures on the History of England delivered at Chorleywood. By WILLIAM LONGMAN. Lecture II. (Longmans.)—About a twelvemonth ago we noticed the first of these Lectures^b, which came down to the death of John; the present is a dissertation on "the feudal system, and the origin of the laws and government of England;" and at a future day it is to be succeeded by others, which we presume will bring the history of our land down to something like modern times.

We spoke before in commendation of the design of these Lectures, and we have no reason to alter our opinion. But Mr. Longman's is a responsible position. Matters that must have been new to the majority of the audience at Chorleywood are treated of in a generally correct and intelligible manner, and from the report of "the progress of education" among the members of the Association, we learn that near fifty of them are in the habit of drawing up summaries of the lectures that they attend. Such being the case, it behoves the Lecturer to "read up" on a few points himself; and he must excuse our calling his attention to some matters in this Lecture, which are mere inadvertencies in an educated man, but may become unquestionable facts in the rustic reproducers of his labours.

For the purpose of making an effective contrast between John and his successors, Mr. Longman paints Henry III. as an amiable person. He should turn to Matthew Paris, whose picture, from personal knowledge, of this cowardly, oath-breaking, extortionate, "beggar king," is not nearly so flattering. Reference to ordinary sources of information will shew that Edgar was not the grandson of Alfred

^b GENT. MAG., April, 1859, p. 418.

(p. 136), that we should read "Blanche of Castile" for "the sister of Prince Arthur, whom John had murdered" (p. 77); and that Wolsey was not the last of the "priest-chancellors" (p. 134), for we may add Gardiner and Heath to them. It is to our thinking very far from certain, that the laws of Ethelbert were grounded on those of the Romans (p. 109); we do not think that the ordeal was necessarily "impious" (p. 28), nor will Mr. Longman, if he will read the passages of Athelstan's law relating to it; and the Statute Book is our warrant that the Habeas Corpus Act dates not from the time of Charles I., but of Charles II. (p. 122).

As to the illustrations of the first Lecture, we felt bound to remark that many of them were false and misleading. We are glad to mark an improvement in the present one, though some here are not what they should be. "The King with his Privy Council (from an illuminated MS.)" (p. 113), judging from the text, is meant to depict a scene in Anglo-Saxon times, but it would do much better for the days of Henry VI.; "The Parliament of Edward I." (p. 106) has the names of Alexander of Scotland and Llewelyn in a hand *temp.* Henry VIII.; a "Tournament (from Froissart, Harleian MS. 4379)" has been so "improved" that it is quite worthy of the "Pictorial History of England," and we may fairly say the same of "the Arms of the City of Bristol" (p. 83). On the other hand, a Seal of Edward the Confessor, a Witenagemote, and William I. granting lands to Alan of Britanny, are well engraved from originals in the British Museum, and the coloured Frontispiece, representing a Tournament, gives a very fair idea of the ancient mode of depicting such scenes.

The Poetry of Spring. A Poem. By GOODWYN BARMBY. (London: Tweedie.)—We learn by an advertisement at the end that this is at least the sixth poetic offering of its talented author, and yet we are obliged to confess to our shame that we never heard his name before. The present volume consists of twenty-five pieces,

all in triplets, on a variety of matters, which, of course, either are or are not related to Spring, and in any case help to make a thin green-covered pamphlet. A triplet of these triplets will probably be as much as our readers may wish to see:—

"Moult with the birds, ye red-cloaked warriors!
change
Your blood-stained raiment, and o'er ploughed
fields range,
And man no more from brother man estrange.

"Moult with the birds, ye lawyers with long
curls!
Leave to the moth your chancery twists and
twirls;
Off gown and wig! No swine require your
pearls.

"Moult with the birds, ye black-robed priests!
and wear
Saints' robes of radiance, and the truth declare,
That bids us hope in God, and not despair."

Those who wish for more—and especially those who think they can answer the string of fifteen profound questions about "the children of the Spring" proposed in Poem XVIII.—must buy the book.

Translations in English Verse from Ovid, Horace, Tacitus, &c. By WILLIAM LEE, M.A. (Rivingtons.)—Ovid, Horace, and Tacitus have been so often translated already, that any fresh labourer in the field may reasonably be required to shew some special fitness for the task. We find nothing of the kind in Mr. Lee, but we observe a great deal of rough unmusical versification, and rhymes worse than 'sun' and 'garonne,' which caused the elder Osbaldistone to pronounce his son "not a master even of the pitiful trade that he had chosen." In the very opening page we have lines ending with 'book' and 'spoke'—'plead' and 'saved'—'strong' and 'tongue'—and 'own' and 'renown;' we might add as many more for each succeeding page, if we were inclined to fill our space so profitlessly.

Two Lectures on the History and Conditions of Landed Property. By CHARLES NEATE, M.A., Fellow of Oriel. (Oxford:

J. H. and Jas. Parker.)—The Oxford Professor of Political Economy is a decided opponent of the idea that “a man may do as he likes with his own.” He is inclined to deny any private property in land, or at any rate such property is to be held subject to the control of the State, which control might, he thinks, be advantageously pushed much farther than it now is; hereditary right, and still more primogeniture, are odious in his eyes; yet, strangely enough, he contemplates a return to feudalism as both desirable and probable:—

“Feudalism, so far from being only, as it is described by Blackstone, a complicated system of slavery, was, even more than the remnant or remembrance of Saxon institutions, the source of our liberties; it was a combination of aristocracy with what is now called socialism; and the great principle upon which it was founded, namely, that land was not only given as a reward, but was to be retained as a salary on condition of continued and definite service, is one to which mankind in a more advanced state of civilization may possibly recur.”—(p. 34.)

Four Letters to the Political Dissenters of England, on their proposed Abolition of Church-Rates and Church Property. By PHILIP PLAINSPOKEN. (Oxford: J. H. and Jas. Parker.)—The clever author of these Letters throws out a hint which appears not quite unworthy the attention of those who go about to raise a storm that they may not be able to allay. He shews that their principles may have a wider application than would be agreeable to some of them:—

“With all your boasted wisdom, gentlemen, you Political Dissenters will be found, if you do not mind, to have been like great babies playing with edge tools. For if you are impelled by mere ‘kindness and sympathy’ for the Church of England to ‘liberate’ her, against her will, of her property, are there not millions of poor men in whom the impulse to repay these good offices upon yourselves must be sometimes very strong? For one imaginary woe that you can affect to produce out of Scripture against an endowed Church, these poor fellows will bring forward a

dozen real woes there pronounced upon rich men. For one wrested command to ‘confiscate Church property,’ they will shew you two or three plain texts about ‘having things in common.’ For one scruple about paying tribute to whom tribute is due,—even though it were to a Nero or a Caiaphas,—they will start twenty scruples about the expediency, or even lawfulness, of hundreds or thousands of men toiling all their lives long for a morsel of bread, while one man enjoys the thousands or hundreds of thousands of pounds that result from their labour.”—(p. 13.)

Oxford Lent Sermons.—Messrs. Parker have just issued the six Sermons recently delivered at Oxford. The discourses are by the Bishop of Oxford, the Dean of Canterbury, the Revs. H. P. Liddon, J. R. Woodford, H. W. Burrows, and J. F. Mackarness; the mere enumeration of such well-known names will be a sufficient recommendation, and quite supersedes the necessity for any lengthened notice from us.

The Child of the Temple; the Heart-stone; the Footprints in the Wilderness; Tales of an Old Church; Little Fables, (J. H. and Jas. Parker,) are some of the neat and cheap reprints (varying in price from 1s. to 2d.) of tales and allegories that have already been widely read in the “Penny Post.” Their convenient size and low price render them very fit for gift-books for humble scholars.

The Paper Duty Considered. By HENRY G. BOHN. (H. G. Bohn.) Mr. Bohn, whose long practical knowledge of literature entitles him to attention, thinks that the abolition of the duty on the terms recently proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer will be prejudicial to the book-trade of Great Britain. The wisdom of Parliament, however, determines otherwise, and we must therefore hope, even if we cannot expect, that things will not turn out as badly as he anticipates.

BIRTHS.

March 12. At Barland, Radnorshire, the wife of Geo. H. W. Carew, esq., of Crowcombe-court, Somerset, a son.

March 13. At Mansfield-st., Portland-place, Lady Ulick Browne, a dau.

March 15. The Hon. Mrs. Harbord, a son.

March 16. At Meen Glas, co. Donegal, the Viscountess Lifford, a dau.

At the house of her father, the Hon. and Rev. Edward Pellew, Bury St. Edmunds, the wife of Robert Hill Pinhey, esq., Bombay Civil Service, a son.

At Rose Cliff, Saltaah, near Plymouth, the wife of Edward Snell, esq., a son.

March 17. The wife of the Rev. F. Bankes, East Parley, Hants, a son.

In Hyde-park-pl., the Hon. Mrs. Hughes, a dau.

March 18. The wife of Bulkley J. Mackworth Praed, esq., a son.

The wife of Hen. J. Dunell, esq., Upper Hyde-park-gardens, a son.

March 19. At Connaught-pl. West, the wife of Hector Monro, esq., of Edmonsham, Dorset, a dau.

Lady Eleho, a son.

At Brunswick-sq., Brighton, the wife of Capt. Richard T. Glyn, 24th Regt., a dau.

March 20. At Brighton, the wife of the Rev. J. Willoughby Hodgson, a son.

At Stuston-rectory, Scole, the Hon. Mrs. Edw. Paget, a son.

March 21. At Glynde, the wife of the Rev. W. de St. Croix, a son.

The Hon. Mrs. Maurice Portman, London, Canada West, a son.

At Woollett-hall, North Cray, Kent, the wife of Frederick Friend, esq., a son.

At Dacre-park-terrace, Blackheath, the wife of Col. Fordyce, Bengal Horse Artillery, a son.

March 22. The wife of Col. Evelyn, Onslow-crescent, a son.

At Eccleston-square, the Lady Elizabeth Cust, a dau.

March 24. The wife of the Rev. Laurence J. Harrison, Douro-villas, Cheltenham, a son.

At Misterton, Crewkerne, Somerset, the wife of Thomas Mathews, esq., a son.

March 25. At Manor-house, Farnham, the wife of Capt. Hornby Buller, a dau.

At Burton-hill, Malmesbury, the wife of C. W. Miles, esq., a dau.

At Belfast, the wife of P. G. Tait, esq., Professor of Mathematics in the Queen's University, a dau.

At Thurloe-cottage, Barrington-road, Brixton, Mrs. F. W. Moore, a dau.

March 26. The wife of the Rev. C. Torkington, Spettisbury, Dorset, a son.

At Cherry Burton, near Beverley, the wife of David Burton, esq., a dau.

At Southgate, Middlesex, the wife of Arthur E. Barry, esq., solicitor, Gray's Inn, a dau.

March 27. At Barnsbury-ter., Liverpool-road,

Islington, the wife of G. de B. Strickland, esq., a dau.

At Tunstead-vicarage, Norfolk, the wife of the Rev. Herbert S. White, a dau.

At the Inner-park-road, Wimbledon, the wife of Cotsford Burton, esq., a son.

March 28. At St. Petroc Minar-rectory, prematurely, Lady Molesworth, a dau., stillborn.

The wife of the Rev. W. E. Downes, Rector of Baylham St. Peter's, Ipswich, a son.

March 29. The wife of the Rev. J. Kempthorne, St. Paul's-school, a dau.

March 30. At Whitmore-rectory, Staffordsh., Mrs. C. H. Mainwaring, a son.

At Malmaison, Castle Townsend, co. Cork, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Somerville, a son and heir.

In Hill-street, Lady Emily Walsh, a dau.

In South-street, Lady Colebrook, a dau.

April 1. At Pockeridge-ho., Corsham, Wilts, the wife of Augustus Yockney, esq., a son.

At the Vicarage, Preston-next-Wingham, the wife of the Rev. Henry Lascelles Jenner, a dau.

At Larchfield, near Farnham, the wife of Major-Gen. Lawrence, a son.

April 2. At Corfu, the wife of Major T. de Courcy Hamilton, V.C., Major of Brigade, a dau.

The wife of Robert Oliver, esq., of Lockside, Roxburghshire, a son.

At Bryntirron, near Corwen, the wife of Wm. Holt Midgley, esq., a son.

The wife of the Rev. R. Kestrell Cornish, Cole-ridge-vicarage, a son.

At Alston-house, Alston, Cumberland, the wife of William Buck, esq., a dau.

April 3. At Meavy, Devon, the wife of the Rev. J. Abbott, M.A., Rector of that parish, a son.

April 4. At Ednam-house, near Cheltenham, the wife of Capt. Augustus H. King, Royal Horse Artillery, a son.

April 5. At Paris, the Lady Charlotte Locker, a son, stillborn.

At Bournemouth, the wife of Major T. Hare, C.M.R., a son.

At Guestling, Sussex, Lady Ashburnham, a dau.

April 6. At Madeira-hall, Ventnor, the wife of the Rev. E. Carr, Rector of Bonchurch, a dau.

April 7. At Norfolk-house, the Duchess of Norfolk, a dau.

April 8. The wife of the Rev. E. R. Pitman, Head Master of Rugeley Grammar-school, a dau.

The wife of Col. Lysons, C.B., Morden-lodge, Surrey, a son.

April 9. At Calverleigh-court, the wife of John George Johnson, esq., a dau.

April 10. In Grafton-street, the Countess of Cork, a dau.

At Plymouth, the wife of Lieut.-Col. H. Peel Yates, R.A., a son.

At Upton Lea, Slough, the wife of H. F. Nash, esq., a dau.

April 11. At Flitcham-abbey, Norfolk, the wife of W. W. Middleton, esq., a son.

April 12. At Red-hill, Surrey, the wife of Edw. Selby, esq., a dau.

At Porchester-sq., Hyde-park, the wife of T. S. Furniss, esq., barrister-at-law, a dau.

At Chalfont-lodge, Bucks, the wife of Leicester Hibbert, esq., a son, stillborn.

At Aldridge-lodge, Staffordshire, the wife of P. F. Clarke, esq., a son.

April 13. At Sudbury, Harrow, the wife of James T. Hammack, esq., a dau.

At Scarborough, Mrs. Joseph Maitland Ware, a dau.

April 14. At King's-buildings, Chester, the wife of the Rev. Philip Williams, Rector of Rewe, Exeter, a son.

At Bournemouth, the wife of the Rev. Reginald Kempe, a dau.

At St. Stephen's-crescent, Westbourne-park, the wife of R. Q. Kermode, esq., a dau.

At Inverness-road, Bayswater, the wife of John Hockin, esq., a son.

At the Woodlands, Lewisham, the wife of Wm. J. Vian, esq., a dau.

April 15. At Portland-place, the Lady Petre, a dau.

At Trevedraeth-rectory, Anglesey, Mrs. Owen, a son.

At Sand Rock-cottage, near Farnham, the wife of Frederick Chalmers, esq., Rifle Brigade, a dau.

At Ferne, Wilts, the wife of T. F. Grove, esq., a dau.

At Clifton-terrace, Malda-hill, the wife of Z. H. Mosely, esq., a son.

April 16. At Forres-st., Edinburgh, the wife of Major Dawson, 93rd Highlanders, a dau.

April 17. At the Rectory, Fetcham, Leatherhead, the wife of the Rev. E. G. Moon, a dau.

April 18. At Woodeaton, the Countess of Verulam, a son.

At Moy-house, Morayshire, the wife of J. Grant, esq., Glenmoriston, a son.

At the Rectory, East Bradenham, Norfolk, the wife of the Rev. George Robert Winter, a dau.

April 19. On board H.M.S. "Blanche," at Portsmouth, the wife of Lieut. Young, R.N., a dau.

At Patshull, the Countess of Dartmouth, a son, still-born.

The wife of the Rev. A. Rawson, Bromley-common, a dau.

The wife of W. J. Plunkett-Wade, esq., late Lieut. Royal Artillery, a dau.

At Lapworth-rectory, the wife of the Rev. Arundel St. John Mildmay, a son.

April 20. At Moggerhanger-house, St. Neot's, the wife of E. H. F. Dawkins, esq., a son.

April 21. At Lee, Kent, the wife of F. R. M. Gosset, esq., a dau.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 17. At Christchurch, New Zealand, J. B. Acland, esq., son of Sir T. D. Acland, bart., of Killerton, Devon, to Emily Weddell Harper, eldest dau. of the Bishop of Christchurch; also, C. P. Cox, esq., son of the late Capt. Cox, of the 1st Life Guards, and of Sandford-park, Oxon, to Sarah Shepherd Harper, fifth dau. of the Bishop of Christchurch.

Jan. 26. At St. George's Cathedral, Cape Town, John B. Currey, esq., of Herne-hill, Dulwich, to Mary Margaret, youngest dau. of Ewan Christian, esq., of Cape Town.

Feb. 13. At Trinidad, Port of Spain, T. Malcolm Sabine Pasley, esq., Commander R.N., H.M.S. "Atalanta," eldest son of Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Sabine Pasley, bart., to Emma Louisa, eldest dau. of the late W. Losh, esq., of Trinidad.

Feb. 16. At Barbados, Wm. Fisher Mends, esq., Deputy Commissary-General to Her Majesty's Forces, to Mary Vardon, eldest dau. of the Rev. W. W. Jackson, M.A., Chaplain to her Majesty's Forces.

Feb. 20. At Poonah, Bombay, G. W. Elliot, esq., C.S., Judge of Darwar, and nephew of the Governor of Bombay, (Lord Elphinstone,) to Fanny Mary, dau. of C. S. Cahill, esq., of Kensington, and grandniece of the late Sir F. F. Staunton, C.B., First Commandant of Ahmednuggur, and Hon. A.D.C. to the Governor-General of India.

March 8. James Lewis, esq., to Charlotte Catherine, eldest dau. of the late W. M. Tracy, esq., surgeon.

March 13. At Matlock, Derbysh., Jno. Kirkby, esq., of Leeds, to Elizabeth, dau. of the late J. R. Fryer, esq., of York.

At Great Kimble, Bucks, Joseph Abel Redrup, esq., of Loughborough, to Sarah Ann, eldest dau. of A. Redrup, esq., Long Down-villa, Bucks.

At Kidderminster, Thos. Johnston, esq., surgeon, Belper, Derbyshire, to Helen, fourth dau. of Joseph Best, esq., The Laurels, Blakebrook, Kidderminster.

March 14. At Withypool, Somerset, Lewis John, only son of Lewis Courtenay Halse, esq., of Bowchurch, Molland, to Caroline Maria, eldest dau. of the late Mr. John Leigh, of Uppingham-house.

March 15. At Dublin, Theophilus Plunkett Johnston, esq., Assistant-Surgeon H.M.'s Indian Service, Bombay Establishment, youngest son of the late Charles Johnston, esq., of Great Missenden, Bucks, to Elizabeth, second dau. of the late Commander H. Pook, R.N.

March 17. At Dawlish, Col. John Graham, of Barnstaple, late of the H.E.I.C.S., son of the late Capt. C. Graham, of Greigston, N.B., to Jane, dau. of Vice-Adm. Thomas Dick, of Dawlish, South Devon.

At Wandsworth, Thomas Andrews Chaldecott, esq., M.D., of Victoria, Hongkong, eldest son of T. W. Chaldecott, esq., of Montague-pl. Russell-sq., to Ellen L., eldest dau. of Edmund Lucas, esq., of West-hill, Wandsworth.

March 19. At Jerusalem, Robt. Campbell, esq.

R.N., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul for the Ottoman Islands in the Archipelago and the Island of Cyprus, to Anne, eldest dau. of the late Wm. Corles, esq., of Worcester.

March 20. At Enniscoffy, Charles Pole Stuart, esq., of Langley Broom-house, Bucks, second son of Wm. Stuart, esq., of Aldenham-abbey, Herts, to Anne, eldest dau. of Robert Smyth, esq., of Gaybrook, Westmeath.

March 21. At Elmstead, Frederick Sheldrake, of Thorington, only son of E. Sheldrake, esq., of Great Bentley, to Adelaide, third dau. of the late Mr. T. Underwood, of Elmstead.

March 22. At St. James's, Frank, only son of the late Joseph Lankester, esq., J. P., to Sarah, youngest dau. of R. H. Perkins, esq., Southampton.

At Tralee, Commander Adolphus George Edye, **R.N.**, eldest son of William Edye, esq., of Penlee, Stoke, to Bessie, eldest dau. of William Bennie, esq., Deputy-Lieut. of the county of Kerry.

At St. Mary's, Sculcoates, Hull, John Edward Hall, esq., of Barton-on-Humber, to Ann Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Thomas Sissons, jun., esq., of Sculcoates.

At Hull, Robt. John Taylor, esq., Capt. in the Royal North Lincoln Militia, to Isabella, dau. of W. N. De Pledge, esq., of Hull.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Geo. Rainy, esq., of Ronay, Hebrides-islands, to Isabella, widow of the Rev. Geo. Cotter Halston, Rector of Queens-town, co. Cork, and sister of Mr. J. B. Rudkin, of Starston, Norfolk.

At Bathwick, Wm. McAlpin, esq., of Leicester, to Sophia, dau. of the late Mr. B. Evans, of Pulteney-street.

At Thirne, Charles Waters, esq., of Scratby, Norfolk, to Eliza, eldest dau. of the late R. Waters, esq., of Ashby-hall.

March 24. At Bath, Langer Carey, esq., M.D., Royal Artillery, to Caroline Constance, youngest dau. of the late Capt. John Wilson, **R.N.**

At Kingston, Jamaica, Robert Thornton, esq., Staff-surgeon, to Mary, dau. of the late William Wealands Robson, esq., of Bishopwearmouth.

March 26. At Barnstaple, Capt. Matthew Henry Sowden, of Plymouth, to Miss Prudence Goss, of the former place.

At Great Malvern, Robert Fergusson, esq., to Mary Park, eldest dau. of Robert Nelson, esq., late Judge of Malabar, H.E.I.C.S.

March 27. At Darlington, Geo. Rudstone Garthorne, esq., of Stockton-on-Tees, to Agnes, eldest dau. of Arthur Strother, esq., F.R.C.S., of Darlington.

At Wimbledon, the Rev. Henry Julius Martyn, of Newport, Isle of Wight, to Maria, eldest dau. of the late Mr. Richard Swallow, of Maidenhead, and grand-dau. of the late Thomas Rutter, esq., of Morden-lodge, Surrey.

At Water Newton, Hunts, Wm. Cleeve, eldest son of the Rev. C. F. Sculthorpe, of Beoley Vicarage, to Clara Louisa, youngest dau. of M. Sharman, esq.

At Stoke Damerel, Devon, Hamilton Sabine Pasley, esq., H.M.'s Cape Mounted Rifles, fourth son of Rear-Adm. Sir Thomas Pasley, bart, to

Catherine Anne, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Richard Hare.

At Liverpool, Mr. William Ayes, of York, to Sarah Maria, eldest dau. of George Cooper, esq., late of the Old Bank, Oswestry.

March 28. At Haddington, the Rev. William Watson, M.A., United Presbyterian Church, Forres, to Catherine, eldest dau. of Jas. Luckie, esq., Collector of Inland Revenue.

At Micklegate, the Rev. Simon Carney, of Blossom-st., York, to Emma, third dau. of the late Rev. H. Storr, of Hungerford Carr, near Bristol.

At York, Mr. J. White, of Hagg-house, near Richmond, to Lucy Anne, eldest dau. of James Stubbs Swetnam, esq., of Kirby-hill, Richmond.

At Doncaster, Edw. Meuse, esq., of Stockwell-park-road, Brixton, to Elizabeth Ellen, youngest dau. of the late Joseph Smith, esq., Doncaster.

At Ripley, Henry Edw. Fletcher, esq., to Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Goodwin, esq., of Codnor.

March 29. At Lewisham, Charles Aird, esq., of Kingston, Surrey, eldest son of John Aird, esq., of the Grove, Lee, to Ellen Louisa, youngest dau. of William Noakes, esq., of Brandon-house, Blackheath.

At Lewes, Mr. Ebenezer Busbridge, of Hull, to Fanny Weller, eldest dau. of the late Mr. J. Weller, of the Cliffe, Lewes.

At Islington, William Hurlstone, esq., of Millman-st., Bedford-row, London, to Mary Anne, eldest dau. of William Allen, esq., of Shrubland-house, Shipston-on-Stour.

At Spitalfields, Mr. J. F. Orbell, of Goldingham-hall, Bulmer, Essex, to Marianne Lucy, eldest dau. of Mr. J. Catt, Manor-house, Witneham.

At Holsworthy, Mr. Wm. Gregory, of Northpetherwin, to Miss Anne Gregory, of Trewin-cottage, Holsworthy.

March 30. At Stowmarket, Mr. J. E. Wilson, junr., of Gazeley, to Laura, fifth dau. of Mr. Jas. Woods, of the Suffolk Iron Works, Stowmarket.

March 31. At Chard, Mr. Henry King, of the Grange, Kilmington, Frome, Somerset, to Amelia Ann, eldest dau. of Mr. G. J. Mason, of Chard.

At Abergwilly, A. H. Saunders Davies, esq., of Pentre, Pembrokeshire, to Frances, fourth dau. of the late Grismond Philipps, esq., Cwmgwilly, Carmarthenshire.

At Upton, Henry Tarver, esq., of Eton College, to Henrietta, youngest child of William Miller, esq., late of the Royal Artillery.

At the British Legation at St. Petersburg, Sir J. F. Crampton, bart., K.C.B., Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of St. Petersburg, to Victoire, second dau. of M. W. Balfe, esq., of Dublin.

April 1. At Harrow-on-the-Hill, the Rev. F. Rendall, Assistant-Master Harrow School, to Jean Mary Ricketa, third dau. of Benj. Tayler, esq., late of the Bengal Civil Service.

April 3. At Leamington, Charles, second son of the late Robert Blick, esq., M.B.C.S., L.S.A., of Sutton Coldfield, to Harriett, eldest dau. of George Newton Swinson, esq., of Leamington.

At the British Chapel, Nice, the Marquis Della

Valle-Casa-Nova, brother of the Duke of Ventignano, and grandson to the late Duke, to Esther Jane, dau. of Peter Browne, esq., for many years British Secretary of Legation at Copenhagen.

April 4. At York, John Yeoman, esq., to Miss Sarah Quarten, both of York.

At St. Mary's Church, Septimus Briggs Farr, esq., of Marlowes, Hemel Hempstead, to Frances Angelica, eldest dau. of Geo. Alexander Smith, esq., of Hemel Hempstead.

At St. George's, Thomas Page Powell, esq., of New Kent-road, to Naomi Salome, second dau. of Thomas Voss, gent., of De Montfort-place, Leicester.

At Kensington, Julius Berncastel, esq., of Tonbridge, to Elizabeth, only dau. of Henry May, esq., of Brompton.

At Leamington, Major Fredk. W. Hardwick, son of the late Francis Hardwick, esq., and formerly Capt. 62nd Regt., to Mary Lois, youngest dau. of the late Rev. John Storer, M.A., Rector of Hawksworth, Nottinghamshire.

April 7. At Heigham, Frederic George, eldest son of the late Oswald C. Wood, esq., M.D., Provost Marshal General of Antigua, to Rosa, youngest dau. of the late John P. Howard, esq., of Norwich.

At Ripon, Wm. Hartley, esq., of Catteral-hall, Giggleswick, to Emily, youngest dau. of the late L. Bentham, esq., surgeon, of Skipton.

April 9. At Paris, Monsieur Henri Le Fer de la Motte, Lieut. in the 7th Regt. of Artillery, stationed at Strasbourg, Bas Rhin, to Julia Lea, second dau. of the late Lea Wilson, esq., of Norwood, Surrey.

April 10. At Bury St. Edmunds, Arthur, third son of the late Charles Henry Cox, esq., collector of her Majesty's Customs, St. Lucia, West Indies, to Ellen, second dau. of the late Mr. J. Rodwell Kerry, of Little Saxham.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, Wm. E. Oakley, esq., of Maple Hayes, Staffordshire, to the Hon. Mary Russell, second dau. of the Baroness de Clifford.

At York, the Rev. Gilbert L. Karney, B.A., Curate of St. John's Church, to Emma, fourth dau. of the late Robert Storrs, esq., of Doncaster.

At Halifax, Rd. Longbottom, esq., of Castle Knock-villa, near Dublin, second son of David Longbottom, esq., of Liverpool, to Sarah Jane, second dau. of Hen. Ambler, esq., of the Grange, near Halifax.

At Tunbridge Wells, George Schoales, esq., son of the late John Schoales, esq., Q.C., to Caroline Emma, younger dau. of the late Col. Fetherston, H.E.I.C.S.

At Clifton, the Rev. Wm. Thos. Jones, Curate of Farnham, Surrey, only child of the late Rev. Wm. Jones, of Llandefaillog-house, Breconshire, to Frances Mary, second dau. of the late Thomas John Knowlys, esq., of Heysham-tower, Lancashire, and niece of Sir Peter Hesketh Fleetwood, bart., of Fleetwood, in the same county.

At Maidstone, the Rev. Thos. Burr Sikes, M.A., Curate of Hunton, Kent, to Frances Henrietta, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Turner Alkin, esq., of Mount Radford, Exeter, and grand-dau.

of the late Thomas Turner Alkin, esq., of the Court-lodge, Hunton.

At Derby, Thomas Skevington Ellin, esq., of Prior Bank, Sheffield, to Charlotte, youngest dau. of William Richardson, esq., of Derby.

At Plympton, John, second son of George Soltau, esq., of Little Efford, to Florence, widow of Sir Wm. Young, bart., and second dau. of Erving Clark, esq., of Efford Manor.

At Quorndon, the Rev. G. D'Urban Hough, Curate of Dodderhill, Worcestershire, to Elizabeth, dau. of Samuel Harris, esq., of Quorndon.

At Cossington, W. Crowther, esq., of Field-house, Gomersal, second dau. of Mr. Thos. Hogg, Hunslet, near Leeds.

At St. Peter's-ad-Vincula, in the Tower of London, the Rev. G. Mackness, M.A., Curate of Stoneham Aspal, Suffolk, to Caroline Louisa, fourth dau. of the Rev. S. Carr, Vicar of St. Peter's, Colchester.

At Lincoln, the Rev. C. W. Kett, B.A., of St. Mark's-crescent, Regent's-park, to Louisa, eldest dau. of the late Rev. John Harward, Vicar of Whalpole, Lincolnshire, and formerly of Wirksworth.

At Betchworth, Dr. Brewer, to Emma, only dau. of the late William Rose, formerly of the same place.

At Upper Deal, Capt. P. S. Fearon, late Bombay Army, eldest son of the late Major-Gen. Fearon, Bombay Army, to Isabel, only dau. of George Hammond, esq., J.P. for Deal and the Cinque Ports.

At Brockenhurst, New Forest, the Rev. Robt. Edw. Bartlett, M.A., to Anna, fifth dau. of N. Bowden Smith, esq., of Brockenhurst-lodge.

April 11. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Sir Henry Edward Francis Lambert, bart., to Eliza Catherine, second dau. of the late Lionel Charles Hervey, esq.

At Wellington, Shropshire, George Godwin, esq., of Maidstone, to Agnes, youngest dau. of the late Edward Watkis Weston, esq., surgeon.

At St. Mark's, Kennington, Mr. Edw. Fuller, third son of Capt. Stephen Fuller, of Spring-pl., Rye, Sussex, to Margaret, widow of J. Wheeler, esq., of Liverpool-terr., Islington.

At St. Ann's, Sutton Bonnington, C. Walter Eddy, esq., M.D., Travelling Fellow of the University of Oxford, to Frances Rosa, second dau. of William Paget, esq., of the Cliff.

At Howden, M. Storr Hodson, esq., of Leeds, to Margaret Blanche, second dau. of John Singleton, esq., Kilpin-lodge, Howden.

At Wath, Henry Trotter, esq., Wiske-farm, Great Smeaton, third son of Dr. Trotter, of Durham, to Jane, second dau. of Mr. Procter, of Melmerby.

At Trinity Church, Paddington, Wm. Donald Napier, esq., M.R.C.S., fifth son of David Napier, esq., of Surbiton, Surrey, to Ann, youngest dau. of the late Duncan Mackenzie, esq., H.E.I.C.S.

At Walton-on-the-Hill, John Bald, esq., the Friars, near Liverpool, to Frances Sarah, third dau. of the late John Campbell, esq., Liverpool.

At Sutton, Surrey, Joseph Benson, esq., of Greenway-house, near Taunton, Somerset, to

Fanny, dau. of the late Henry Trood, esq., of Tone-house, Taunton.

At the Church of the Holy Trinity, Sloane-st., the Rev. Edward Cheese, Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Carlisle, to Amy Maria, eldest dau. of the Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop.

In the Chapel of the Charter-house, the Rev. John G. Hale, Curate of Hawkwell, Essex, son of Archdeacon Hale, to Ellen Julia, youngest dau. of the Rev. Kingsman Foster, Rector of Dowsby, Lincolnshire.

At Lancaster, the Rev. John Mathwin, Perpetual Curate of Tanfield, to Elizabeth Jane, youngest dau. of the late Jeffery King Dingle, esq., of Callington, Cornwall.

At Lytham, the Rev. Edward Shortt, M.A., Newcastle-on-Tyne, to Josepha, third dau. of the late Joseph Rushton, esq., of Manchester.

At All Saints' Church, Colchester, Essex, Edw. Ernest, eldest son of Edward Bowly, esq., of Sidding-ton-house, Gloucesters., to Martha Symons, second dau. of Stephen Brown, esq., of the Grey Friars, Colchester.

At St. Peter's Church, Dublin, William Moore Lane, esq., Madras Army, second son of the late T. Moore Lane, esq., of the Madras Medical Service, to Eliza Edith, second dau. of the late W. B. Thompson, esq., of the same service.

At Chingford, Essex, the Hon. Wm. Proby, second son of the Earl of Carysfoot, to Charlotte Mary, eldest dau. of the Rev. R. B. Heathcote, of Chingford.

At Gainford, Charles Warner Lewis, esq., of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, to Emma Jane, eldest dau. of the Rev. G. Macfarlan, Vicar of Gainford.

At St. James's, Paddington, Edward Clavey Griffith, esq., of Garden-court, Temple, to Helen Kaye, widow of T. Heathcote Bayly, esq., and youngest dau. of the late Stewart Donaldson, esq., of Craven-hill.

At St. Stephen's, Westbourne-park, Paddington, Francis Harvey, of St. James's-st., S.W., to Emma, third dau. of the late Thomas Ward, esq., of Mount-st., Grosvenor-sq.

At Watlington, Selby Norton, M.D., youngest son of Silas Norton, esq., of Town Mallin, to Ann Eliza, only dau. of Henry Murton Gould, of Watlington.

At Grassendale, near Liverpool, Edward Busher, of Kendal, to Lucy Jane Longton, of Sutton Grange, Speke, Liverpool.

At Grasmere, Thos. Banner Newton, Liverpool, eldest son of the late Thos. Newton, esq., of Buenos Ayres, to Mary, dau. of the late James Harrison, esq., Irwell-house, Bury, Lancashire.

April 12. At Trinity Church, Paddington, Meaburn Smith Tatham, son of Meaburn Tatham, esq., of Merton-lodge, Highgate, to Mary, only dau. of Henry de Grey Warter, esq., of Cruck Meole, Salop.

At Angmering, Reginald Padday, esq., of Singapore, third son of J. Padday, esq., of Inverness-terr., Kensington-gardens, to Maria Elizabeth Ann, only dau. of the Rev. Henry Reeks, Rector of Angmering.

At North Cray, James Henry, third son of

James Morley, esq., of Green-st., East Ham, Essex, to Alice Wilson, eldest dau. of the Rev. Josiah Bateman, Rector of North Cray, and granddau. of the late Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

At Bedford, G. Chester Wood, esq., youngest son of Thomas Wood, esq., of Brixworth-hall, Northamptonshire, and Toft Monks, Norfolk, to Isabella, third dau. of the late Rev. C. Smith, M.A., Vicar-General to the late Bishop of Elphin, and Rector of Gort and Kilnamana, Ireland.

At East Harsley, Henry Smith, esq., of Brompton-grange, to Judith Jackson, only dau. of the late Rev. J. W. Steele, Incumbent of East Harsley and Ingleby, Arneliffe.

At Pinhoe, John Mayne Drake Shepherd, esq., of Coombe Fishacre-house, to Blanch, eldest dau. of the Rev. John Bradford, Vicar.

At Eastgate, Lincoln, the Rev. Henry Wollaston Hutton, Trinity College, Oxford, Curate of Southwell, eldest son of the Rev. H. F. Hutton, Rector of Spridlington, to Frances Annie, eldest dau. of J. Bromhead, esq., of the Close, Lincoln.

At St. Peter's, Eaton-sq., Laurence Trent Cave, esq., late Capt. H.M.'s 54th Regt., younger son of Charles Cave, esq., of Lowndes-st., Belgrave-sq., to Lucy, second dau. of John Greenwood, esq., Q.C., of Chester-sq., and Broadhanger, Hants.

At Sheffield, John Macnamara, esq., younger son of Mrs. Macnamara, of Caddington-hall, Herts, to Sarah Anne, eldest dau. of Edward Vickers, esq., of Tupton-hall, Sheffield.

At Cheltenham, the Rev. Henry Morris, M.A., Curate of St. Thomas's, Ryde, to Eliza Jennima, eldest dau. of the late Capt. Broughton, R.N., of Primrose-lawn, Cheltenham.

At Broxbourne, Francis Grantham, youngest son of the late Rev. F. J. Faithfull, Rector of Hatfield, to Edith, eldest dau. of Francis Lloyd, esq., of Hoddesdon, Herts.

At the Church of St. Mary, Marylebone, George Everett, esq., of Clanville, in the county of Southampton, to Arabella Elizabeth, third dau. of William Hunmer, esq. of Bodnod, Denbighsh.

At Letham, Haddingtonshire, James Charles Constable, esq., of Cally, Perthshire, to Jane Anna, eldest dau. of R. Riddell, esq., advocate.

At the parish church, Cheadle, Cheshire, J. B. Swann, esq., R.N., son of Edward Swann, esq., of Weedon, Northamptonshire, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of John Farmer, of Cheadle.

At Ledbury, Charles Francis Lewis, L.R.C.P.E., second son of Professor Harman Lewis, M.A., to Helen, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Hill, esq., of the Old Rock, Dymock, Gloucestershire.

At Alverstoke, George Dare Dowell, esq., V.C., Capt. Royal Marine Artillery, to Mary, youngest dau. of Robert Mansel, esq., Capt. Hants Artillery, late of the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons.

At St. Paul's Church, Stalybridge, William Henry, third son of William H. Wilson, esq., Upper Parliament-st., Liverpool, to Alice Watts, second surviving dau. of George Adshead, esq., The Stocks, Stalybridge; also, Robert, eldest son of William Moon, esq., Woolton-hill-house, Liverpool, to Genette Ann, third surviving dau. of the said George Adshead, esq.

At Streatham, Henry Gay, eldest son of Henry W. Hewlett, esq., of Acre-lane, Clapham-park, to Emmeline Mary, youngest dau. of James Thomas Knowles, esq., of Friday-grove, Clapham-park, and Gray's-inn.

At Oxted, George Wedd, esq., of Queen's-gardens, Hyde-park, to Mary Anne, widow of John Webb, esq., and second surviving dau. of the late J. G. L. Trimbe, esq., of Binfield-lodge, Berks.

At St. John Baptist, Kentish-town, Charles Spurling, esq., of Pembury-road, Lower Clapton, son of John Spurling, esq., Shotley, Suffolk, to Mary, niece of Robert McCallan, esq., Camden-road-villas.

At St. Alban's, Dodsworth, youngest son of Thomas Haydon, esq., of Guildford, to Elcanor Georgina, eldest dau. of the Rev. Horatio Nelson Dudding, Vicar of St. Peter's.

At Bury St. Edmunds, Arthur William, third surviving son of the late C. J. Blomfield, D.D., Bishop of London, to Caroline Harriet, third dau. of Chas. Case Smith, esq., of Bury St. Edmunds.

At Clapham, Surrey, the Rev. John Durrant, M.A., of Queen's College, Cambridge, to Fanny, widow of T. Slade Whiting, esq., of Copford, Wiltshire.

At Stoke, Frederick William Delamain, esq., only surviving son of the late Col. J. Delamain, C.B., late Commandant at Agra, to Phoebe Mary, second dau. of G. H. Crosswell, of Stoke Devonport.

At Park-house, the Rev. John Russell, Minister of Skene, to Charlotte Emilie, youngest dau. of the late Col. Gordon, of Park, Banffshire.

April 13. Darrell H. W. Horlock, esq., of Limsfield, Surrey, to Alice, eldest daughter of Michael Seward, esq., of Chatham-place.

At Hetton-le-Hole, John Robert Davison, of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, to Jane Anna, eldest dau. of Nicholas Wood, esq., of Hetton-hall.

April 14. At Trinity Church, Paddington, the Rev. William Dalrymple MacLagan, B.A., Peter-house, Cambridge, son of David MacLagan, M.D., Edinburgh, to Sarah Kate, younger dau. of the late George Clapham, esq., of Great Bad-dow, Essex.

At Portlemouth, near Kingsbridge, South Devon, James, third son of the late Rev. Richard Pain, of Apsley Guise, Bedfordshire, to Ellen, youngest dau. of the late Rev. William Stockdale, Vicar of Mears Ashby, Northamptonshire.

April 17. At Wymering, Hants, Major Octavius La Touche, late of H.M.'s 98th Regt., son of the late Peter La Touche, esq., of Bellevue, co. Wicklow, to Elizabeth Cecilia, dau. of the late George La Touche, esq.

At the British Embassy, Paris, Henry H. St. Leger, esq., 80th Regt., to Florence Stuart, dau. of John Moore, esq.

April 18. At St. John's, Mansfield, James P. Hine, Netherbury, Dorset, to Amelia, the youngest daughter; and at the same time, James Ray, Lowestoft, to Kate (widow of Capt. Nicholson), the fifth dau. of Charles Lindley, esq., of West-field-house.

At Cottingham, near Hull, the Rev. Wm. Garwood, M.A., of Worcester College, Oxford, and Curate of Cottingham, to Margaret Ann, youngest dau. of John C. Williamson, esq., of Cottingham.

At the Abbey Church, Great Malvern, the Rev. Arthur Richard Stert, to Emma, second surviving dau. of the late Peter Marriott, esq., of Bath.

April 19. At the parish church of St. Marylebone, Lieut.-Col. S. S. Cox, Chief Constable of Dorset, and late 56th Regt., to Mary, youngest dau. of Thos. Feetham, esq., Weybridge, Surrey.

At St. Gabriel's, Pimlico, the Rev. Wm. Blowers Bliss, eldest son of the Hon. Mr. Justice Bliss, of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, to Emily Grey de Ruthyn, second dau. of the late George Steed, esq., M.D., of Southampton.

At Trinity Church, Chelsea, Frederick S. Corrance, esq., eldest son of Frederick Corrance, esq., of Parham-hall, Suffolk, to Frances Maria, second dau. of the late Capt. Du Cane, R.N., of Braxted-park, Essex.

At St. Mary's Catholic Chapel, Kensington, and afterwards at St. Anne's, Wandsworth, William, eldest son of the late William Ullathorne, esq., of Mound-house, Notting-hill, to Ada Anne Isabella, youngest dau. of the late Francis Edwards Werge Peacock, esq., of Wall's-end, Northumberland.

At St. Peter's, Rock Ferry, Capt. Frank P. Matthews, of the Royal Sussex Light Infantry Militia, only son of Capt. Matthews, R.N., of East Cosham, Hants, to Harriet Angelina, second dau. of John W. Harden, esq., Judge of County Court, Cheshire.

At Weldon, Northamptonshire, John, eldest son of the late Clarke Morris, esq., of Oakham-grange, Rutland, to Hannah Porter, elder dau. of Thomas Rooke, esq., of Weldon-grange.

At Lee parish church, George, eldest son of Edward Absalom, esq., of Woodlands-lodge, Blackheath, to Susan Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Capt. John B. Harris, of Blackheath.

At Barlborough, Rodolph Zwilchenbart, esq., jun., of Liverpool, to Frances Blanche, dau. of the Rev. Martin Stapylton, Rector of Barlborough, Derbyshire.

April 21. At St. John's, Paddington, Archibald Gordon, esq., M.D., C.B., Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, to Mary Preston, second dau. of the late Wm. Belton Crealock, esq., of Stanhope-place, Hyde-park.

Obituary.

[Relatives or Friends supplying Memoirs are requested to append their Addresses, in order that a Copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.]

THE BISHOP OF PHILADELPHIA.

Jan. 9. From an attack of apoplexy, aged 49, Dr. Neuman, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Philadelphia.

The deceased was born in Bohemia in 1811, and arrived in America in 1834. Having been admitted into holy orders at New York, he passed several years in the West as a missionary, but in 1842 he was removed to Pennsylvania. When Bishop Hendricks of Philadelphia was translated to Baltimore in 1852, the deceased was consecrated as his successor, and thus became the fourth Roman Catholic Bishop of Penn's city. His learning and eloquence were remarkable; he was one of the best linguists in the United States, adding to a knowledge of the dead languages most of those of Europe, and being particularly conversant with the German and Slavonic dialects. His funeral was celebrated with an unusual degree of pomp. The corpse, dressed in episcopal robes, was drawn on a car by twelve horses, and was followed by upwards of seventy ecclesiastics, of whom three were bishops, to the cathedral of St. John, where the Archbishop of Baltimore pronounced a funeral address.

JOHN BLACKALL, M.D.

Jan. 10. At Exeter, aged 88, John Blackall, M.D., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

He was the sixth son of the Rev. Theophilus Blackall, by his wife Elizabeth (Ley), and a grandson of Dr. Offspring Blackall, Lord Bishop of Exeter. He was born in St. Paul's-street, Exeter, on Christmas Eve (24th Dec.), 1771; was baptized in the parish church of St. Paul on the

23rd Jan., 1772; and educated at the excellent Grammar-school in his native city. He proceeded to Balliol College, Oxford, to qualify himself for the medical profession, and was afterwards placed under the celebrated Dr. Latham, in London. In 1797 Oxford admitted him to the degree of M.D.; as also did the Royal College of Physicians. Shortly after he was elected a physician to the Devon and Exeter Hospital; however, he did not remain long, but removed to Totnes. He afterwards returned to Exeter, where he was at once re-elected physician to the Devon and Exeter Hospital, and subsequently to the Lunatic Asylum, in St. Thomas. His work, "Observations on the Nature and Cure of Dropsies," in 1813, was hailed by the profession as of standard merit, and passed through four editions. His portrait, by R. R. Reingale, in 1836, was engraved by his fellow-citizen, Samuel Cousins, A.R.A., in 1844.

His remains were interred in the burial-ground of the Holy Trinity Church in Exeter. Nearly all the members of the medical profession in the city, together with other friends of the deceased, joined the funeral at the Devon and Exeter Hospital, and thence walked to the grave.

REV. F. H. MABERLEY.

Jan. 24. At Stowmarket, aged 73, the Rev. Frederick Herbert Maberley.

The deceased received his education at Trinity College, Cambridge, proceeding B.A. in 1806, and M.A. in 1809. About this time he took holy orders, and was appointed Curate of Bourne, near Caxton, in Cambridgeshire. He wasted a great deal of money in constructing an edifice at

Chesterton, near Cambridge, on a plan of his own. One of the main features of this plan was, that all the apartments were on the ground floor. The building is still standing, but the rent which it yields is by no means in proportion with the large amount expended in its erection. At this time Mr. Maberley professed Whig principles, but being at the same time of extreme Evangelical tendencies, he opposed with all his might the claims of the Catholics. About the year 1812 he travelled all England in a van, literally distributing tons of tracts against emancipation. In 1818, an undergraduate of Trinity College was accidentally drowned in a ditch on Parker's Piece, containing only about eighteen inches of water, when Mr. Maberley published a pamphlet on the lax discipline of the University, which led to the present system of lodging-house licenses. In 1826 he rendered himself very conspicuous in the "No Popery" opposition to Lord John Russell's re-election for the county of Huntingdon; and in 1829, when a requisition was presented to the Sheriff of Cambridgeshire for a county meeting against the Catholic Relief Bill, anticipating that the Sheriff would refuse to comply with the requisition, which he did, Mr. Maberley published a letter, wherein he announced his intention of being present at the execution of a malefactor then under sentence of death, and of proposing to the assembled crowd these resolutions:—First, whether they wished the Sheriff to call a meeting to consider the question of Catholic Emancipation; secondly, whether they wished to petition Parliament that the Duke of Wellington and the Right Hon. Robert Peel be impeached. This extraordinary letter attracted the attention of the magistracy, who communicated with the writer, and he eventually issued a handbill announcing the abandonment of his intention. He did not, however, lose sight of the idea of impeaching the Duke of Wellington, but in the course of the same year actually went up to the table of the House of Lords for that purpose. He was removed as a disturber, but no further proceedings were taken against

him, it being alleged that his intellect was disordered. When the new Poor Laws were proposed, he was violent in his opposition to them, and collected enormous mobs in Cambridge. The excitement was intense, and his proceedings caused the Government serious uneasiness. As some recognition of the services which he had rendered to the Tory party, Dr. Sparke, Bishop of Ely, gave him, in 1835, the rectory of Finborough, in Suffolk, which benefice he held till his death. It is due to his memory to state that, though extremely eccentric and violent in his political conduct, he was a warm-hearted and benevolent man, and reduced himself and his family to poverty by the active assistance which he rendered to others.

DR. R. B. TODD.

Jan. 30. In Brook-street, aged 51, Dr. Robert Bentley Todd, F.R.S.

The deceased was the youngest brother of the Rev. W. Todd, President of the Royal Irish Academy, and the second son of Professor C. H. Todd, an eminent member of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland. He was born April 9, 1809, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and was intended for the bar, but on the death of his father, who left a family of sixteen children but slenderly provided for, he was advised by friends to turn to medicine instead, with the promise of influential support. In 1831 he came to London, where he became a lecturer on anatomy, and at first contemplated practising as a surgeon, but he soon took an *ad eundem* degree at Oxford, and joined the College of Physicians. From the commencement of his studies he had shewn the strongest taste for anatomical and physiological pursuits, which he followed with uncommon ardour, and they were the foundation of his subsequent success, giving to his thoughts and views that sound practical tone so much in harmony with the force of his own character, and which impressed itself so strongly on the medical doctrines of the day.

Soon after coming to London, Dr. Todd projected a work of great extent and re-

putation, the "Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology," which, after many years of tedious delays, was completed under his editorship, he himself having contributed to it many important articles. He also was joint author with Mr. Bowman of the "Physiological Anatomy and Physiology of Man," a work which contained some new views, and is well known among men of science. He was besides the author of many other works. He acquired the friendship of the late Rev. Hugh James Rose, and through his influence he was appointed Professor of Physiology and of General and Morbid Anatomy in King's College in 1837. In this position he took a leading part in originating King's College Hospital,—an institution which is largely indebted to him for its rapid progress under great difficulties, and from which he had been mournfully forced to retire only a short time ago by the extent of his private engagements and the painful consciousness of failing health.

In the midst of work so incessant—literary, educational, and among active men of business—his gradually augmenting practice left him no leisure; yet so long ago as 1847 he circulated a document among some friends, including the late Bishop Blomfield, which led to the foundation of St. John's Training Institution for Nurses,—an institution that supplied Miss Nightingale with some of that first devoted band which left England for Scutari in October, 1854, and which has now for some years, as a portion of its duties, performed all the nursing in King's College Hospital.

Dr. Todd's last illness was painfully sudden, and illustrates the laborious employment which a London physician in the highest department of practice must undertake. Having been summoned to Wales, he slept on his way home on Jan. 29th at Gloucester, and on waking next morning felt ill. He, however, reached his residence in Brook-street at noon, and thought himself able to see and prescribe for a few cases of urgency. At 2 o'clock he was seized, in his consulting-room, with hæmorrhage from the stomach, so severe as to prostrate him, and it continued to

recur to such an extent as to terminate his life soon after 8 o'clock. His funeral, at Kensal-green cemetery, was attended by a large body of his former pupils, and at a meeting at King's College on the 15th of February it was resolved to commemorate his public services and private worth by the erection of a statue in King's College Hospital, and the foundation of a Todd clinical medal.

Dr. Todd has left a widow and four children, the youngest of whom, a boy of twelve, is at present at Eton.

SIR WILLIAM C. ROSS, R.A.

Jan. —. Aged 65, Sir William C. Ross, R.A.

The deceased, who was the son of a miniature painter, was born in 1795, and shewed so early a decided talent for portraiture, that he executed miniatures of the Duke of Portland, Lord John Bentinck, and others, with much truth and delicacy of colouring, before he was ten years old. At the age of thirteen he was admitted a student of the Royal Academy, where his innocent manners and assiduous study attracted the notice of many. The first ambition of the young aspirant was to excel in historical art, and from West, then President, who was deeply interested in the boy, he received much kind precept, though not the most desirable example. Large chalk drawings by him at fifteen years of age, for which he received prizes, shew a care, beauty of finish, correct drawing, and comprehension of a whole, which are astonishing at that age, though, in other respects, too faithful to the taste and treatment inculcated by West. The desire for historical composition adhered so strongly to him, that so late as 1843 a cartoon of his was exhibited in Westminster-hall, for which he obtained a premium of £100. When he was about twenty, however, he had altered his course, and, as the feeling of the day expressed it, came down to the branch of art in which he became unrivalled. He soon attracted the notice of the higher classes of patrons. In 1819 his portraits of Sir Thomas Dyke Acland and Lady Acland were exhibited;

in 1822 those of the Earl and Countess of Uxbridge. From that time to 1857, when the unfinished portraits of the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale, with their two sons, bore witness to his suddenly arrested hand, he may be said to have painted the chief beauties and highest dignities of the British aristocracy, and the various members of the royal families of England and Belgium. In 1837 he was appointed miniature painter to the Queen; in 1838 he was elected Associate of the Royal Academy; in 1839 Academician, and in the same year he was knighted.

His life was one of such simple industry and devotion to his art, and of such amiability of temper and extreme benevolence of heart, that even his talent and success, it may be hoped, failed to raise him up one enemy. In what, in spite of all abstract modern theory, must ever be considered the painter's chief praise, his colouring, Sir William Ross was admirable. No particular master in this quality seems to have been studied by him, though it is evident that he had looked lovingly at Rubens, Vandyke, and at our own great Reynolds. In the colouring of flesh he is by turns as tender, pearly, and blooming as each of these painters. No one ever made the complexion of woman and child so delicate, with at once so much variety of tint and so little sacrifice of truth; the whitest hand of his highest born—and these hands are some of his most precious morsels—have still real, warm, human blood in them. It is especially in those minute gradations of light, in those tender distinctions of similar hues,—the touchstone of a painter's art,—that he excelled. To the elder painters, therefore, his works are a source of enjoyment; to the younger, a school of instruction, to be prized the more now that the kind voice is hushed which was always ready to give help and encouragement to a junior.

THOMAS FORSTER, M.D.

Feb. 2. At Brussels, aged 70, Thomas Forster, M.D., F.L.S., F.R.Ast.S., Hon. Member of the Medico-Chirurgical and Phrenological Societies, a Corresponding

Member of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, &c.

This somewhat more than eccentric philosopher was one of a family of which many members have been distinguished in science and literature, as well as by their position as bankers in the city of London. His grandfather, Edward Forster, Esq., an eminent merchant, and for fifty-two years governor of the Russia Company, was brother of the Rev. Benjamin Forster, Rector of Boconnoc, in Cornwall, whose correspondence with Mr. Gough, the editor of Camden, has been published in Nichols's "Literary Illustrations of the Eighteenth Century."

Mr. Edward Forster had three sons: 1, Thomas Furly, author of the *Flora Tunbrigensis*, 1812; 2, Benjamin Meggot, also a distinguished botanist, known by his writings on Fungi, and on Electricity; and 3, Edward, banker in London, a Fellow of the Royal Society, and Vice-President of the Linnean.

Dr. Thomas Forster was the eldest son of Thomas Furly Forster, who died in 1829, by Susannah, daughter of Thomas Williams, Esq., and niece to Thomas Sikes, Esq., of Hackney, another eminent botanist. He was born at the bank in Threadneedle-street on the 9th Nov. 1789. His education seems to have been conducted at home, and, by his own admission, was much neglected. However, he ultimately acquired a very extensive knowledge of languages, and from his very early youth his attention was directed to natural science. At the age of sixteen he not only commenced a journal of the weather, but another journal in Latin, which he termed *Liber Rerum Naturalium*, both of which he regularly continued in after years.

His first publication, at the age of nineteen, was entitled "Observations on the Brumal Retreat of the Swallow, by Philocheledon." This he frequently reprinted, and it arrived at its sixth edition in 1817.

In 1810 he was elected a Fellow of the Linnean Society, and in the same year he published in the "Philosophical Magazine" his first observations on the effect of the atmosphere upon health. These were en-

larged into an octavo volume, entitled "Researches about Atmospheric Phenomena, 1812," of which a second edition appeared in 1814, a third in 1823, and one in German, at Leipsic, in 1819.

In 1812 he also published "Reflections on the Action of Spirituous Liquors on the Human Stomach."

It was not before the November of that year that he was placed by his father at the University of Cambridge, where he became a member of Corpus Christi College. It was then intended that he should go to the bar, but so little inclination had he for legal studies, that he relinquished that view in the following year, and at length made his choice in favour of medicine, and proceeded to the degree of M.B. at Cambridge in 1819.

Pursuing the bent of his scientific researches, he edited, in 1813, an edition of the *Diosemeia* of Aratus, a great part of which he afterwards burned, upon repenting of some of his notes, the corrections of which he published in the "Classical Journal."

In 1815 he printed at Cambridge, in small quarto, *Lieder der Deutschen*; and in the same year, having become intimate with Dr. Spurzheim, the craniologist, then in England, he published a "Sketch of the Phrenology of Gall and Spurzheim," 8vo. Dr. Forster claimed the merit of having originated on this occasion the term "phrenology," which has superseded that of craniology, by which the same science was formerly known.

It was by Mr. Forster that Spurzheim was introduced to the *conversazioni* of Sir Joseph Banks, in Soho-square; and about the same time Sir Joseph invited Mr. Forster to become a Fellow of the Royal Society, but the honour was hastily declined from a dislike to some of the Society's bye-laws.

In February, 1816, Forster left Cambridge for Edinburgh, where he made the acquaintance of Professor Jamieson, Leslie, and other men of science, and was proposed as a member of the Wernerian Society, before which he read a paper on the "Comparative Anatomy of the Skull," which gave some offence in its "phrenological" views.

On the 11th Feb., 1817, he married Julia, third daughter of Colonel Beaufoy, F.R.S., of Bushey Heath. In the same year he went to reside at Tunbridge Wells, and in the next at Hartwell in Sussex.

He continued his authorship by the publication of "Observations on the Casual and Periodical Influence of the Atmosphere in Diseases, &c., 1817," 8vo., (afterwards translated into German by Dr. Ludovic Cerutti, and published at Leipsic in 1822,) and an edition of *Catulli Carmina, cum Notis*, 1818, 12mo.

In 1819 he travelled in Flanders and Belgium, and in 1822 in Switzerland. These two tours were afterwards described in the "Calendar of Flora," appended to his "Researches on the Atmosphere." In 1823 he visited his friend Dr. Gall at Paris.

In 1824 he published his "Perennial Calendar and Companion to the Almanac," 8vo.; in 1826 a "Pocket Encyclopedia for Shepherds, Mariners, and Husbandmen," 12mo.; and in 1828 a "Circle of the Seasons, and Key to the Almanac and Calendar," 12mo.

In 1824 Dr. Forster set on foot, in conjunction with Sir Richard Phillips, and some other friends, a Meteorological Society, but which was soon dissolved from the failure of funds.

It was during Dr. Forster's labours on the Calendar that his mind took one of its most eccentric bents. He became enamoured with the Calendar saints, and whilst writing abridgments of their biographies, he determined to adopt their faith. After taking this resolution, he removed from Sussex to Boreham in Essex, in order to be near New Hall, where he placed his only child, a daughter, with the nuns for education. His wife also embraced the faith of Rome.

In 1829 he printed at Chelmsford an "Essay on Epidemic Diseases;" and in 1830, having acquired, on the death of his father, some "Letters of Locke, Algernon Sydney, and Lord Shaftesbury," he edited them, with a long preface, in which he examined the metaphysical and religious opinions of Locke, comparing them with those of other philosophers, ancient and modern.

The epidemic of cholera, in 1831, induced him to write an essay on that malady, to prove its atmospheric origin, (printed at Chelmsford in the same year). On the 30th of April, 1831, he was the companion of Green the aeronaut in one of the ascents of his balloon. They rose to the height of six thousand feet, ascending from Moulsham, near Chelmsford, and descending near Bromfield. Dr. Forster afterwards described this adventure in his "Annals of Aerial and Alpine Voyages, 1832," 8vo. (see also the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for that year, i. 407).

In 1832, at the solicitation of Father Scott, of the Society of Jesus, he enlarged a medical essay he had previously written, founded on the opinions of Abernethy, and entitled the work, "*Medicina Simplex*; or, The Pilgrim's Way Book; being a Popular Guide to a Healthy Life and Happy Old Age, founded on Rules of Diet, Simple Medicines, and a Knowledge of the Reciprocal Influence of the Mind and Body on each Other," printed at Colchester, in 12mo.

In 1835 he printed at Frankfort-on-the-Maine an autobiographical memoir, written in French, entitled *Recueil de ma Vie, mes Ouvrages, et mes Pensées, Opuscule Philosophique*, 12mo.; second edition, Brussels, 1836; third edition, 1837. It is from this singular work that we have derived the greater part of the preceding details. In its title-page, instead of plain Thomas Forster, he styled himself Thomas Ignace Marie Forster.

His next work, we believe, was "*Philozoia*; or, Moral Reflections on the Actual Condition of the Animal Kingdom, and on the Means of Improving the same; with numerous Anecdotes and Illustrative Notes, addressed to Louis Gompertz, Esq., President of the Animals' Friend Society, Brussels, 1839," 8vo. A considerable portion of it is occupied with a eulogy on his deceased dog Sharga, whose portrait forms the frontispiece, and whose intelligence had more than half persuaded him to believe in the immortality of the souls of animals. He was also disposed at this time to dispute the right of man over the lives of beasts, and to advocate a vegetable diet.

At the same time he advertised a work with an Italian title, "*Vita ed Elogia di Bocconi*, with other Essays."

In 1840 he printed at Brussels a poem entitled "*Pan*, a Pastoral of the First Age; together with some other Poems," 8vo., which had been partly composed by him when at Cambridge.

In the same year he had a severe illness, which nearly cost him his life. He had recourse to the air of his native land; but, having recovered his health at Tunbridge Wells, he returned to the Continent, and finally settled at Bruges. He describes himself as generally accompanied by seven of his family and attendants, and by three dogs. Another of the whims of his latter years was a collection of violins, to the number of about fifty, which he marked by the names of the muses, and wrote the history of their makers to the close of the sixteenth century.

It is very possible that we shall still leave incomplete the long catalogue of Dr. Forster's literary works, but the last production with which we are acquainted is entitled *Epistolarium Forsterianum*, printed at Bruges, in two vols. 8vo., 1845 and 1850. It consists of the letters of his ancestors which had been preserved and come into his possession, and is of some literary curiosity, though very remarkably disfigured from having been printed at Bruges by workmen ignorant of English.

A pretty accurate estimate of Dr. Forster's character and talents might be gathered from the statements already made, but we will add the opinion passed upon him by his friend Dr. Spurzheim, that "he had a head organized for the sciences, but too large an organ of ideality to profit much by them." He confesses himself that his friends had justly charged him with pursuing too many objects at once,—literature, the fine arts, anatomy, astronomy, &c.; that he did not love England, and that he took too much offence at the ridiculous customs of his native country; that his faculty of comparison was too strong; and that, although he could speak many languages, he did not

understand any one of them thoroughly*. Another passage, containing a summary of his qualifications, we must quote in the language in which it is written:—"J'ai été joueur, moqueur, malade, et en quelques choses fou, comme le reste de mon espèce: j'ai été écolier, académicien, musicien, physicien, métaphysicien, enthousiaste, voyageur, aéronaute, phrénologiste, poète, et philosophe."

Dr. Forster's only child, Selena Margaret Rosa Mary Catherine, was married in 1850 to Philip Alexander Julius Storms, of the province of Brabant.

REV. JOHN MONTGOMERY TRAHERNE.

Feb. 6. At Coedriglan, Glamorganshire, aged 71, the Rev. John Montgomery Traherne, F.R.S., F.S.A., F.G.S., Honorary Member of the Society of Antiquaries, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and of the Royal Society of Antiquaries, Copenhagen, Chancellor of Llandaff Cathedral from 1844-51.

The deceased held no preferment in the Church, having taken Orders at his father's desire when quite young, and finding his chest too delicate for the exertion of preaching. He was through life a diligent and accurate antiquary; made collections for illustrating the history of his native county, and published the following works:—"Stradling Correspondence, a Series of Letters written in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, with Notices of the Family of Stradling, of St. Donat's Castle, Glamorgan;" 8vo., 1840. "Historical Notices of Sir Matthew Cradock, Knight, of Swansea, in the Reigns of Henry VII. and VIII.;" 8vo., 1840. *Archæologia*, vol. xxix. pp. 382, 383, two drawings and ground-plan of Culver Hole, with letter-press; vol. xxxi. 425-429, Letter of Sir Harry Stradling to his wife, dated 1456; vol. xxxii. p. 448, Description and Plate of

* We cannot quit the subject of Dr. Forster's biography without remarking that a notice of him, which appeared in the "Illustrated London News" soon after his death, not only exaggerated his actual knowledge of languages by stating that "as a linguist he had few rivals," but also contained some statements entirely unfounded in fact, viz. that "he was the constant companion of Byron and Shelley," and that he was "related to the celebrated John Locke."

the Monument of Lady Catherine Gordon, widow of Perkin Warbeck, in the Church of Fyfield, Berka. "Notices of the Progress of the Lord President of Wales through Glamorgan, A.D. 1684;" from the MS. at Badminton, in the Report of the Royal Institution of South Wales, 1845. In Nichols's *Collectanea Topographica*, vol. viii., two Deeds from the muniment-room, Penrice Castle, A.D. 1228-1383; vol. v. pp. 18-20, two Notices from the Penrice muniment-room, relating to Lanveithin and Resolven, Glamorgan; vol. vi. p. 155, List of the Abbots of Margam, from A.D. 1153-1534. In "Francis' History of Neath," (8vo. 1835,) Bull of Pope Boniface IX., 1394, excommunicating certain depredators from Neath Abbey, (from the muniment-room at Penrice Castle).

Mr. Traherne was born at Coedriglan in 1788. In a MS. notice of his family, he says,—

"The Trahernes of Castella, near Llantrisant, were respectably connected, and possessed at one period a more considerable property than fell to my grandfather. The name of Edmund Traherne appears in the Compositus Roll of Henry Earl of Pembroke. In the Civil Wars Castella was occupied by some Cromwellian troopers, and the aunt of my father, Mrs. Llewellyn, has often told me of the severe exactions practised by these adventurers, and that her great-grandfather hid himself in a cave in Castella wood, a spot which has been deemed to have been the retreat of an anchorite, from a cross rudely cut in the stone.

"My great-grandfather, Mr. Edmund Traherne, (grandson of the last mentioned,) married Prudence Llewelyn, of Ynysygerwn, grand-daughter of David Evans of Neath, the husband of Eleanor, who was daughter to Sir Walter Rice of Dinevawr, and grand-daughter to Sir Edward Mansel of Margam, and Lady Jane his wife, daughter to the Earl of Worcester, the ancestor of the house of Beaufort. My grandfather's first wife was a Llewellyn; she died very young, leaving my father an infant. Her uncle, Mr. Llewellyn, had married Mary, the aunt of my father. They adopted him; gave him a good education at Winchester and New College, and Mr. Llewellyn, who died 1786, devised to him the Coedriglan estate, &c.

"My father married Charlotte Edmondes: her father had been in the Guards; her mother (Charlotte) was the only daughter of John Dive, by Anne Dorothy Montgomery, sister to Sir G. Montgomery Metham, of North Cave, near Hull, Yorkshire. Her brothers, Lewis-George, and Hugh, died without issue. Fortunately for my-

self, the estate in Ranton, Staffordshire, had been settled on Mrs. Dive (and her descendants), the daughter of Magdalen Harcourt, heiress of Ranton. . . . It was settled on her brother's widow (Mrs. L. G. Dive) for life. I was advised to join her in selling the property. This arrangement caused me many a pang, but it was thought prudent to submit to stern necessity, and to alienate a property that had been in the family from *the time of the Conquest!* Sir Lewis Dyve, the ancestor of my grandmother, was a distinguished character in the civil wars. I was happy to contribute a few notices of him to Mr. J. G. Nichols for the *GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE*, 1829. These have since been printed in a separate form, and Mr. Audinet engraved at my expense a portrait of Sir Lewis, 'his saltem accumulem donis et fungar inani munere.'

"My great-grandmother, Mrs. Dive, was the grand-daughter of George Metham, of North Cave, and connected with the principal families in Yorkshire. I possess a pedigree, with extracts from surveys, escheats, and wills, compiled in 1690 for Sir G. Metham. The family had been royalists, and had suffered severely in the Civil Wars. Sir Thos. Metham fell at Marston Moor, at the head of the Yorkshire gentry; he is noticed by Gen. Ludlow in his *Memoirs*."

In 1799, during his father's lifetime, Mr. Traherne was virtually adopted by his great-aunt, Mrs. Llewellyn, who paid the expenses of his education at private schools and tutors until he entered at Oriel College, in April, 1807, where he was specially consigned to Mr. Copleston, then tutor, afterwards head of that College, and subsequently Bishop of Llandaff. The following extract from a letter from Mr. Copleston to Mr. Traherne's father, gives a description of which his friends will recognise the fidelity:—

"*Oriel College, Feb. 29, 1808.*—Ever since your son resided among us he has paid a constant and close attention to his College studies, and has made a very sensible improvement; but I do not expect that he will obtain any high distinction at his examination, although I have no doubt he will make a respectable appearance. The chief defect I observe in the constitution of his mind is an extreme diffidence and timidity, which stifles and represses the powers he has. This habit shews itself in his compositions, as well as in his reading of Greek and Latin authors. No commendation can be too strong of his disposition and moral conduct. There seems no want of inclination for literary pursuits, and I feel very confident that he will not misemploy or waste his time, whatever his prospects may be."

A contemporary undergraduate says:—

"*March 8, 1860.*—To his well-stored and accomplished mind and unvarying friendship I owed much during my residence at Oriel, in-

experienced as I then was. Our rooms were opposite on the same staircase, and scarcely a day passed without some pleasant intercourse. Through life I have had to thank my dear departed friend for the influence which his example exercised over me in directing my own studies and intellectual pursuits. His quiet, gentle disposition, unostentatious piety, and mental resources endeared him to me, and at the same time commanded my respect and admiration."

Mr. Traherne took his B.A. degree in 1810, M.A. 1813; was ordained deacon in 1812, and priest in 1813, both at the hands of Bishop Beadon of Bath and Wells. While a pupil with Mr. Jones (a Dorsetshire clergyman), he made the acquaintance of Mr. Rackett, of Spettisbury, eminent as a man of science, and from him imbibed his taste for topographical and antiquarian studies, and by him was introduced to many members of the literary and scientific world of London, whose society he greatly enjoyed in his annual visits to the metropolis. From 1817 to 1820 he entered warmly into electioneering politics in his own county, and through life was an active and useful magistrate. In April, 1830, he married Charlotte Louisa Talbot, sister of C. R. M. Talbot, Esq., Lord-Lieutenant and M.P. for the county of Glamorgan, but left no issue.

Mr. Traherne took a warm interest in the restoration of churches, so much attended to of late years, and contributed very largely to many in which he could claim any hereditary interest, as Harlstone, Howden, Lichfield Cathedral; besides almost rebuilding, in his own neighbourhood, those at St. George's and St. Bride's-super-Ely, of which he was patron. His conversational powers were remarkable, and the courtesy of his natural character led him to converse with persons of all ranks in a way that strongly engaged their sympathies, goodness, gentleness, and generosity; a superiority to everything that was little or mean, and a fellow-feeling for everything that was ennobling, were his characteristics; he was a Christian gentleman, loveable and polished, in the widest and highest sense of the term. He was buried at St. Hilary, near Cowbridge, where his father mostly resided, and where his mother's family are interred.

W. F. LINDSAY CARNEGIE, ESQ.

March 13. At Kimblethmont, aged 71, William Fullarton Lindsay Carnegie, Esq., of Spynie and Baysack.

The deceased was born in 1788, entered the army at a very early age, and served in the Royal Artillery both in the West Indies and in the Peninsula. In 1813, by the death of an elder brother, (Capt. James Lindsay Carnegie, R.N.) he succeeded to the family estates; and at the close of the Peninsular war he went on half-pay. He then spent some years in foreign travel. In 1820 he married the Lady Jane Christian Carnegie, daughter of the late Earl of Northesk, and soon after that event he settled on his estates in Forfarshire, where he had been constantly resident for the long period of well-nigh forty years.

Mr. Lindsay Carnegie was a man of high intellectual attainments and great force of character, and devoted to scientific pursuits. He was a Liberal in politics, and an active promoter of the principles of Free Trade at a time when Toryism was in the ascendant and Protection was the order of the day. In the position he then took up in these respects he stood almost alone in his own class; and not a few of his brother proprietors looked upon him as a man of dangerous principles. He joined the Anti-Corn-Law-League, and attended its central meetings in London, and at last he had the satisfaction of seeing his views adopted by his former opponents.

Mr. Lindsay Carnegie was a warm promoter of railways, and to his energy and enterprise was due the construction of the first locomotive lines for public traffic north of the Tweed. He was the first Chairman of the Arbroath and Forfar Railway Company, and he continued to hold the office and to guide the undertaking to the close of his life. He was also a powerful supporter of the measures for the enlargement of the Harbour of Arbroath, and his name was at the head of the many public-spirited men who undertook personal liability for the promotion of that important work.

He was also remarkable for activity and success in the improvement of his own

estates. He farmed very extensively, having long had in his own hands upwards of six hundred acres of arable land, and devoted his attention to high farming in every department. He at an early period opened and worked on a large scale the valuable stone quarries on his properties at Leysmill and Border; and from the use of stone planing machines, for which he took out a patent, Arbroath pavement is now famous in every quarter of the globe.

The deceased was ever ready to appreciate talent and merit wherever he found them. Himself a man of high and ancient lineage,—for he was the representative in the female line of the great Earls of Crauford and Lindsay, and the representative in the male line of the Fullartons of Fullarton,—he ever regarded rank as but the “guinea stamp.” Many a talented man who came in contact with him and benefitted from his encouragement and kindness, has acknowledged with gratitude how ready he always was to give them a helping hand whenever his means or his influence admitted of it.

Mr. Carnegie was for some years Convener of the County, but resigned the office when he found his health failing; he was afterwards appointed Vice-Lieutenant for Forfarshire. He is succeeded in his estates by his eldest surviving son, Captain Henry Lindsay Carnegie, late of the Bengal Engineers, who, after greatly distinguishing himself in the late war in India, having been twice wounded, the last time dangerously, returned to this country some time since for the restoration of his health.

• MRS. JAMESON.

March 17. At Ealing, aged 64, Mrs. Jameson.

This estimable lady, whose maiden name was Anna Murphy, was born in Dublin in 1796; she was the eldest daughter of Mr. Murphy, an artist of some celebrity, who held the appointment of Painter in Ordinary to the Princess Charlotte. By her order he undertook to copy Lely’s “Windsor Beauties;” and engravings of

these portraits were afterwards published, with illustrative memoirs from his daughter's pen. Anna's early years were passed in Dublin, and she has, in her "Common-place Book," left us a pleasing "Revelation of Childhood;" but unfortunately it is a fragment extending only to her tenth year. She says:—

"I was not an extraordinary child. If anything in particular, I believe I was particularly naughty—at least so it was said twenty times a day. I had the usual desire to know, and the usual dislike to learn; the usual love of fairy tales, and hatred of French exercises. I was an affectionate, but not, as I now think, a loveable, nor an attractive child. I did not, like the little Mozart, ask of every one around me, 'Do you love me?' The instinctive question was, rather, 'Can I love you?' Yet, certainly, I was not more than six years old when I suffered—from the fear of not being loved where I had attached myself, and from the idea that another was preferred before me—such anguish as had nearly killed me. I do not think I was naturally obstinate; but remember going without food all day, and being sent hungry and exhausted to bed, because I would not do some trifling thing required of me. In daylight I was not only fearless, but audacious, inclined to defy all power and brave all danger—that is, all danger I could see. I remember volunteering to lead the way through a herd of cattle (among which was a dangerous bull, the terror of the neighbourhood) armed only with a little stick; but first I said the Lord's Prayer fervently. In the ghastly night I never prayed; terror stifled prayer. The shaping spirit of imagination began when I was about eight or nine years old to haunt my inner life. I have a remembrance that I was always a princess-heroine in the disguise of a knight, a sort of Clorinda or Britomart, going about to redress the wrongs of the poor, fight giants, and kill dragons; or founding a society in some far-off solitude or desolate island, where there were to be no tears, no tasks, and no laws,—except those which I made myself,—no caged birds nor tormented kittens."

In 1823 the "princess-heroine" was married to Mr. Robert Jameson, who subsequently filled the office of Vice-Chancellor of Canada. The marriage, it is well known, was not a happy one, and was practically, though not legally, dissolved soon after its celebration. Two years after appeared her first work, "The Diary of an Ennuyée." It was written during a tour in Italy, was published anonymously, received its title in truth from a bookseller, passed through several editions, and was in 1834 republished with the author's name, under the title of "Visits and

Sketches at Home and Abroad." Then followed "The Loves of the Poets;" "The Lives of celebrated Female Sovereigns;" and "Characteristics of Women." The last-mentioned work was an eloquent and acute criticism on Shakspeare's female characters. Mrs. Jameson's object in composing the work was "not to flatter any prevailing fashion of the day, for the sake of profit or of fame. Out of the fulness of my heart and soul have I written it. In the pleasure it gave me; in the new and varied forms of human nature it has opened to me; in the beautiful and soothing images it has placed before me; in the exercise and improvement of my own faculties,—I have already been repaid."

In the autumn of 1837 Mrs. Jameson visited Germany, where she made the acquaintance of the Princess Amalie of Saxony, translated some of her dramas, and appended to them notes of far more worth than the text. Towards the close of 1839 she repaired to America, spent some months in Toronto, and on her return to England gave to the world the fruit of her observation, in a work entitled "Winter Studies and Summer Rambles in Canada," which she regarded as peculiarly a record of her own social views and convictions. In 1842 she published the "Hand-book to the Public Galleries of Art in and near London," which was the first of a series of artistic works of subsequent production,—viz., on "Sacred and Legendary Art," "Legends of the Monastic Orders," "Legends of the Madonna," &c. One of her last publications was a revised and enlarged edition of "Memoirs of the Early Italian Painters," noticed by us only a month ago^b. For two years past she had been engaged on a laborious and elaborately illustrated work, announced by Messrs. Longman, and nearly completed, the "History of our Lord and of his Precursor, St. John the Baptist, with the Personages and Typical Subjects of the Old Testament as represented in Christian Art." For the completion of this labour she had re-visited Italy and passed several months in Rome and other

^b GENT. MAG., April, 1860, p. 315.

continental cities. As an art-critic Mrs. Jameson was almost unrivalled. She appreciated and expounded not only technical excellence, but the inward meaning of works of art; the relations they bear to the history of art itself, and the history of nations among whom they were created. But her intellectual excellence extended in other and nobler directions,—in a deep interest in all social and moral questions, as evidenced in her printed lectures on “Sisters of Charity at Home and Abroad,” and the “Communion of Labour,” prefaced by an earnest and eloquent introduction. In this late and small volume she considers the practical side of English life,—treating of labour, of charity, of education, of the condition of her own sex, of our criminal laws and reformatory institutions. At the meeting of the Association for the Promotion of Social Science at Bradford in October last she attended the sections with the deepest interest and attention, and any brief observations she made were received with marked respect.

Mrs. Jameson’s illness was of a few days’ duration only. After a visit to the Reading-room of the British Museum she complained of a cold, and in two or three days a severe attack of bronchitis succeeded, from the effects of which she never rallied.

REV. DAVID WILLIAMS, D.C.L., F.S.A.

March 22. At the Warden’s Lodgings, aged 73, the Rev. David Williams, D.C.L., F.S.A., Warden of New College.

The deceased was born on the 15th of October, 1786, at Lasham, near Alton, Hampshire. His father and maternal grandfather (the latter of whom was the eldest brother of Judge Blackstone) were both Fellows of Winchester College, into which he was himself admitted as scholar in 1799. He had previously commenced the study of the classics at Hyde Abbey school in Winchester, then kept by the Rev. J. Richards. At the same school and at the same time, Dr. Gaisford, the late Dean of Christ Church, was also a pupil. Dr. Williams was elected to New College (as Founder’s kin) in July, 1802,

and he returned from thence to Winchester as assistant master in the school in 1807. He took the degree of B.C.L. Oct. 10, 1809. In the same year he was ordained deacon by Bishop Mosse, Bishop of Oxford, and in the following year he was ordained priest by Bishop Huntingford, Bishop of Gloucester, and Warden of Winchester College. In January, 1810, he succeeded Dr. Gabell as second master of Winchester School. He married, Jan. 10, 1811, Amelia, daughter of the Rev. William Goddard, of Stargroves, East Woodhay, Hampshire, by whom he has left issue one son and six daughters.

He was appointed Head Master of Winchester School in January, 1824, and on the 22nd of that month took the degree of D.C.L. He held for a time one of the four prebendal stalls founded by Bishop Sherborne in Chichester Cathedral; and in January, 1833, was appointed, by the Bishop of Winchester, Prebendary of Winchester Cathedral. The office of Head Master of Winchester School he resigned at Christmas, 1835; and in October, 1840, was elected Warden of New College, thus becoming the head of the Wykehamical body. In 1841-2 he was one of the Select Preachers before the University of Oxford; and in October, 1854, was elected, as Head of a House, to a seat in the Hebdomadal Council, polling on that occasion the largest number of votes. He held the office of Vice-Chancellor from October, 1856, to October, 1858.

Dr. Williams died on the 22nd of March, 1860, his last illness being of exactly one week’s duration; and it may be mentioned that in the course of four days immediately preceding the first attack of illness, he had taken part in the proceedings of the University Hebdomadal Council, had presided over two College meetings, and had baptized an infant grand-daughter, this being the last ministerial act which he ever performed. One of his final official acts in New College was the admission of the last scholar admitted under Wykeham’s own statutes. He was buried, March 28, in the ante-chapel of New College, in the north-east angle.

Thus in the full and efficient discharge

of the important functions which belong to the Head of a College, a member of the University Council, and a minister of Christ, died the late Warden of New College. As a master at Winchester, he had bound the hearts of all his pupils to him: as Head of New College, he not only was revered and loved in that society, but in a very remarkable degree enjoyed the confidence of the University at large. Always ready to promote well-matured schemes of Christian charity, of literary or scientific interest, and of social improvement, he was known as one to whom an application would never be made in vain for guiding counsel and for ready support in such matters. Of his many private virtues this is not the place to speak; but they will live in the memory of a very large circle of friends, of whom many have profited by his munificence, all by the example and influence of his single-hearted, noble, kindly character.

SIR JAMES FORREST, BART.

April 5. At Plymouth, where he had gone on a visit, Sir James Forrest, Bart., of Comiston, for six years Lord Provost of Edinburgh.

Sir James was born on the 16th of October, 1780, and was thus in his 80th year. His father was a writer to the Signet, and his mother, of the same name, was the only child of James Forrest, esq., of Comiston. By the death of both his mother and his grandfather, he succeeded to the property of Comiston when only two years of age. He passed as Advocate in 1803, and at his death stood seventh on the list of the Faculty. In politics he was a steady adherent of the old Whig party, and in 1837, through their influence, he was chosen Lord Provost of the city. At the coronation of her present Majesty in 1838 he was created a baronet.

At the Disruption, in 1843, Sir James, who had for several years previously held the office of a ruling elder in the Established Church of Scotland, joined the Free Church. In everything which tended to social progress he took an active part. He served long as director of many public

companies and benevolent institutions, and he had also the honour of holding the office of Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons in Scotland, now held by his Grace the Duke of Athole.

Sir James married Charlotte, third daughter of Alexander Horsburgh, Esq., of Horsburgh, in Peeblesshire, by whom he leaves two sons and two daughters.

The "Edinburgh Evening Courant," a journal opposed to his politics, speaks thus of the deceased:—"Sir James's chief characteristic was his thorough honesty. If he was a party man, it was because he was fully satisfied that his party held sound views. He acted ever from the firmest conviction that truth and right were on his side. As a debater, he was not powerful, but he had great facility in expressing himself, both orally and in writing. But he owed more to his straightforward manner than to his eloquence. He was, in the best sense of the word, a gentleman. In disposition he was kindly and hearty, in bearing polite, in temper equable, and he was naturally disposed to be easy, but when his mind was made up on a subject of vital importance, he never hesitated to act vigorously, without counting the cost. By his death we have lost a good citizen and a good man."

CLERGY DECEASED.

Dec. 11. At Tlengar, New South Wales, by a sun-stroke while on his way to perform divine service, the Rev. C. W. Rowe, M.A., Incumbent of Bundawa, late of Lincoln College, Oxford, and second son of the Rev. J. J. Rowe, Exeter.

Feb. 14. At Grahamstown, South Africa, aged 30, the Rev. Thomas Philip Cracon, M.A., late Curate of Thurlaston, eldest son of Thomas Cracon, esq., of Tryon's-place, South Hackney.

Aged 57, the Rev. William Evans, M.A., Trinity College, Oxford, Rector of Pusey, Berks.

March 2. The Rev. T. Lindesay, Rector of Alla, co. Londonderry.

March 14. At Oxford, aged 34, the Rev. J. Baker, M.A., Chaplain of Christ Church, and Head Master of the Cathedral School.

March 16. At Lydiatt-terrace, Cheltenham, aged 73, the Rev. William Collins Colton, formerly Incumbent of High Leigh, Cheshire, and Lyneham, Wilts.

March 18. Suddenly, at Sibson, Leicestershire, the Rev. E. Hutchins, many years Curate there.

March 19. At Rockbeare, the Rev. John Elliott.

March 22. At Shrublands, the Rev. *William Staunton*, second son of the late Wm. Staunton, esq., of Longbridge and late Curate of Tachbrook. The deceased, who long cultivated the study of local antiquities, was a valued member of the Warwickshire Archaeological Association.

March 24. At Avington-rectory, near Winchester, aged 73, the Rev. *Charles Shrubsole Bennett*, 40 years rector.

March 26. At Cheadle, aged 55, the Very Rev. *Canon Jones*.

March 27. At Wimpole-street, aged 46, the Rev. *Charles A. Palmer*, Rector of Wanlip.

At Benhall, the Rev. *G. Solbe*, Curate of Sternfeld, Suffolk, late of Uppingham.

March 28. At his residence, Gower-st., Derby, aged 69, the Rev. *Joseph Hutton*, LL.D.

March 29. At Edwalton, near Nottingham, the Rev. *Richard Thornton*, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, sometime Curate of Norton-in-the-Moors, Staffordshire.

March 30. At Danesfort, co. Cavan, aged 74, the Very Rev. the Lord *Fitzgerald and Vesey*, Dean of Kilmore. He was the second peer, and succeeded to the title on the death of his brother, the first lord, better known as the Right Hon. Vesey Fitzgerald, whose election contest with Mr. O'Connell formed a memorable chapter in the political history of Ireland.

April 1. At Alexandria, aged 35, the Rev. *Samuel Lyde*, Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge.

April 2. At East-hill, near Frome, aged 78, the Rev. *Edward Edgell*, Prebendary of Wells, Perpetual Curate of Rodden, Somerset, and formerly Vicar of West Alvington, Devon.

At the Rectory, Little Ellingham, aged 79, the Rev. *Samuel Colby*.

April 3. Aged 58, the Rev. *Robert Shuckburgh*, Rector of Alborough.

At St. George's Parsonage, Wolverton Station, Bucks, aged 52, the Rev. *G. Weight*, M.A., Oxon, eighteen years Incumbent of St. George's.

April 5. At Abbots-road, Kilburn, aged 49, the Rev. *E. Thompson*, D.D., Rector of Michael Church, Radnorshire, and Huntington, Herefordshire, and Vicar of Brilley and Kington, Herefordshire.

Aged 47, the Rev. *S. Stead*, Vicar of Burton-on-Trent.

At Riverdale-house, Richmond, Surrey, aged 89, the Rev. *W. J. Emmett*, M.A., formerly Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, and Rector of Latimer, Bucks.

April 7. At Morecott, Rutland, aged 75, the Rev. *George Pockin*.

Aged 48, the Rev. *James Hamilton*, M.A., Rector of Beddington, Surrey. He did much for the advancement of education in his own locality and elsewhere, and the commodious and substantially-built schools both for Beddington and Wallington, which were raised at his own expense, are monuments to his memory. The old parish church was judiciously restored under his superintendence and assistance, together with the building of the new parsonage house.

April 9. At Kildale Rectory, aged 61, the Rev. *Thomas Todd*.

The Rev. *Charles Francis Partridge*, Vicar of Chicheley, Bucks, eldest surviving son of the late Henry Samuel Partridge, esq., of Hockham-hall, Norfolk.

April 11. At Llanmadock Rectory, near Swansea, aged 52, the Rev. *Prossor Pearce*, eldest son of the late William Lyfe Pearce, of Kingsbridge.

April 13. At Coln St. Dennis Rectory, Gloucestershire, aged 76, the Rev. *William Price*, M.A., Rector of Coln St. Dennis, and of Farnborough, Berks.

April 15. At the Terrace, Clapham, aged 36, the Rev. *Howell Harries*.

Aged 63, the Rev. *Robert Mackell*, B.A., Vicar of Marton-in-Cleveland, Yorkshire.

April 16. At the Rectory, Corfton, Diddlebury, Salop, aged 59, the Rev. *Thos. Underwood*, M.A., Vicar of Diddlebury, and Rural Dean of the Deanery of Ludlow.

April 19. At the Rectory, aged 71, the Rev. *Joseph Mayer*, M.A., 47 years Rector of South Collingham, and Incumbent of Langford-with-Holme.

At East Worldham, Hants, aged 84, the Rev. *Thomas Lowndes*, for 37 years Vicar of that parish, and of West Tisted, in the same county.

At Thorpe Mandeville, Banbury, (the house of his son-in-law, the Rev. W. T. Browning,) aged 66, the Rev. *George Rowney Green*, Fellow of Eton College, and Rector of Everdon, Northamptonshire.

DEATHS.

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

Dec. 11. Suddenly, in Sydney, aged 65, William Henry Warland, esq., J.P., of Harben-vale, Murrumbidgee. The deceased was a native of Dorsetshire and one of the first settlers on the Page's river, New South Wales.

Jan. 30. At Cape Town, Edward C. Turpin, esq., of the Cape Town Volunteer Cavalry, from the accidental discharge of a rifle during a sham fight, preparatory to the reception of the Governor, Sir George Grey.

Lately. At Paris, Grassot, the celebrated comic actor. He was born in 1804, and was at first a workman in a paper-hanging manufactory, and afterwards a commercial traveller. He first appeared on the stage at Rheims, under the name of Auguste, then at Rouen, and made his *début* at the Palais Royal in 1838. He was afflicted with a disease in the lungs, and for two years had only coughed through his several characters. When he retired from theatrical life he took the Café Minerve, Rue Richelieu, where he devised the *Punch-Grassot*, to which he owed his independence.

At Versailles, Admiral de Martineng, senior officer in the French Navy.

At Oporto, M. Soares de Passos, one of the most distinguished lyrical poets of Portugal.

Feb. 1. At the Foreign Mission Establishment in Paris, Monsignor Danicourt, Vicar-Apostolic in China.

At Tours, M. Lenormant d'Etiolles, Baron de Tournéhem, formerly in the household of Louis

XVIII. He was the grandson of the first husband of the notorious Marquise de Pompadour.

Feb. 5. At Jerusalem, Edward Macgowan, esq., M.D., for 18 years physician to the hospital at Jerusalem, and formerly a resident and physician of Exeter.

Feb. 6. At Driffield, aged 78, Mr. Caleb Angas, formerly of Brancepeth. About 45 years ago, he removed to Neswick Farm, under the late John Grimston, esq. Mr. Angas was long distinguished as a skilful and successful agriculturist, and was always looked upon as one of the best-informed farmers in the East Riding of Yorkshire. He was not only an enlightened man, a clever penman, a good mathematician, and possessed of considerable mechanical information; but he excelled in epistolary correspondence. His letters appeared in the "Sun" newspaper, then the great organ of the Free Trade movement, and excited much attention. They were referred to by Mr. Cobden during his Free Trade crusade; and Mr. Angas was thanked and complimented for the good service that he had rendered to the cause.

Feb. 8. At Lima, aged 26, assassinated while bathing, Lionel Lambert, R.N., Commander of H.M.S. "Vixen," second surviving son of Francis J. Lambert, esq., of Portugal-st., Grosvenor-sq.

Feb. 9. At Algiers, the Abbé Pelletan, dean of the cathedral. This venerable ecclesiastic landed there in company with Mgr. Dupuch, the first bishop in the French colony of Algeria.

Feb. 14. At Paris, aged 78, Count Walsh, well known as a member of the Legitimist party. He founded and edited at Rouen, soon after the Revolution of July, the Legitimist journal *La Gazette de Normandie*. Besides other works, he published *Explorations en Normandie*, which contain many interesting particulars respecting that part of France.

Feb. 15. At Radwell-house, Baldock, aged 69, Francis Pym, esq., of the Hassell, Beds., an active magistrate, long chairman of the quarter sessions in Cambs. and Beds., and a warm supporter of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

Feb. 16. At Dover, of bronchitis, aged 42, Wm. Kelcey, esq., surgeon, formerly of Folkestone, and twice Mayor of that town.

At Alverstot Rectory, aged 88, Charlotte, relict of Gen. J. S. Hodgson.

Feb. 18. At her residence, at Rhyll, Emilia Susanna, widow of the Rev. J. Wood, of Swanwick-hall, Derbyshire.

At Richmond, Yorksh., aged 72, J. Ord, esq.

In the Cliffe, Lewes, aged 94, Mrs. M. Grover.

At Morpeth, aged 74, Wm. Jobling, esq., of Lynn Heads.

Aged 86, Letitia, dau. of the late Col. Lloyd, of Bawdeswell-hall, Norfolk.

Feb. 19. Off Sable Island, in the "Hungarian," aged 29, Barry Alexander Boyd Costin, late of Bagshot, Surr-y.

Feb. 20. Drowned, on board the steamer "Hungarian," off Cape Sable, Nova Scotia, aged 29, William Somerville Boulton, eldest son of the late Rev. William Boulton, of the Upper Canada College, Toronto, and grandson of the late Capt.

Henry Carew, R.N., Tiverton, Devon. He was a young man of high principle, good ability, and great promise, and he has left a widow and three young children.

At Old Sleningford-hall, Ripon, aged 69, Thos. Kitchingman Staveley, esq., late Royal Engineers, and M.P. for the city of Ripon under the first reformed Parliament. Mr. Staveley (whose original name was Hutchinson) took the name and armorial bearings of Staveley in pursuance of the will of the late General Miles Staveley, (the last male heir of that old Yorkshire house,) who died in July, 1814. Mr. Staveley was captain in the Royal Engineers—having entered in 1808, and retired when he succeeded to the General's property. Mr. Staveley married, first, Mary, daughter of the late John Claridge, esq., of Jervaulx-abbey, who died in May, 1851, without issue; and secondly, Annie, only daughter of the late Staff-Surgeon Burmester, who, with a son and two daughters, survive him.

Aged 70, Col. Paske, H.M.'s Indian Army, of Somerset-pl., Bath.

At Charlton, Jemima Selina, wife of J. F. Heather, esq., many years Mathematical Master at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

At Clarence-cres., Windsor, aged 72, James T. Bedborough, esq., of Upton-pk. and Windsor, and one of the magistrates of the borough.

At Margate, aged 40, the Hon. Charles Melhado, of Belize, British Honduras.

Feb. 21. At Panama, aged 26, Robert John Wallace, esq., late of H.M.'s 86th Regt., only son of Col. Robert Tierney Wallace, late of H.M.'s Madras Army, and of Pultney-st., Bath.

Feb. 22. At Hampstead, James C. J. Hastings, esq., of the War Office.

At Widcombe-terr., Bath, Katherine Elizabeth Mary, only surviving dau. of the late John Long, esq., of Monckton Farleigh, Wiltshire.

Feb. 23. At Charleston, South Carolina, aged 62, Joseph Miller, C.E. Mr. Miller had for a number of years been obliged by the infirm state of his health to withdraw from his profession. He was a native of Carlisle, and served his apprenticeship at the celebrated Soho Foundry of Messrs. Bolton and Watt. He then became chief engineer at the Balterley Iron Works, and there commenced that career as a marine engine maker which, continued and extended under the names of "Barnes and Miller," and "Miller and Ravenhill," has given to his name a well-earned reputation. He had an important share in those efforts which have brought the marine engine to its present excellence. His firm worked extensively in the formation not only of our own steam fleet, but of those of many foreign governments, and on the Thames and other rivers some of the earliest and most successful efforts at rapid steam navigation were made by vessels supplied with his engines. Mr. Miller was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and a man of elegant tastes.

At Ely, in his 75th year, Thomas Archer, esq. For a long series of years Mr. Archer had borne an active part in the administration of the great interests of the Fens. His first appointment was that of Clerk to the Commissioners of

the Burnt Fen 1st District, in point of extent one of the most considerable in the Level. He had reached the fiftieth year of his tenure of that office, and in that year, for the first time, the works were carried on without the yearly tax! The district had become free from debt, and the savings of former years, with a fine season, enabled him, when the day came for levying the tax, to make the agreeable announcement to the Commissioners that none was required. This novel occurrence in a fen district was to have been the occasion of a Jubilee celebration at the end of March, in honour of Mr. Archer's fifty years' services, which would then have been completed. Mr. Archer was also, jointly with his son, Clerk to the Eau Brink and other Commissioners; and on the death of Mr. Wells, he was unanimously elected to the important post of Registrar of the Bedford Level Corporation.

At the residence of Edward Hamilton, esq., Clifton, of inflammation of the lungs, Miss Rollason, of Eaton-villa, St. Mary's-road, Leamington, second dau. of the late N. Rollason, esq., of Coventry.

At Bath, aged 85, the Right Hon. Lady Jane Hamilton, relict of Archibald Hamilton, esq., of Rozelle and Carclule, and dau. of Hugh, 12th Earl of Eglinton. Her ladyship was married to Captain Archibald Hamilton, H.E.I.C.S., in 1828, and was left a widow in 1849. The Rozelle and Carclule estates now go to Mr. Archibald Hamilton, R.N., (younger brother of Mr. John Hamilton of Sundrum,) who was a lieutenant on board a gunboat during the Russian war.

At Torquay, Amelia, wife of Wm. Matheson, esq., merchant, Leeds.

Aged 98, Mrs. Bright South-st., Southmolton.

Feb. 25. Aged 82, Señor Mariano Velasquez de la Cadena, Professor of Spanish Literature in Columbia College, University of New York. He had published several works, the most important of which is the American edition of the Spanish and English dictionary of Neuman and Baretti; in this he had incorporated a multitude of new words, or new significations of them, that have arisen in Mexico, Cuba, and other Hispano-American countries; for it appears that the Spanish language in America has undergone much greater changes than the English language has suffered in the United States. The *literati* of New York gave him a public funeral.

Feb. 27. At his residence, Corn-st., Bristol, aged 86, James Palmer, esq., late of the firm of Messrs. Baillie and Co., Old Bank. The deceased was of humble extraction, and entered the bank, in which he afterwards became a partner, as a junior clerk. He retired from the firm about five or six years since, having amassed a princely fortune. About £25,000 have been bequeathed by him to various charities in Bristol, and about a like amount to personal friends, among whom the names of Lady Haberfield, Mr. Isaac Niblett, and others are mentioned. The executors and residuary legatees are H. A. Palmer, esq., of Sambourne-house, Clifton, W. Frigg, esq., of Dawlish, Devon, and Miss Carrington, a niece of the deceased, who are said to be interested to the

extent of about £40,000 each under the will.—*Bath Chronicle*.

At Bromyard, Herefordshire, Harriet, wife of the Rev. Bevis Green, and youngest dau. of the late Thomas Sowler, esq., of Manchester, and of Bowdon, Cheshire.

Feb. 29. At Wandsworth-common, aged 87, William Wilson, esq.

Lately. At Genoa, aged 57, the painter Raffet. He had gone to Italy to rejoin Prince de Demidoff, by whom he was first brought into notice in 1840, as illustrator of the *Voyage dans la Russie Meridionale*.

In the county lunatic asylum at Maidstone, Robert Coombes, the well-known waterman. He was for seven years holder of the championship of the Thames, although virtually champion some years before he and Charles Campbell contended in 1846 for that title, Campbell being then champion; and Coombes remained best man till, in 1852, when upwards of 44 years of age, he was beaten by Thomas Cole, many years his junior. Coombes leaves a widow and four children.

March 3. At Bournemouth, Georgina, youngest dau. of the late Samuel Tupman, esq., of the Paymaster-General's-office, Somerset-house.

At Brighton, aged 53, H. F. James, esq., late of the Bengal Civil Service.

At Pau, France, Eliz. Lady Milliken Napier.

At Banstead Vicarage, the wife of the Rev. W. L. Buckle.

At Nowton-hall, near Bury St. Edmunds, aged 72, Robert Buck, esq. He was the last of the family of the Bucks, who for a long period have occupied a high place in the esteem of the town and neighbourhood, having, like his three brothers, died unmarried. Yet few men have been more alive than they were to the kindly sympathies of our nature, and certainly not the least so was the last survivor.

At Lewes, aged 77, the Rev. John Vinall, for forty-five years minister of Jireh Chapel, Cliffe.

March 5. At the residence of his father, Earsley-cottage, Huntington, near York, aged 25, William Wilberforce Grayston, gentleman.

March 6. At Beach-house, Exmouth, Maria, relict of the Rev. H. D. Griffith, late of Newcastle, Northumberland.

At Park-crescent, Brighton, aged 44, Mary, youngest dau. of the late Terrick Haultain, esq., of Portslade, Sussex.

March 7. At the Vicarage, Abbots Bromley, Constance Anna, fourth dau. of the Rev. John Manley Lowe.

March 9. At his residence, Brunswick-sq., Charles Plumley, esq., son of the late William Plumley, esq., of Shepton Mallett.

March 10. At Nonsuch-park, Cheam, Surrey, aged 48, W. F. Gamul Farmer, esq.

At Malta, aged 25, Georgiana Compton, wife of William Edney, esq., surgeon, R.N.

March 11. At Topsham, aged 46, Henry, eldest son of the late Capt. Henry Pine.

At Clapham, Surrey, aged 80, Stephen Gamble, esq., late of Derby.

At the Indian Reserve, Kent, U.S., aged 103, an old Indian Princess, Eunice Manwee, the last full-

blood of the Pishgachtigok tribe of Indians. "Aunt Eunice," as she was familiarly called, was born in Derby County. Her father's name was Joseph, and her grandfather's name was Gideon Manweeseemium. Gideon was the name given him by the Moravian missionaries who laboured among the Indians there, and he is said to have been their first convert, having been baptized by them in 1743. The Indians of the Pishgachtigok tribe are an offshoot of the Pequods, once the most powerful tribe of New England.

At Hastings, aged 62, Lady Payne, relict of the Rev. Sir Coventry Payne, bart., and third dau. of the late Peter Wright, esq., of Hatfield-priory.

At Marsh-gate, Richmond, Surrey, aged 85, John Noyce, esq.

At Wiveliscombe, Somerset, aged 56, John Meddon Bruton, esq.

March 12. At Pau, Catherine Agnes, fourth dau. of John Carver Athorpe, esq., of Dinnington-hall, Yorkshire.

At Leadwell-house, Oxon, aged 74, James Paxton, esq., M.D., late of Rugby, and many years at Oxford.

At Brighton, aged 13, Jane Colquhoun, the only dau. of Lieut.-Col. Drill, R.E.

March 13. Lieut.-Col. Gustavus Butler Hippley, of Camley, and Leigh-court, Somersetshire.

Aged 37, at Parade Poolc, at the residence of his sister, Henry St. John Diaper, esq., C.E.

At Newport, Barnstaple, Louisa Maria, eldest dau. of the late Charles Woodley, esq.

At Dublin, Sir Robert Ferguson. He was M.P. for Londonderry, Lord Lieutenant of the county, and Colonel of the Derry Militia.

Aged 41, Francis Wellington Tarleton, esq., solicitor, Lincoln's-inn-fields, and St. John's-wood.

At his residence, Sutton Valence, Kent, aged 69, Nicholas Shearly, esq.

At Plas yr Bridell, near Cardigan, aged 22, Georgina Lucretia Agnes, fourth surviving dau. of the late Rev. S. Henry Duntze, Vicar of Weaverthorpe and Helperthorpe, Yorkshire.

At Reading, aged 79, Miss Anna Maria, only dau. of John Man, esq.,—author of a "History of Reading," 4to. 1816,—by Sarah, dau. of Mr. Wm. Baker, schoolmaster, of Reading. Dr. Dibdin, in his early days, was educated at this academy, and in his "Reminiscences" has given many pleasing notices of old Mr. Barker, his son-in-law and successor, Mr. J. Man, and their family. Mr. J. Man died April 10, 1824, and his death is recorded in *GENT. MAG.*, xciv. ii. p. 85. He was brother of the amiable and eccentric poet, Mr. Wm. Man, under-secretary of the South Sea House, who died Dec. 5, 1779. His brother's "Works" were published in two volumes, 8vo., 1802. Many amusing anecdotes of Mr. Wm. Man,—“The wit and the polished man of letters,”—are given by Charles Lamb in his "Essays of Elia," vol. i. p. 12; and also by Dr. Dibdin in the "Reminiscences," vol. i. p. 46.

March 14. Aged 82, Miss Mary Weary, of Nanscoe, near Wadebridge. She was known to possess a considerable amount of property, part

of which came to her as the survivor of two sisters, from her brother, the old Squire John Weary, so well known for his eccentricity throughout Cornwall. After Miss Weary's death, her room, which no one had been allowed to enter for ten years before, was searched, and about £9,000 was found in the room. Two packets of notes were found with £1,000 in each, and some thousands were found in the bedtick, and some of the money was so dirty that it had to be washed. Nearly a cartload of papers were found, and among them a great number of I O U's; many, of course, out of date. It is not yet known how much property Miss Weary has left, but it must be very considerable; and it is supposed that there is much yet secreted, for there are still many old notes missing.

Aged 86, Mary, last surviving dau. of the late Sam. Wrather, esq., of Masham.

At the Ballina Workhouse, aged 106, Mrs. Mary Hughes, a native of Ardnaree, who officiated as a midwife for sixty-three years.

At Burwood-place, Hyde-park, aged 70, John Stewart, esq., formerly M.P. for Lymington.

At Shirley, near Southampton, aged 76, Thos. Ullock, esq., R.N.

At St. Helier's, Jersey, aged 18, Emma Mary, dau. of Lieut.-Col. Innes, H.M.'s Indian army, and grand-dau. of the late Major-General Innes, C.B.

Aged 70, John Phillips, esq., of York.

March 15. Aged 74, Jane, wife of the Rev. Thomas Dade, Rector of Broadway and Bincombe, Dorset, and youngest dau. of the late Col. Lloyd, of Bawdeswell-hall, Norfolk.

At Flexbury, near Bude, aged 81, Thomas Carnsew, esq.

At Bardwell, aged 101, Mrs. Ann Midson.

At Marina, St. Leonards, aged 23, Katherine Maria, fourth dau. of George Darby, esq., of Markly.

At Manchester-sq., aged 35, Robert Jones, esq.

At Broome, Worcestershire, aged 24, Sarah Jane, wife of the Rev. J. G. Bourne, Rector of Broome.

At Seafeld-lodge, Emsworth, Hants, Elizabeth, widow of Charles Matson, esq.

At Walton-on-the-Hill, William, third son of the late Edward Bradley, esq., Royal Artillery.

Caroline, dau. of the late George Best, esq., of Chilston-park, Kent.

March 16. At Keyingham, aged 70, Thomas Owst, esq., formerly of Halsham-house, Holderness.

Aged 68, George Trenchard, esq., of the Crescent, Taunton.

At Exmouth, aged 50, George W. Turner, esq., solicitor, of Castle-st., Exeter.

At Coleshill, suddenly, Caroline, wife of the Rev. C. P. Farrar.

At Sturminster Newton, Dorset, aged 82, John Goodridge, esq., surgeon; an able and much respected practitioner in that place for nearly 50 years.

At Lansdown-place, Brighton, Andrew Redmont Prior, esq., late Accountant-General of H.M.'s Post-office in Ireland.

At Stoke Newington, aged 51, Ellen, wife of Richard Heathfield, esq.

At Binfield Grove, Berks, aged 54, Sophia, wife of Charles Parker, esq.

At Tideswell, aged 60, Mrs. Chinn, widow of the Rev. H. B. Chinn.

At Bridgetown, Glasgow, Mr. Hugh M'Donald, author of some pleasing lyrics, but better known of late for his volumes on local scenery and traditions, entitled "Rambles around Glasgow," and "Days at the Coast;" but at the time of his decease he had in preparation another volume on "Old Folk Lore," the aim of which was to gather together the legends and traditions, &c., of the West of Scotland. Mr. M'Donald was originally a journeyman calico-printer, but by his steady industry and studious and persevering habits, he gained for himself no small amount of literary consideration, especially in the West of Scotland. He was an ardent student of nature, an accomplished botanist, and had a decided partiality for antiquarian lore; he was of quiet and unassuming demeanour, and much esteemed in the social circle in which he moved.—*Glasgow Mail*.

March 17. At Dover-house, aged 55, Georgina, Lady Dover, the widow of the first Lord Dover. Her ladyship was one of the large family of the late Earl of Carlisle; she was sister of the present Earl, of the Duchess of Sutherland, Lady Caroline Lascelles (widow of the Right Hon. W. S. Lascelles), Lady Taunton, the Hon. and Rev. W. G. Howard, the Hon. Charles Howard, the Hon. Edward Howard, and Lady Elizabeth Grey, and the aunt of the Marquis of Stafford, the Duchess of Argyll, Lady Blantyre, the Marchioness of Kildare, and Lady Constance Grosvenor. She was also sister-in-law of the Duke of Devonshire, (his grace, when Earl of Burlington, having married the fourth daughter of the Earl of Carlisle, who died in 1840,) and consequently aunt of the Marquis of Hartington. Lady Dover has left three sons,—Viscount Clifden, the Hon. Leopold Agar Ellis, the Hon. George Agar Ellis, and one daughter, the Hon. Diana, married to the Hon. Edward Coke. An edition of "White's Natural History of Selborne," arranged for youth by her ladyship, has recently been published by the Christian Knowledge Society.

At Banks-hall, Anne Winifred, second dau. of the late Walter Spencer Stanhope, esq., of Cannon-hall, Yorkshire, and sister of Edward Collingwood, esq., of Dissington, and William Roddam, esq., of Roddam, Northumberland.

At Sussex-place, Regent's-park, aged 81, Mrs. Sophia Onslow, widow of the late General Denzil Onslow, of Staughton-house, Huntingdonshire, and dau. of the late Sir Stephen Lushington, Bart.

Aged 52, Joseph Hower, esq., of Chobham, Surrey.

At Lymington, aged 77, Philip Emmott, esq., formerly of Broughton.

At Mount Pleasant, Plymouth, aged 77, Susan Coles, relict of the Rev. J. Buller, Rector of Bridestow; also, on March 27, aged 38, Agnes, dau. of the above John and Susan Buller.

GENT. MAG. VOL. CCVIII.

March 18. At his residence, Strand-house, Strand-on-the-Green, aged 52, Thomas Henry Whipham, esq., of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law, eldest son of the late Dr. Whipham.

In Wilmot-street, Derby, aged 80, Mary Slater, relict of the late Capt. Dalby, of that town.

At Holyhead, aged 36, James, son of Capt. James Moon, R.N.

In Kensington-park-terrace, Notting-hill, aged 71, Capt. James Hope, late of the 92nd Highlanders. He accompanied the Walcheren Expedition in 1809, served with his corps through the Peninsular War, and again at Quatre Bras and Waterloo, where he was severely wounded.

At Springfields, near Calne, aged 86, Mrs. Gundry, relict of William Gundry, esq.; and at the same place, one hour afterwards, her sister, Miss Neave, aged 83. It is rather remarkable, that Mrs. Goode, an old inhabitant of Devizes, for whom the above ladies had taken, about a week previously, a house at Calne, died on the same day.

At the Paragon, Blackheath, aged 21, Martha Rose, dau. of the Rev. James Sherman.

Suddenly, at the Vicarage, Stapleford, Maria Eliza, relict of the late Samuel Smith, esq., of Cheetham-hill, near Manchester.

Charlotte, wife of John Cozens, esq., of Norton, Hants, and youngest dau. of the late William Cozens, esq., of Hendred, Berks.

At Brookbottom, near Buxton, aged 100, Martha Longden.

At Christian Malford, Wilts, Henrietta, the wife, and, three days afterwards, the infant son, of the Rev. E. A. Jenkin.

At Gorleston, near Yarmouth, aged 84, Capt. Henry George Massie, R.N.

At Torquay, aged 26, Eliza, wife of William George Wilks, esq., of Liverpool.

At Sternfield-rectory, Suffolk, aged 15, Eugene Campden, son of the Rev. J. D. Money.

March 19. At Newland-park, Wakefield, aged 64, Henry Tempest, esq. The deceased, who was a Roman Catholic gentleman of great wealth, was next brother of the present Sir Charles Tempest, bart., of Broughton-hall, and heir-presumptive to his estates, and to his claim to the ancient barony of De Scales, which is now before the House of Lords.

At St. Andrew's-terrace, Plymouth, aged 78, Rear-Adm. Richard Devonshire. He entered the Navy in 1796 as first-class volunteer, and saw much service during the war with France. He was present at the reduction of the Cape of Good Hope in 1806, the fall of Monte Video in 1807, and was first Lieut. of the "Leda" (Capt. R. Honeyman) at the bombardment of Copenhagen. He was also engaged in the Walcheren expedition, and at the taking of Genoa in 1814. He was subsequently appointed second Capt., 4th April, 1836, of the "Talavera," 74, Capt. Thomas Ball Sullivan and William Bowen Menda, on the Mediterranean station. His captain's commission bore date June 28, 1838, since which period he has been on half-pay. He accepted retirement with the rank of Rear-Adm., September 10, 1857.

At Chertsey, Surrey, aged 31, Amelia Honor

Gapper, wife of Henry Wetton, esq., and youngest child of the late Joseph Fowler, esq., of Whitchurch, Dorset.

At Havant, Charlotte, youngest and only surviving dau. of the late Rt. Rev. Jacob Mountain, D.D., and sister to the present Lord Bishop of Quebec.

At Worcester, Mary, relict of John Powell, esq., of that city, and mother of Mrs. Creed, of Great Whelnetham-hall, Suffolk.

At Brighton, aged 26, Samuel, third son of William Marshall, esq., M.P., of Patterdale-hall, Cumberland.

Aged 59, Edward Pick, esq., of Selby.

At Malmesbury, Wilts, aged 34, Elizabeth, wife of George Salter, surgeon.

Mary Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. H. Theodore Cavell.

At St. James's-sq., Bath, aged 76, Miss Maria Rebecca Michell, late of Chippenham, Wilts.

March 20. At Edinburgh, aged 33, George Sidney Robertson, esq., late Capt. Royal Artillery, second surviving son of William Robertson, esq., of Woodville, Salcombe.

At Dartmouth, aged 72, R. L. Hingston, esq., J.P.

At Christian Malford, aged 6, W. Lanfear, esq.

Aged 76, Henry James Combs, esq., late of Laurence Pountney-hill, City, and of Hollenden, Kent.

At Thetford, aged 32, Richard George, fourth son of Richard Munn, esq.

Of diphtheria, aged 17, Onslow Loraine Baker, second son of the late Vice-Adm. Sir Henry Loraine Baker, bart., of Dunstable-house, Richmond.

March 21. Col. Hugh Mitchell, of Inverness-terrace, Hyde-park, of the Madras Army, for many years on the staff as Persian Interpreter and Magistrate at Khaderabad and Jaulna.

At Rock Ferry, aged 34, Mary, wife of P. H. Chambres, esq., of Liverpool, and eldest dau. of the late Rev. Robert Chambres Chambres, B.D., of Llys Meirchion, Denbighshire.

John Twemlow, esq., of Hatherton, near Nantwich, one of the oldest medical practitioners in the district.

At Beauport, aged 74, Sir Charles Montolieu Lamb, bart., Knight Marshal of the Royal Household. The deceased was born on the 8th of July, 1785, and married, first, on the 30th of January, 1815, Lady Mary Montgomerie, widow of Archibald Lord Montgomerie, and daughter and heir of Archibald, thirteenth Earl of Eglinton; and secondly, (his first wife dying in 1848,) Miss Marjesson, eldest dau. of the Rev. W. Margesson, of Oakhurst, Sussex. He succeeded to the baronetcy 13th October, 1824, on the demise of his father, who, in 1821, assumed by royal sign-manual the name of "Lamb." In 1825 the deceased was made Knight Marshal of the Royal Household, and had consequently held that office during the reigns of three sovereigns. It is understood that office will be now abolished, more especially as the Court of Marshalsea has passed away. He was a deputy-lieut. of Ayrshire and of Sussex, a D.C.L., and for some years major of

the Ayrshire Yeomanry Cavalry. His grandson succeeds to the baronetcy.

At Malta, aged 34, Thomas Alexander Telfer, esq., R.N., Secretary to Rear-Adm. Codrington, C.B., son of Deputy-Commissary-General Telfer.

At St. Leonards, Sussex, of exhaustion, from attendance on the death-bed of her sister (Mrs. Sturge), Isabella, wife of Capt. Moorsom, C.E., of Satis-house, Rochester.

At Esplanade, Plymouth, aged 45, Capt. Augustus Frederick Kynaston, R.N., C.B.

At Weymouth, aged 75, John Barrowcliff, esq., late of Nottingham-hall, Sussex.

At Summer-hill-house, Bath, the residence of Jonathan Gray, esq., aged 75, Edward Mason, esq., late of Nuneham-villa, Finchley-road, St. John's-wood.

At Moffatt, Scotland, Robert Boulton, second son of the late Richard Smith Appleyard, esq.

At Dawlish, aged 58, Samuel Rogers, esq., of the Brooklands, Bromsgrove, and magistrate for Worcestershire.

At Dover, aged 51, Thomas Baker Bass, esq., solicitor, and Town Clerk of that borough.

At Rutland-gate, J. Martin, esq., of Bloomfield, Sligo, Capt. of the 3rd Light Dragoons.

At Lubbenham-lodge, Leicestershire, aged 80, Mr. Thos. Kirby.

At Portland-pl., aged 60, Charles Ross, esq., a Commissioner of the Audit Board. He was the only son of General Alexander Ross, by Isabella, dau. of Sir Robert Gunning, bart., and was born in 1799. He had scarcely attained his majority when he entered Parliament as M.P. for the since disfranchised borough of Orford, which he represented from 1822 to 1826. In the next Parliament he sat for the borough of St. Germans, and continued to represent that constituency until extinguished by the Reform Act. He was then elected M.P. for Northampton, and was re-chosen in 1835, both times after a severe contest, but was defeated by Mr. R. Currie at the general election of 1837. He held the post of a Lord of the Admiralty for a short time in 1830, and was a Lord of the Treasury under the Administration of Sir R. Peel in 1834-35. Mr. Ross married, in 1825, the Lady Mary Cornwallis, dau. of the late Marquis Cornwallis, by whom he has surviving issue. Mr. Ross lost one of his sons before Sebastopol, 1855.

March 22. At Combe St. Nicholas, near Chard, of congestion of the brain, aged 14, Richard Chute Ambrose, only son of the Rev. R. C. Codrington, of Barley-hill, Combe St. Nicholas.

At Market-jew-terr., Penzance, aged 81, Miss Kitty Davy, only surviving sister of the late Sir Humphrey Davy, and a native of Penzance.

At Walmer, Kent, aged 67, Jane Frances, widow of Capt. James Day, late Royal Horse Artillery, and dau. of the late Rev. M. B. Beevor, M.D., of Mulbarton.

At Leamington, aged 41, Edward James King, esq., of Leek Wootton and Brickenhill.

At his residence, Broadfield-lodge, Crawley, Sussex, aged 44, George Sandeman, esq., eldest son of the late George Sandeman, esq., of St. Swithin's-lane.

At the Manor-house, Bushey, Herts, Sarah, wife of Mr. Alderman Copeland, M.P.

At Evershot, Dorsetshire, aged 76, Ann, relict of John Jennings, esq.

At Storrington, Sussex, Emma, wife of Harvey William Dixon, surgeon.

At Hastings, Baroness De Teissier, wife of Baron de Teissier, late of Woodcote-park, Epsom, Surrey, and Pomponne, Meaux, France. The deceased lady was Henrietta, daughter of the late Mr. Henry Poyntz Lane, of Alresford, Hampshire, and of Broadwater, Sussex, and married, in 1814, Mr. James De Teissier, of Woodcote-park, near Epsom, Surrey, a magistrate and deputy-lieut. for that county, who, in 1819, received the permission of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent to assume the title of Baron De Teissier, an honour conferred on him by Louis XVIII. of France. The De Teissier family were originally settled at Nice, and came to England from Languedoc at the close of the last century. The Baroness leaves a family of five sons.

At East Sheen, Surrey, aged 23, Harry Adolphus Meyer, late of H.M.'s 47th Regt.

March 23. At Updown, Easry, Col. Thomas Noel Harris, K.C.H. The deceased was born in 1785, and was son of the Rev. Hamlyn Harris, Rector of Whitehall, Rutlandshire. He served in the campaigns of 1811, 1812, and 1813 in the Peninsula, and in the autumn of the latter year with the allied armies in Germany and France up to the surrender of Paris in 1814. He was present at the battles of Grossbergen and Dennewitz, and the battles at Leipzig of the 16th, 18th, and 19th October, 1813, 1814, passed the Rhine with the army under Marshal Blucher in January, and was engaged in all the battles up to the capitulation of Paris. He also served at Quatre Bras and Waterloo, at which last battle he lost a limb, and was otherwise severely wounded, and had two horses shot under him. He attained the rank of Colonel in February, 1823, and retired on half-pay in 1830. For his military services he was made a Knight of the Royal Hanoverian Order in 1830, and was knighted in 1841. He had received the silver war-medal and four clasps for his services in the Peninsula, and wore also the Order of Military Merit of Prussia, and the Orders of St. Anne and St. Vladimir of Russia, for services before the enemy. He for some years held the military appointment of Chief Magistrate at Gibraltar, was one of the Grooms of her Majesty's Privy Chamber, and a member of the Kent Archaeological Society.

At Clarendon-pl., North Road, aged 91, Mrs. Elizabeth Wright, widow of the late Major Wright, H.E.I.C.S.

At Lenton-abbey, near Nottingham, aged 81, Ann, widow of Isaac Fisher, esq.

At Nice, aged 73, Col. Hogge, K.H., late 20th Regt., of Gloucester-place, Hyde-park, and of Aylsham, Norfolk.

At Aylstone-hill, Hereford, aged 88, Anne, widow of the late H. Glasspoole, esq., Hemsby.

At his residence, Landscape-cottage, Wootton, Isle of Wight, aged 76, Mr. George Braithton, author of "Vectis Scenery," and other works.

At her residence, Beacon-hill, Exmouth, Mary, relict of Bartholomew Davey Floud, esq.

At Penlee-villas, Stoke, aged 76, Mrs. Eyde, wife of W. Eyde, esq., formerly master shipwright of the Devonport Dockyard.

March 24. At Hillington-hall, co. Norfolk, Sir William J. H. B. Folkes, Bart. The late baronet was born 30th August, 1786, and was son of Sir Martin Browne by the daughter and co-heir of the late Sir John Turner, Bart. He was educated at Jesus College, Cambridge, at which University he graduated as M.A. in 1813. In April, 1818, he married Charlotte, the daughter of Mr. Dominic G. Brown, of Castle Mao Garrett, co. Mayo. Sir William, who was a staunch Whig, was returned for Norfolk in 1830 in conjunction with Mr. Coke "of Holkham," and sat for the county for several years. He failed, however, to obtain election when the Conservative re-action which followed the Reform Bill set in, and the declining years of his life were spent in comparative retirement. Sir William was chairman of the Norfolk Estuary Company, and was greatly respected by both his political friends and opponents. He is succeeded in the baronetcy by his grandson, William Howell, now in his 13th year: his eldest son having been killed by lightning eleven years since.

At her residence, Gardnor-house, Hampstead, at an advanced age, of acute bronchitis, Edith, relict of John Clark, esq., of London, and formerly of Poole, Dorset.

At St. Germain-en-Laye, aged 47, Philip Joseph Robert West, esq., youngest son of the late Jas. Robert West, esq., of Alscot-park, co. Gloucester.

At her residence, in High-st., Warwick, aged 78, Ambrosia, relict of Edward Hughes, esq., of Warwick.

At Cowbridge, near Lostwithiel, Cornwall, aged 79, William Westlake, esq.

Aged 74, John Gandell, esq., of Reigate, and of Clement's-lane, London.

In Hanover-sq., the Hon. William Irving Wilkinson, one of H.M.'s Judges of the Island of Jamaica.

Jane, wife of the Rev. R. Marter, Rector of Brightwalton, Berks.

At Stratheden-house, the Baroness Stratheden and Campbell. She was the eldest dau. of Sir James Scarlett, the eminent lawyer, who, after filling the offices of Attorney-General and Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, was, in 1835, created Baron Abinger. Her ladyship, who was born in 1795, married, in 1821, John Campbell, esq., who, after passing through a variety of high legal offices, is now, at 79 years of age, Lord Chancellor of England. In 1836, while her husband filled the position of Attorney-General, Lady Campbell was created a peeress in her own right as Baroness Stratheden, with remainder to her children by him. In 1841 Sir John Campbell, then Lord Chancellor of Ireland, was himself created Baron Campbell. The deceased leaves a family of three sons, — one of whom, the Hon. W. F. Campbell, M.P. for Harwich, becomes Baron Stratheden, — and four daughters.

March 25. At Bath, aged 84, Brigadier-Gen.

John Austin, K.C.T.S., of the Portuguese Services, late Lieut.-Col. in H.M.'s Service.

At Weston-super-Mare, aged 60, Henrietta Joan Fry, of Great George-st., Bristol, a member of the Society of Friends, last surviving dau. of the late Joseph Storrs Fry, of Bristol.

At his residence, Instow, North Devon, aged 81, Thomas Lock, esq.

At Belmont-lodge, Tunbridge Wells, aged 70, John Johnson Harcourt, esq., late in the Home service of the Hon. East India Company.

At Street-issa, Hope, Flintshire, aged 87, Mary, third dau. of the late John Griffiths, esq., of Bowen-farm.

March 26. At Scinde-house, Clapham-park, aged 70, Caroline Amelia, widow of General Sir William Napier, K.C.B.,—whom she survived only six weeks,—and dau. of the late Gen. the Hon. Henry Edward Fox.

At his residence, Keynsham, Henry Eden My-nors, esq., J.P. for Somerset.

At Ampney Crucis, Gloucestershire, Jane, wife of the Rev. Edward Andrew Daubeney.

Harriet, widow of Stephen Lancaster, esq., of Westborne-house, near Lymington, Hants, late of Weymouth-st., Portland-pl., and youngest dau. of the late Edmund Pepys, esq., of Russell-pl., Fitzroy-sq.

March 27. At Limmer's-hotel, aged 42, Edw. Michael, third Earl of Longford. The deceased was eldest son of Thomas, second Earl, by Lady Georgiana E. C. Lygon, fifth dau. of William, first Earl Beauchamp. The late Earl was born October 30, 1817, and entered the 2nd Regt. of Life Guards as cornet in July, 1836, obtained his rank of Capt. in April, 1848, and was a Brevet Major in the army. He is succeeded in the family honours and estates by his brother, Col. the Hon. William Pakenham, C.B., who distinguished himself in the Crimea, and has been decorated by the French and Sardinian Governments.

At his residence, Temple-sq., Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire, Abraham Wing, esq.

In Foregate-st., Chester, Capt. Hunter, staff officer of pensioners, eldest son of Charles Hunter, esq., late of Seaside, Perthshire.

In Guildford-st., Russel-sq., aged 65, Maria Grantham Cole, of Wargrove, Hurstmonceux, Sussex, widow of the Rev. B. T. H. Cole, M.A., Rector of Warbleton, in the same co., and dau. of the late Sam. Foyster, of Charlotte-st., Fitzroy-sq.

At Vronvele, near Welshpool, Montgomeryshire, aged 81, Rebecca, widow of the Rev. J. Pryce, of Doltorwyn-hall.

At Richmond, Fred. Thirlwall, esq., solicitor.

Aged 68, Thomas Brown, esq., of St. Nicholas-place, York.

At Rye-croft, Uttoxeter, aged 47, Thos. Richardson, esq., solicitor.

At Kingstown, Elizabeth Ann, wife of Terence Magrath, esq., and eldest dau. of the late John Louis Fournier, esq.

At Wootton Bassett, Wilts, Sophia, wife of Walters Freak Pratt, esq., solicitor.

March 28. At Dorset-pl., Dorset-sq., aged 24, Eleanor Albinia, youngest dau. of the Hon.

Edmond Sexton Pery, and grand-dau. of the late Earl of Limerick.

At Abbots, near Honiton, aged 84, Sophia, relict of Richard Weeks, esq., formerly Capt. of the Grenadier Guards, and of Green-park-place, Bath.

At Strawberry-hill, Lympstone, aged 77, Harriett F., widow of Col. W. Wyatt.

At Christ Church, Oxford, aged 64, Miss Ogilvie, sister of the Rev. Dr. Ogilvie, Canon of Christ Church.

At Eccleston, Chester, aged 50, Charlotte, widow of the Rev. W. Hodgson, D.D., late Master of St. Peter's College, Cambridge.

At Chiswick-house, Chiswick, aged 82, Mrs. Catherine Hughes, having lived 56 years as housekeeper in the Duke of Devonshire's family.

Aged 84, Thomas Wight, esq., of Edgbaston, and formerly of Kingswinford.

At his residence on the Butts, Warwick, John Tew Whittington, esq., Mayor of Warwick, and Vicar's churchwarden for St. Mary's parish. Mr. Whittington leaves a widow, but no children; and we believe his case affords the only instance, within the memory of the present generation, of the Mayor's chair becoming vacant through the death of its occupant.

At Dacre Park-terrace, Lec, near Blackheath, Evan, second son of John Protheroe, esq., of Clevedon, near Bristol.

At Gillingham, at her son-in-law's, Mr. John B. Banham, aged 58, Mary, widow of Mr. W. B. Rackham, solicitor, of King's Lynn.

At the residence of his son, Battery-st., Stonehouse, aged 72, John Saunders, esq., formerly of Exeter.

In Dean-st., Park-lane, Mrs. C. P. Ottley, dau. of Sir J. Coghill, bart.

March 29. Aged 74, Major-Gen. Wm. H. Law.

At Haslar, aged 42, Comm. James Hunt, who only recently was gazetted to the command of the "Megarra," at Portsmouth. The gallant officer was taken unwell soon after his appointment, and was removed to the Royal Naval Hospital. He was eldest son of Mr. James Hunt, for many years the Poor Law Auditor of the Worcester district. He entered the navy in 1833, and had served in the West Indies, Spain, Portugal, Africa, on the coast of Syria, in the Mediterranean, China, on the coast of Borneo, south-east coast of America, in the late Russian war in the Baltic, and recently on the west coast of Africa.

At Bournemouth, aged 16, Mary Isabella, only dau. of Capt. W. Wylly Chambera, R.N., and grand-dau. of the late Thomas Webb Hodgetts, esq., of Hagley.

At Combmartin, North Devon, aged 27, Emma, second dau. of the late Rev. Francis Wolferstan Thomas, rector of Parkham.

Jane, wife of Dr. Bingley, of Whitley-hall, Ecclesfield, and dau. of the late Rev. N. Philipps, D.D., of Moor-lodge, near Sheffield.

At Castle-park, Exmouth, aged 71, Comm. William Meadows, R. N.

At her residence, Thurloe-place, Brompton, aged 65, Miss Frances Dickonson, only dau. of the late Metcalfe Dickonson, esq., and niece of

the late Thos. Dickonson, esq., Town Clerk of Brompton.

Thomas Drysdale Nias, esq., of Sussex-place, Rotherfield-st., Islington, and of Herstmonceux, Sussex.

Aged 77, Joseph Maberley, esq., of Mytten, Cuckfield, and late of Harley-street.

March 30. At Brompton-square, aged 21, leaving an infant daughter, Charlotte Blair, wife of William Hook Morley, esq., of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law. She was the youngest child of the late Henry Dickonson, esq., senior Member of Council and some time Governor of Madras.

At Wherstead-park, near Ipswich, aged 82, the Lady Arethusa Harland, relict of Sir Robert Harland, bart. Her ladyship was the only dau. of Henry Vernon, esq., of Great Thurlow, nephew of Admiral Vernon, the captor of Portobello, whose brother, Francis Vernon, was in 1762 created a peer of Ireland under the title of Baron Orwell, in 1776 was created Viscount Orwell, and in the following year was raised to the dignity of Earl of Shipbrooke. On his death without issue, in 1783, the titles became extinct, and the estates passed to his nephew, John Vernon, esq., who also dying without issue, under his will his large and important estates at Wherstead and Belstead, and at Thurlow and Hundon, Suffolk, devolved upon his sister, Lady Harland, and her issue, with limitations in succession to the late Sir Thomas Cullum and his brother, and the Rev. Charles Jenkin, D.D., and his brother, and their male heirs respectively, and in default of issue, then to his own heirs in fee. All the limitations have failed by decease and want of heirs, except that in favour of Dr. Jenkin, the Rector of Herringswell, whose maternal grandfather, as well as Lady Harland's, was Sir John Cullum, the fifth baronet, and who, under the direction of Mr. Vernon's will, must take the name and arms of Vernon. This case presents the remarkable features of a peerage, two baronetcies, and three families becoming extinct, and no fewer than seven failures of issue to inherit the estates.

Maynard Colchester, esq., of the Wilderness and Westbury-upon-Severn, a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieut. for the county of Gloucester, and one of the Verderers of the Forest of Dean.

At Wivenhoe, aged 65, J. G. Chamberlain, esq.

At Colchester, aged 78, Chas. Rooke, esq., formerly of Westwood-house, Essex.

While on a visit to her son-in-law (the Rev. Joseph F. Fenn) at Cheltenham, aged 62, Lady Bignold, wife of Sir Samuel Bignold, of Norwich.

At Banstead, Surrey, aged 33, Louisa Jane, wife of Thos. Mickletham, esq., of Gresham-st., West.

At Cheltenham, aged 76, Major-Gen. John J. Hollis, on the retired full pay of the 25th Regt.

At the Rectory, Solihull, aged 38, Anne Gertrude, the wife of the Rev. Patrick M. Smythe.

At Naples, of fever, aged 18, Charles Fox, the only surviving son of Lord Kinnaird.

At Polruan, aged 74, Capt. R. Scantlebury.

March 31. At Battle, aged 65, C. Emary, esq. Suddenly, in Queen-st., Mayfair, W., aged

three months, Julian Cuninghame, only child of Mountstuart F. Grant Duff, esq., M.P.

At Folkestone, aged 23, James Lushington Morgan, eldest son of the late Rev. Jas. Morgan, Vicar of Corston.

At Cheltenham, aged 68, Dr. Jonas Malden, M.D., for more than 40 years Senior Physician to the Worcester Infirmary. He studied in London (where he was a favourite pupil of John Abernethy) and in Edinburgh, receiving his diploma from the University of Edinburgh about the year 1815, soon after which he took up his residence at Worcester.

At Clifford's-inn, Fleet-st., aged 33, Mr. W. C. Macdermott. The deceased had for several years been a member of the London press.

At Brixton, aged 76, Julia, relict of James Taylor Wray, esq., of Cliff-lodge, Leyburn, and formerly widow of Joseph Bolland, esq., of Masham, Yorkshire.

At Edrington-house, Berwick, Major Soady, E.I.C.S.

At Cheltenham, Col. Frederick Chidley Irwin, K.H., many years Commandant in Western Australia. The deceased entered the army on the 25th of March, 1808, and served in the Peninsula from April, 1809, to February, 1814. He also served the Kandyan campaigns in 1817 and 1818 in Ceylon. He was gazetted commandant of the troops in Western Australia in 1839, where he remained until he retired from the army in 1855. He received the war-medal and nine clasps for his services.

In Cambridge-st., Hyde-park, Harriet, widow of Capt. Creighton, and dau. of the late Admiral Sir R. Onslow, bart.

At Paris, aged 46, Abbé Huc, a literary man of world-wide celebrity, the writer of those Travels in Thibet and through China which have been the most recent and detailed account of society in those recondite regions. He was a native of Toulouse, and started as a missionary in 1839. A residence of six months in a Buddhist monastery initiated him beyond all other Oriental investigators into that theology of which the Grand Lama is the exponent and oracle. He supplied the *Gazette de France* with Chinese literature, in form of "Letters from a Nankin Man of Science."

Aged 97, Lazaretz, one of the performers in the horrid tragedies of the Robespierre period. "A vagrant and beggar for the last forty years, Lazaretz, better known as Tablitz *Le Barbu*, sought and got shelter a week before his death at the fire-side of a peasant in the hamlet of St. Symphorien, near Lyons. Left alone, he was struck with epilepsy, and fell headlong into the brasier. He had been factotum to the miscreant Carrier, in executing the infamous *Noyades* at Nantes, when hundreds of Bretons were plunged into the Loire in batches, handcuffed."

Aged 119 years, Patrick Sweeney, who resided on the property of F. T. Lewin, esq., J.P. Cloghanshouse, near Kilsbanvy.

Aged 81, Agnes Hamilton, grocer, Commercial-road, Glasgow, who has left 23,000*l.* of her savings from a small shop which she had rented for

about forty years. She was in every respect a miser, but she was a miser-merchant, who looked after the pence *par excellence*, and also after the pounds. She was never married, and studiously avoided parting with a single farthing that she could avoid. In this way, and by dint of half-starvation, she succeeded in realizing the above large sum (of 23,000*l.*), which she has bequeathed in 4*l.* annuities to destitute people of good moral character who are natives of, and have lived in, the Gorbals parish of Glasgow 40 years, and who have attained the age of 65. As the parish is small, very few qualified claimants exist, or can exist. She has left nothing to any of her relations.

Miss Meredith, near Ludlow, having applied some tallow to her lip, which was chapped, it began to swell, and at the end of a week she expired in great agony. The tallow, it is presumed, contained some poisonous matter.

April 1. At Kensington-park-gardens, aged 60, Col. W. Mure, of Caldwell, Ayrshire.

At Paris, the Countess (Dowager) of Elgin. The deceased Countess was second wife of Thomas, sixth Earl of Elgin, and was mother of the present peer. The late Countess, who was youngest dau. of Mr. James Townshend Oswald, married the late Earl on the 21st of September, 1810, by whom, who died in November, 1841, her ladyship leaves surviving issue—the Earl of Elgin, Colonel the Hon. Robert Bruce, C.B., the Hon. Frederick W. A. Bruce, Envoy in China, the Hon. Thomas Charles, and three daughters.

At his residence, Devonshire-terr., Hyde-park, aged 64, Thomas Keogh, esq., Secretary to the Board of Inland Revenue.

At Bremhill, near Calne, aged 86, J. Andrews, a veteran who fought at the battle of Waterloo, and assisted in carrying Gen. Picton from the field when mortally wounded.

At Weston-super-Mare, aged 22, J. Hayward, B.A., of Wadham College, Oxford, only son of the late Jos. Hayward, esq., of Beeching Stoke, Wilts.

April 2. At Danby Parsonage, aged 31, Jane Hill, wife of the Rev. J. C. Atkinson, and dau. of the late John Hill Coulson, esq., of Scarbro'.

In Grafton-st., Piccadilly, aged 76, Chas. Bell Ford, esq.

At Haine, Devon, aged 88, Penelope, eldest dau. and coheirress of the late Christopher Harris, esq., of Haine.

At Albemarle-villas, Stoke, aged 84, Mrs. R. Smith, relict of the Rev. Richard Smith.

Aged 17, Amanda, younger dau. of the Rev. R. M. Cremer, Rector of North Barningham.

In Lowndes-sq., aged 62, Sir John Hall, bart., of Dungleass, N.B. The deceased was son of the fourth Baronet by the second dau. of the fourth Earl of Selkirk. He married, in 1823, Julia, dau. of James Walker, esq., of Dalry. He succeeded his father in 1832, and was a deputy-lieutenant for Berwick and Haddington. He is succeeded by his son James, who was born in 1824.

Aged 38, Eliza Jane, wife of George Browne, esq., of Montpellier-road, Brighton, late widow of T. E. Callender, esq., of the Island of Barbados.

April 3. At Ibstock, aged 82, Elizabeth, relict of Sam. Weston, esq., of Ibstock Grange, Leicestershire, and eldest dau. of the late Thos. Paget, esq., of Ibstock, and afterwards of the Newark, Leicester.

At Woodlands, Redhill, Surrey, aged 53, Wm. Headland, esq.

In Chapel-st., Belgrave-sq., Mary, dau. of the late Col. the Hon. D. L. Anstruther, and widow of F. S. G. Farrer, esq., Brayfield-house, Bucks.

At Deptford, aged 76, Capt. Thomas Symonds Crockley, formerly of Owslebury, Hants.

In Kensington-sq., aged 82, John Abercrombie, esq., late surgeon 19th Light Dragoons, one of the few survivors of the Duke of Wellington's Campaigns of 1803-4.

At Rosall-hall, Lancashire, aged 16, Robert Holberton, second son of the late Edward Edlin, esq., M.D., Assistant Surgeon H.E.I.C.S., Bengal Presidency.

At the Abbey, Romsey, Hants, aged 36, Sarah Tull, youngest dau. of the late Peter Green, esq., of Crookham, Berks.

April 4. At the residence of her brother, John Lambert, esq., Peterborough, aged 64, Mary Scholastica, the eldest dau. of the late Daniel Lambert, esq., of Milford-hall, Salisbury.

Aged 79, William Bucknill, esq., surgeon, of Nuneaton.

At Falmouth, aged 50, James C. Young, esq., solicitor.

At Bagshot, aged 17, the Hon. Sydney Montagu, third son of the Right Hon. the Earl of Sandwich.

At Clapham, aged 18, Mary Elizabeth, and on the 7th, aged 20, Joseph Nash, children of the late Capt. John Reed Turner, H.M. 54th Regt., and formerly of Mount Radford, Exeter.

April 5. At Cambridge-terrace, Regent's-park, aged 81, Martin Stutely, esq., father of Mrs. Chas. Tanner, Portland-sq.

Aged 86, Samuel Heyhoe Le Neve Gilman, esq., of Hingham, Norfolk.

At Plymouth, Sir J. Forrest, Bart., of Comiston, N.B.

Aged 94, Elizabeth, sister of the late R. Bodle, esq., of Wolston-hall, Chigwell.

At Truro, aged 41, Mrs. Nettleton Moore, second son of the late Rev. Wm. Moore.

Aged 82, Stephen Wilson, esq., of Streatham and Bexhill, one of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the counties of Surrey and Sussex.

April 6. At Torcross, Elizabeth Marianne, eldest dau. of the late William Johnson, esq., of Calcutta.

At Cambridge, aged 30, the wife of Wm. Webster Fisher, esq., M.D., Downing Professor of Medicine in the University.

Suddenly, at Picton-villa, Surbiton-hill, aged 49, Col. Thomas Lowth Harington, of the 5th Bengal Light Cavalry.

At Croydon, aged 48, James Moon, esq., son of the late John Moon, esq., of Green-st., Grosvenor-sq.

April 7. At Quarndon, near Derby, aged 76, Ann, relict of Richd. Eaton, gentleman, of Dovecote-house, Ashover, Derbyshire.

At Malvern-house, Great Malvern, of rapid

consumption, aged 50, Jelinger Cookson Symons, esq., Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools. Mr. Symons was well-known and highly respected in this district, but about three years ago he gained a much wider fame through his advancement of a theory that the moon does not rotate on its axis—a proposition which he advocated with much pertinacity and ability, though probably not to the conviction of the scientific world. Mr. Symons published a work in which he ascribed the celebrated letters of Junius to William Burke, and he was also the author of some other tracts, shewing much acuteness and originality.—*Bristol Daily Post*.

In Cumberland-pl., Regent's-park, Philip Martineau, esq., one of the Taxing Masters of the Court of Chancery.

April 8. Suddenly, at Great College-st., Camden-town, Dr. Salter Livesay, R.N.

At Ampthill-house, aged 38, George John Wingfield, esq., second son of the late Hon. and Rev. Edward Wingfield.

At Kidderminster, aged 14, William, eldest son of the Rev. T. L. Claughton, Vicar of Kidderminster.

At Tenterden, Maria Goodhew, second dau. of the late Rear-Admiral William Ricketts, of Knockholt, Sevenoaks, Kent.

At Eastbourne, aged 77, Harriet Alice, widow of Capt. Leonard Williard, formerly of the 8th Hussars.

April 9. At Great Queen-st., Westminster, aged 74, John Forster, esq., of Hanch-hall, Lichfield.

At Pickering, aged 80, William Borton, esq., eldest son of the late W. Borton, esq., late of Kirby Misperton, agent to the family of the Blombergs, and formerly of Great Bounton, near Banbury, Oxon.

At South-parade, Bath, aged 53, Marcella Carew Palmer, relict of the late Octavius Palmer, esq., H.E.I.C.S.

April 10. In Great Cumberland-st., Hyde-pk., aged 80, General Sir Thomas McMahon, Bart., G.C.B., Col. 10th Regt. of Foot. The gallant General was a son of the late John McMahon, esq., some time Comptroller of the port of Limerick; his mother was one of the Stackpoles of the county of Cork. He was born in December, 1779, and entered the army towards the close of the last century. He saw active service in almost every quarter of the globe, and held the post of Commander of the Forces at Bombay from 1839 till 1847. He was appointed to the colonelcy of the 1st Foot in 1847, became a K.C.B. in 1827, and a G.C.B. in 1859. He succeeded in 1817 to the baronetcy, which had been conferred by the Prince Regent upon his brother, the late Right Hon. Sir J. McMahon, with a special remainder to himself. By his wife, Emily Anne, dau. of Michael Robert Westropp, esq., Sir Thomas had issue five daughters and four sons. He is succeeded in the title by his eldest son, Col., now Sir Thomas Westropp McMahon, C.B., of the 5th Dragoon Guards, who is married and has issue. The present Baronet served in the Sulej campaigns, and afterwards as Assistant-Quarter-

master-General to the cavalry division in the Crimea, and was made a Lieut.-Col. for distinguished services in command of the 5th Dragoon Guards.

At Brighton, aged 66, Henrietta Florentina Catherina Sala, dau. of the late M. Simon, of Demorara, British Guiana, and relict of Augustus John James Sala, esq., of London. She had been a martyr to disease for 20 years. The immediate cause of her death was paralysis. She was the mother of 13 children, and she died in the arms of her two surviving sons.

In Dover-st., aged 27, the Right Hon. Standish O'Grady, Viscount Guillamore. The deceased peer was the eldest son of the second Viscount by his marriage with Gertrude Jane, eldest dau. of the Hon. Berkeley Paget. He succeeded to the title on the death of his father in 1843. The Hon. Paget Standish O'Grady, his brother, succeeds to the viscounty.

April 11. At Paultons, near Romsey, aged 79, William Sloane Stanley, esq. This venerable and much respected gentleman experienced an attack in the nature of apoplexy on the 5th inst., which forewarned his family of his approaching end. Mr. Stanley, was, we believe, the senior of the Hants county magistrates, and he formerly took a leading part in the political affairs of the county, being well-known as the zealous champion of Conservatism. He also applied himself with great interest to the advancement of the County Friendly Society, after the death of his friend and ally, the late John Fleming, esq., who did more than any other man to establish it. Of this excellent society Mr. Stanley was president, and he took the warmest interest in its progress. Although a staunch adherent to the political party whose principles he espoused, Mr. Stanley's affability, his candour, and earnestness, attracted the esteem of men of all sections, and his death will be regretted by a host of friends. His wealth will be found to be vast; we may count him as a millionaire. Among his estates is a large tract of land, adjoining the Marquis of Westminster's property at Pimlico, which a few years since was used as market-gardeners' grounds, but is now covered by long streets of first-rate houses. Mr. Stanley was for many years well-known as a zealous supporter of the turf and field sports, and belonged to the knot of princely nobles who for a long series of years were the great supporters of Newmarket; among others, the late Dukes of Cleveland, Grafton, and Rutland, and the Earls of Derby and Jersey. The late Mr. Stanley married, in 1804, Lady Gertrude Howard, dau. of Frederick, fifth Earl of Carlisle, by Lady Margaret Leveson Gower, second dau. of Granville, first Marquis of Stafford. He is succeeded by his son, William Hans Sloane Stanley, esq., an active county magistrate.

At Spring-st., Hyde-park, aged 73, Thomas, only surviving son of the late Adam Bittleston, esq., of Maryport, Cumberland.

At his residence, Gordon-sq., aged 51, Henry Seymour Westmacott, esq., solicitor, of John-st., Bedford-row.

At Sedbury-park, Gloucestershire, aged 75, Sarah, eldest dau. of the late John Latham, M.D., F.R.S., of Harley-st., and of Bradwall-hall, Cheshire, and wife of George Ormerod, D.C.L., F.R.S., of Tyldesley, Lancashire, and Sedbury-park.

April 12. Accidentally, from fire, aged 89, Alexander McLean, esq., of Ranelagh-terrace, Pimlico, formerly in Messrs. Glyn's bank.

Aged 72, Frances, dau. of the late Robert Nicholas, esq., of Ashton Keynes, Wilts, and grand-dau. of the late Adm. Sir Thomas Frankland, bart., of Thirkleby-park, Yorkshire.

April 13. Aged 75, George Powell, esq., of Knight-riding-court, Doctors'-commons, and of Tredegar-sq., Bow-road.

At the residence of her son-in-law, Hornsey-road, aged 55, Jane Ann, wife of Mr. Richard John Snewin, of Copthall-court, City.

At his residence, Knockin, near Oswestry, Rear-Admiral the Hon. Charles Orlando Bridgeman. The deceased Admiral was the second son of Orlando, first Earl of Bradford, by the Hon. Lucy Elizabeth Byng, eldest daughter of George, fourth Viscount Torrington, and was born Feb. 3, 1791. He married, Dec. 2, 1819, Eliza Catherine, eldest dau. of Sir Henry Chamberlain, by whom he leaves a family, being father of Lady Londesborough, and Lady Corbet, wife of Sir Vincent Rowland Corbet. The late Rear-Admiral entered the navy at an early age, and obtained his commission of lieutenant Sept. 10, 1810; that of commander May 6, 1814; captain Sept. 2, 1819; and rear-admiral Jan. 19, 1852.

April 14. At Great Cumberland-st., Hyde-park, Capt. Leicester Viney Vernon, of Ardington-house, Wantage, Berks, and M.P. for the county. The deceased, who was born in 1798, was a son of Major-Gen. Sir Sigismund Smith, R.A., and assumed the name of Vernon on inheriting the estates of the collector of the Vernon Gallery. He was educated at the Royal Military Academy, and at the University of Göttingen, and was a captain in the Royal Engineers. On the day of his death Capt. Vernon left the Carlton Club in his carriage at about four o'clock in the afternoon in his usual health and spirits. Accompanied by a friend, he drove up St. James's-st., about the middle of which his horses became restive, when he got out of the carriage to ascertain the cause. In struggling with the horses he fell, but soon recovered himself, and proceeded calmly to direct that his horses and carriage should be taken to some livery stables in the neighbourhood, whither he himself followed them on foot. He then walked to the top of St. James's-street, and got into a cab, giving orders that he might be driven to his residence. At that time he complained of a slight pain in his chest, but still seemed to be in his usual spirits. On reaching the middle of Regent-street he made further complaints of being unwell, and upon his friend's suggesting that he should go to some medical man he requested that he might rather be driven home. On reaching his house

medical advice was immediately summoned, but before it could arrive Capt. Vernon had breathed his last. The cause of death is ascertained to have been internal hæmorrhage, produced by the rupture of a bloodvessel. Captain Vernon, who formerly sat for Chatham, was an active and able member of the House of Commons. By his death a large number of friends, both personal and political, have sustained a severe loss, while the extent of the suffering which his family undergo can be estimated only by the awful suddenness of the calamity itself.

At Upper George-st., Bryanston-sq., aged 68, Mrs. Agassiz, widow of J. G. Agassiz, esq.

In London, at the residence of her brother, Emma Joyce, only dau. of the late Capt. Serrell, R.N., of Stourton Caundle, Dorset.

At Brockhampton-park, Gloucestershire, aged 78, Falwar Craven, esq., a deputy-lieut. for the counties of Wilts and Berks, and a magistrate for the counties of Wilts, Berks, and Gloucester.

At her residence, Belgrave-sq., the Right Hon. Lady Boston.

In Upper George-st., Bryanstone-sq., Alicia, relict of Thomas Sinclair, esq., barrister-at-law, Dublin.

At Western-road, Brighton, aged 73, Olive, widow of Thos. Yates, esq., M.D., of Brighton.

April 15. At Argyll-street, aged 54, Mary Ann, wife of William Brown, esq., distributor of stamps and collector of taxes for the counties of Aberdeen and Kincardine.

At her residence, Wigton, Cumberland, aged 85, Helen, relict of the late Wm. Coulthart, esq., of Coulthart, Wigtownshire, and of Collyn, Dumfriesshire, mother of John Ross Coulthart, esq., of Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire, banker, and cousin of Alex. Glendining, esq., of Sevenoaks, Kent.

April 16. In Gloucester-place, Portman-sq., aged 78, Lieut.-Colonel Gunning, formerly of H.M.'s 69th Regt.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, Georgina, wife of Edw. Currie, late of the Bengal Civil Service.

April 18. At Hill-street, Glasgow, aged 73, Alexander Morrison, esq., of Ballinakill, Dean of the Faculty of Procurators.

At Maulden-rectory, aged 49, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Charles Ward.

April 19. At Upper Grosvenor-st., Percy Windsor, the infant son of the Hon. Robert Charles Herbert, aged 5 months.

At Louth, Lincolnsh., Margaret Boswell, widow of Thomas Capel Loft, esq., 92nd Highlanders, and dau. of the late William Alexander Martin, esq., W.S., Edinburgh.

Aged 46, Lieut.-Col. C. A. Kitson, late 10th Bengal Cavalry, of Werescote, Wellington, Somerset.

At Finchley-road, aged 79, Maria Jane, relict of the late Wm. Henry Tatham, esq.

April 20. At Norfolk-st., aged 74, Lady Kerrison, widow of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Edward Kerrison, Bart.

TABLE OF MORTALITY AND BIRTHS IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

DEATHS REGISTERED.

SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRARS' DISTRICTS.	Area in Statute Acres	Popula- tion in 1851.	Deaths in Districts, &c., in the Week ending Saturday,			
			Mar. 24, 1860.	Mar. 31, 1860	Apr. 7, 1860.	Apr. 14, 1860.
Mean Temperature			° 43·1	° 45·3	° 45·7	° 40·7
London	78029	2362236	1611	1708	1439	1407
1-6. West Districts .	10786	376427	246	270	236	224
7-11. North Districts .	13533	490396	317	347	336	332
12-19. Central Districts	1938	393256	250	241	214	213
20-25. East Districts .	6230	485522	383	389	280	255
26-36. South Districts .	45542	616635	415	461	373	383

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered.						Births Registered.		
	Under 20 years of Age.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and upwards.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mar. 24 .	763	184	245	308	86	1611	918	927	1845
„ 31 .	804	217	266	342	79	1708	1018	941	1959
Apr. 7 .	633	175	221	301	74	1439	838	755	1593
„ 14 .	675	192	214	270	52	1407	932	934	1866

PRICE OF CORN.

Average of Six Weeks. }	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	46 6	36 9	23 6	33 9	39 8	37 11
Week ending April 14. }	49 1	37 2	24 2	36 10	39 9	38 3

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, APRIL 20.

Hay, 3*l.* 0*s.* to 5*l.* 0*s.* — Straw, 1*l.* 7*s.* to 1*l.* 14*s.* — Clover, 4*l.* 0*s.* to 5*l.* 15*s.*

NEW METROPOLITAN CATTLE-MARKET.

To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*lbs.*

Beef	4 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, APRIL 20.	
Mutton	4 <i>s.</i>	6 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i>	10 <i>d.</i>		
Veal	4 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i>	6 <i>d.</i>		
Pork	4 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>		
Lamb.....					
				Beasts	690
				Sheep and Lambs	6,410
				Calves	240
				Pigs.....	320

COAL-MARKET, APRIL 23.

Best Wallsend, per ton, 21*s.* 9*d.* to 22*s.* 6*d.* Other sorts, 15*s.* 0*d.* to 21*s.* 9*d.*

ALFRED WHITMORE,
Stock and Share Broker,
19, Change Alley, London, E.C.

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THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE
AND
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

JUNE, 1860.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.—Pseudo-Druidic Remains—Relics of the Civil War— L'Œuvre Philodéonique—Dr. R. B. Todd—Corrigenda	538
Historical Tales	539
Mural Paintings in Chalgrove Church, Oxon	547
Sonnet	556
Roman History from Coins	557
Archæology in Algeria	563
Church Restoration—St. Peter, Sandwich	564
A Page in the History of the Reformation.....	565
Some Illustrations of the Sixteenth Century from the Records of the County of Middlesex (Second Notice)	570
Gleanings from Westminster Abbey	577
ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS.—A Bedfordshire Conveyance, 1311, 585; Muster Roll of the English Garrison of Montereau	586
ANTIQUARIAN AND LITERARY INTELLIGENCER.—Society of Antiquaries, 588; Archæological Institute, 591; British Archæological Association, 593; Lectures at the Architectural Exhibition, 595; Camden Society, 597; Ecclesiological Society, 598; Numismatic Society, 599; Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society, 600; Society of Antiquaries, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 601; Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, 602; Suffolk Institute of Archæology and Natural History, 604; Worcester Diocesan Archi- tectural Society, 605; Yorkshire Philosophical Society—Miscellanea	607
CORRESPONDENCE OF SYLVANUS URBAN.—Restoration of Waltham Abbey Church, 608; The Church of St. Duilech, 610; A Centenarian Petitioner.....	611
HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.—Blackie's Lyrical Poems, 612; Catlow's Popular Field Botany—Thomson's Wild Flowers, 613; Annual Report of the Royal National Life-boat Institution, 614; The Habits of Good Society—Extracts from the Dunstable Chronicle—Sabine's Address before the New-England Historic-Genealogical Society—Defoe's Memoirs of a Cavalier, 615; De Quincey's Letters to a Young Man whose Education has been neglected—Index to current Literature, 616; The Twentieth Report of the London Diocesan Board of Education—White's Natural History of Selborne—Bayly's Descriptive and other Poems, 617; Stewart's Atheline—Hall's Through the Tyrol to Venice—Pavy's Esquisse d'un Traité sur la Souveraineté Temporelle du Pape	618
BIRTHS	619
MARRIAGES	620
OBITUARY—The Archbishop of York, 625; Marshal Count Reille, 626; Lady Noel Byron, 627; Baron de Bruck—General Sir Willoughby Cotton, 628; Sir Charles Barry, R.A., 629; William Spence, F.R.S., 631; M. Jullien, 632; Mrs. Helen Coulthart, of Coulthart and Collyn—Colonel Mure, of Caldwell, 634; Rev. Charles Dyson	635
CLERGY DECEASED	637
DEATHS ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER	638
Registrar-General's Return of Mortality and Births in the Metropolis—Markets, 647; Meteorological Diary—Daily Price of Stocks	648

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

PSEUDO-DRUIDIC REMAINS.

MR. URBAN,—I see that you have copied into your last number a statement made by the *Echo du Nord*, a paper published at Lille, as to a Celtic grave having been found, with an inscribed stone in it, &c.; and it is therefore assumed that this inscription is "Druidic." Something also is said about a gold Druidic knife, &c. Excuse me for cautioning yourself and your readers not to pin any faith on this announcement, coming as it does from such a source. The statement is so highly improbable, and contradictory to all the inferences of archæological discovery, that nothing but a scientific inspection of the stone should be entitled to command any respect.

It will most probably be found to be either a mutilated Roman inscription, or else a Gallo-Roman one of the early period. As for the knife, &c., it is all imaginary.

This supposed discovery will be appreciated by archæologists competent to judge of it much in the same way as if any one were to inform Professor Owen that a new bird had been discovered with teats, and no oviduct; or as if Professor Sedgwick were told that a trilobite had been found in the chalk. We know pretty well beforehand the kind of reception these eminent *savans* would give to such news.

Possibly our friend the Abbé Cochet will have something to say upon the subject, if indeed the whole thing does not previously prove to be merely one of those *canards* which French provincial papers are so fond of starting.—I am, &c.,

May 14.

AN ANTIQUARY.

RELICS OF THE CIVIL WAR.

MR. URBAN,—Whilst Mr. Manwell, builder, of St. Andrew-gate, York, was engaged, on the 10th instant, in taking down an old house near the church of Holy Trinity in Bedern, he discovered in a concealed recess near the chimney in an upper room, a bandoleer of the time of

Charles I., with several small powder-flasks, (one of them still containing powder,) some of which are covered with velvet and some with leather, as also a velvet sword-belt, fringed and embroidered. The velvet was apparently once crimson, but is now much faded. It is conjectured that they may have belonged to some Royalist officer, who fleeing from the fight on Long Marston moor, may have thought it prudent to relinquish such splendid equipments as these once were. Along with them was also found a woman's clog, the heel of which is hollowed out to fit the shape of the shoes of the same period.—I am, &c.,

York, May 22.

W. H. CLARKE.

L'ŒUVRE PHILODÉONIQUE.

SYLVANUS URBAN begs to inform M. Paul Buessard, of Paris, that he cannot avail himself of his courteous offer on the above subject.

DR. R. B. TODD.

MR. URBAN,—I am sure you will insert a correction, rendered necessary by an erroneous statement contained in your obituary of the late Dr. R. B. Todd. He is stated (p. 512 *supra*) to have been "youngest brother of the Rev. W. Todd, president, &c." This should run, "youngest brother of the Rev. James Henthorne Todd, D.D., Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, and President of the Royal Irish Academy," &c.

J. G.

Kilkenny.

CORRIGENDA.

IN memoir of Dr. Thomas Forster (p. 512, col. 2, l. 27), for 1829, given as the date of the death of his father, read 1825; his mother died Nov. 30, 1858.

In notice of Miss A. M. Man (p. 526, col. 1, l. 16 from bottom), for "Barker" read "Baker."

Mr. Wm. Man died Dec. 5, 1799 (l. 10 from bottom), and it was his, not his brother's Works, that were published in 1802.

THE
Gentleman's Magazine
AND
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

HISTORICAL TALES^a.

GENERALLY speaking, we are by no means favourable to that class of writing which the success of Scott and Macaulay has made so popular, and which professes to be a vast improvement on the old-fashioned mode of dealing with history. In it, strange liberties are taken with names and dates and actions, the worse is often made to appear the better cause, and the inexperienced reader is hopelessly entangled in a mass of false facts and sophistical reasonings. Hence we took up, with anything rather than a prejudice in their favour, some small "Historical Tales," now in course of publication, which profess to illustrate the chief events in ecclesiastical history, British and foreign. A very cursory glance shewed us that these were at all events not tales of the ordinary description, and selecting five out of the number which professed to have relation to our own early history, we determined to give them a careful consideration.

Some time ago we devoted a portion of our space to an examination of a number of the received Histories of England, such as are usually employed in schools^b. We pointed out grave errors in most of them, but more particularly the fault that runs through all of beginning English history with William the Norman, a full thousand years too late. The ones that go most fully into their subject think it quite enough to tell the young, that Julius Cæsar conquered Britain—that Augustine converted the Saxons—that Alfred let the cakes burn—that Edgar killed all the wolves—and that Harold was killed at Hastings—and then they are free to proceed at what rate they please with Magna Charta, and Wat Tyler, and the battle of Agincourt, and "good Queen Bess," and so on to Queen Victoria, and the Great Exhibition and the Russian War. These matters (exclusive of the cakes and the wolves) are all important we readily allow, but others quite as much so remain altogether unnoticed, and consequently otherwise well-

^a *Historical Tales*: 1. The Cave in the Hills; 5. Wild Scenes amongst the Celts; 7. The Rivals; 10. The Black Danes; 14. The Allcluia Battle. 1s. each. (London: John Henry and James Parker.)

^b GENT. MAG., March, 1859, p. 261; June, p. 594.

informed people are not very strong in history. It is the evident and very useful purpose of the writers of the Tales now before us to remedy this, and thus do something to relieve our school teaching from the reproach that it now lies under, of commencing, not at the beginning, but in the middle of its subject.

We have observed that this series is presented for the purpose of “illustrating the chief events in ecclesiastical history;” and as in early times secu'ar events are usually treated by the historian as subordinate to ecclesiastical, and included therein, we have, in the five stories that we have selected, an attempt to give a popular yet accurate account of the main features of almost a thousand years of English history—a bold attempt certainly, but one that we consider has achieved a very considerable measure of success; and quite justifying us in recommending at least the English portion for adoption in schools, while the rest of the series, which we have glanced at, will advantageously extend the acquaintance even of adults with many important events that have occurred, from Sweden on the one hand to Sumatra on the other, and from Russia to Virginia.

The great points presented in these British tales are five in number; three of which are hardly recognised in our ordinary histories, and in consequence the other two are but half understood. These almost fabulous stories for ordinary readers are,—

I. The existence of a Christian Church in Britain in, or soon after, the apostolic age.

II. The missionary labours of Germanus and Lupus; and

III. The like labours of Piran and Columba.

Those that are generally accepted are,—

IV. The conversion of the Anglo-Saxons by Augustine; and

V. The ravages of the pagan Danes, or more properly Norsemen.

These, however, as we have said, are ill understood, as must necessarily be the case, while the preceding events out of which they in reality sprang are ignored; so that the whole field of English history lies practically open up to the Norman era. This space our tale writers have endeavoured to cover, and if, as we hope, they can induce the young especially to look with interest on the earlier periods of our history—times unworthy the notice of Goldsmith and Pinnock, as well as Hume—they will have laid the foundation of a substantial improvement in our educational course.

It is, fortunately, unnecessary that we should enter into detail to satisfy the readers of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE of the existence of a Christian Church in Britain in very early days; they will turn to Usher and Stillingfleet, and to Labbé et Cossart, and to the Venerable Bede, or they may with less trouble study the matter in the able *resumés* of Bishop Burgess^c

^c Tracts on the Origin and Independence of the Ancient British Church. London, 1815.

and Chancellor Harington^d; the missionary labours of Germanus and Lupus, of Piran and Columba, they will read of in Prosper and Canisius; but these are sealed books to all but the educated classes, and we confess a real obligation to writers who draw out from them hidden stores of knowledge, and offer them, in an attractive dress and in a perfectly reliable form, to those who are little likely ever to consult the originals.

The story in each of these tales is of course subordinate to the great historical truth contained in it, and though this is not favourable to the display of that fanciful colouring and vivid imagination which go to make up the highly-prized "word-pictures" that are at present so much in vogue, the authors have been very successful in surmounting the difficulty. The language (of which we shall give a few specimens) is easy and flowing, yet graceful and correct, and the characters in general have a life-like aspect.

In "The Cave in the Hills" we have a most noble fellow, a Romanized Briton—something greater and better, even while a heathen, than Agricola thought of producing when, with a view to perpetuate their bondage, he induced the British chiefs to allow their sons to acquire the language and assume the garb of Rome; we have his Christian wife Cæcilia, and humble British Christians holding loyalty to the descendant of their ancient kings. In the other stories, Piran, and Columba, and Germanus are apostles in all but name; Edmund of East Anglia and our famous Alfred are depicted to the life; Britons, and Celts, and Picts are shewn as in every respect far above the uncivilised tribes of the present day with which it is the fashion to compare them; their arms, and dress and ornaments are described, such as recent research has brought them to light, and information on these interesting points may be gained from these tales that will not be readily met with in a popular form elsewhere.

Our first quotation, which we consider marked by grace and picturesque effect, is made from "The Rivals," a tale of the conversion of Ethelbert. Thus the hero, Kenulf, the lover of the fair Ermenhilda, is introduced:—

"On a bright Autumn evening in the year of grace 594, three horsemen were winding their way along the old and dilapidated Roman road which led by Gravesend and Rochester to Canterbury. They had set out full late upon a long journey; for they had not emerged from that portion of the vast forest which crossed the road a few miles out of the city, when the light began to fail on the eastern side of the hill. The chief of the little party, who by his dress was evidently a Saxon noble, seemed lost in thought, and paid no attention to time. He was tall, but rather slight for a Saxon, and his singular beauty could not but attract notice, even amongst that nation of handsome forms and faces. His long fair hair, wreathed with beads, fell over his shoulders, and hid the golden collar around his neck. His large blue eyes, generally so full of feeling and happiness, were fixed pensively upon the ground. A huge dog strove in vain to attract his attention. From time to time the hound asked, by a short and single bark, for leave to rush into the forest, or at least for a little notice, but his applications were

^d A Letter on the Bull of Pope Pius IX. and the Ancient British Church. London, 1850.

unanswered and unnoticed. Poor Wolfgang was puzzled, and by degrees became meditative also, trotting not behind, but beside his master.

"At a little distance two servants rode. One of them carried on his rougher steed a sort of trunk, in which were the fine clothes his master had worn at the King's court at Canterbury. The other bare his lord's spear and shield; for Kenulf rode unarmed, with the exception of a sword hanging at his side.

"The two servants were of different races. One was a conquered Briton, dark and fierce in feature and complexion, but seemingly on the best of terms with his companion, a captive and enslaved member of the victorious race, one whom the Jute had wrested from the West Saxon. The two slaves were not so silent as their master, although they also seemed out of sorts, and what they said arose out of dissatisfaction at their lord's slow progress, and at the approaching night.

" 'Kenulf,' said the Briton, 'rides as if Meapaham were close at hand.'

" 'He rides,' replied his comrade, 'as one whose heart is left behind him.' . . .

"Not as an heiress Kenulf and Alcred, chief above all other suitors, sought the hand of Ermenhilda, the most beautiful of Queen Bertha's Saxon maidens. According to the law of the Jutes, still known as gavelkind, she was landless, although an orphan, and without brothers. Her beauty and her graces attracted the Kentish nobles, and earls from amongst the East Saxons and the Angles had sought her favour, but in vain. Far above all competitors stood Kenulf and Alcred, and the balance was not yet struck between them. Pardon the fair Ermenhilda if she hesitated to strike it. Early youth was hers, and gay thoughts and light joys; and there is a solemnity in deciding such a question, and a proud pleasure in keeping it pending for a while. True, that there is some selfishness in this, and that from such a state of things, if unchecked, issues a heartless levity, and cruel sport with the feelings of others; but, Ermenhilda was a girl, and a pagan.

"The slaves judged rightly. It was of her, and of his hopes and fears, that Kenulf dreamed as he rose to visit his aged mother by the day appointed at his home at Meapaham, or, as it is now called, Meopham. By thoughts of Ermenhilda his bright brow was clouded; his generally upward eye had become downcast; his expressive features were dull and motionless; his dog unnoticed; his journey late; the fading light, the approach of night in the dark forest, unheeded. But suddenly the travellers emerged into a glade on a top of the hills, whence they could look westwards for many a league over wood and meadow.

"The sun was kissing nature's children before they slept in the arms of mother earth. The autumnal red of the oak and beech; the pale yellow of the ash, almost denuded; the dark glossy green of the holly and ivy; the grey lichens, red and yellow ferns; the crimson berries of the thorn and wild rose; the ruby clusters of the bryony; the tufted locks of the wild clematis, festooning the lower branches of the trees which admitted its embrace; the shining blackberry; the naked boughs of the patriarch of the forest, long dead and senseless, but still lifting up their arms in defiance of the storms which no more could strip them,—these one and all were illuminated by a flood of loving light and natural joy with which the voiceless creation seemed penetrated and possessed.

"And yet not altogether voiceless. The green woodpecker, with its clear cry, was jerking itself from tree to tree, making sharp angular steps in the liquid air; the robin warbled, and the blackbird piped; rook, jackdaw, raven, spoke of home as they winged their way high over head to their nightly resting-places; the jay and magpie chattered; but the scene was too bright and joyful yet for the birds and creatures of the night to speak. They waited their time, feeling its approach, and moving softly in the depths of the forest.

"In front of Kenulf stretched out a mighty vale of woodland, and common, and deep fertile plain. The waters of the East Swale gleamed upon the right, hard by where the great Abbey of Feversham afterwards arose, and spread eastwards until they joined the

Northern Sea. Forward on the right rose Sheppey, and straight on lay level lands worth a king's ransom, and a soft outline of hill-side beyond them.

"But Kenulf's eye and ear were closed. His one thought was Ermenhilda, Ermenhilda, the fairest of all fair Saxon maidens; whose smiles he had often won, and he hoped that the face was an index of the heart, as it certainly ought to be: but Kenulf was poorer and less powerful than many of his rivals, and especially than he whom he chiefly dreaded, the handsome, rich, and mighty Alcred, whose lands extended all along the valley of the Darent, and encircled Kenulf's less ample domain, where it dipped from the Meopham Hill to Wrotham on the south, and to Hartley on the west.

"Kenulf was roused from his reverie by the sudden plunge with which the impatient sun sank behind the western hill, leaving only a crown of gold upon the oak tops, and seas of liquid colours, infinitely deep, studded with isles of light.

"At the sight Kenulf woke up, struck his sharp, spear-like spurs into his steed; called to his slaves to quicken their pace; and at last spoke to Wolfgang, who bounded forward with delight, and ran on a little way, but soon returned and fell into the same dutiful trot of watchful attendance with which he had before been travelling."—(pp. 1—6.)

The arrival of Augustine, his interview with Ethelbert, and his success, great events too often passed over in a few lines even by writers of repute, are thus vividly depicted:—

"The ever-blessed year to England, the year of grace 597, truly the year of grace to her, had come at last. The Gospel was now entering that country which heathenism had occupied, in order to cast it out for ever. At that eventful corner of the land, not far from where Cæsar landed, and on the very spot where the pagan Saxons left their ships to extinguish British Christianity with the blood of its professors, had landed now another band, under another banner. Not the S.P.Q.R. of Rome, not the White Horse of Hengist, but the Cross was to be seen at Ebbe's Fleet, approaching with the spiritual sword; and chants for war-cries; and sweet peace and love, instead of death and desolation. . . .

"Augustine was waiting in Thanet, separated by the Wantsum from the mainland; nor did he try to cross it, and to assail heathenism at the royal city, without preparing the way as best he could. Accordingly, he sent forward the Frank interpreters, who informed Ethelbert of the object of the mission, and begged leave for the strangers to go to Canterbury.

"Ethelbert did not consent at once. He ordered the new comers to remain upon the island, commanded that they should be supplied with necessaries, and promised himself to go and see them before he decided what to do. Meantime, both adverse and favourable influences were at work, opposing one another.

"Ethelbert was not only a heathen by education, but his power and honour were connected with false worship. He was said to be descended from Weldeg, one of the three sons of Wodin, or Odin, the hero whom the Saxons deified and worshipped. Besides, it was humbling to the pride of one in Ethelbert's position to be supposed wrong, and in need of a new religion. He was the third Bretwalda, or sovereign king of England, and had exceeded his predecessors in assuming an imperial state. His very coins shew this. On one of them is the wolf suckling the children, with REX above it; so that the Æscinga, or Son of the Ash-tree, as the descendants of Hengist were called, after his ashen spear, had clearly laid claim to Roman empire; a claim ungenial with the Saxon elective rule, but considerably limited by the power of the chiefs. All this made Ethelbert unwilling to admit the Christian missionaries; but, on the other hand, the prayers of Bertha moved him to a more favourable reply; and, still more, her pure and gentle life, always consistent with her faith, had made the Gospel, what it too often is not in the eyes of the heathen, lovely from the graces mani-

fested in the lives of its professors. Bertha, amid strangers and worshippers of false gods, amid the temptations and trials of the court, had uniformly so lived that all respected and loved her, whose good opinion was worth the having.

"To consider the prayer of St. Augustine and his comrades, a council was held after the manner of the Saxons. First, the customary means were used to ascertain whether it was the will of the gods that there should be deliberation on that day. A white garment was placed upon the ground; the shoot of a fruit-tree was cut in pieces; the pieces marked and scattered at random on the garment. Then Ludica, the priest, having prayed to the gods, took them up one by one, and interpreted them before the assembly. The answer was favourable to the holding of an assembly, and it was decided that the business of the meeting should begin. Ethelbert therefore presided, surrounded by earls and thanes; and the priests took a leading part, according to the immemorial custom of the Teutons, whilst yet they lived in Germany, and especially where a matter of religion was concerned. . . .

"The appointed day arrived. Ethelbert and his Court crossed into Thanet, and setting himself under a vast oak, the sacred tree of his religion, secure from magical arts, as he supposed, summoned Augustine to his presence.

"Happy summons! The first-fruits of a long and perilous voyage, of many desires and many prayers; and yet but a beginning! Who could assure the missionaries of a successful issue to that first and final interview? Should faith? But the Apostle sought twice to see his people, and Satan hindered him. Christ Himself could do no mighty work amongst some because of their unbelief. *That* faith supported the Christians which is content with the will of God, stedfast assurance, not that this or that act of man will triumph, but that He rules all who knows best, and will assuredly bless the labours of the faithful in the way which is best. High above his fellows, a Saul in person, but a David in piety, Augustine moved in solemn procession to the appointed spot. With him walked Peter, first Abbot of St. Augustine's, and Laurentius, second Archbishop of Canterbury. As they went, a cross of silver was borne before them, and a picture of Christ upon a board, and the holy company chanted a litany. Such were the banners, such the war-song of the soldiers of Christ.

"Arrived at the open space chosen for the interview, Augustine preached to the assembly, and as he spoke, the Frank interpreters explained his meaning to the King and his companions. Doubtless this process of translation took off much from the impulsive power of the preaching; robbing it more, however, of exciting than of argumentative influences. The reasons given were faithfully conveyed to attentive and candid ears, and the reply of the King indicates consideration and not impulse, a state of mind rather than a state of feeling. 'Your words,' he said, 'and promises are very fair; but as they are new to us and of uncertain import, I cannot approve of them so far as to forsake that which I have so long followed with the whole English nation. But because you are come far into my kingdom, and, as I conceive, are desirous to impart to us those things which you believe to be true and most beneficial, we will not molest you, but give you favourable entertainment, and take care to supply you with your necessary sustenance; nor do we forbid you to preach, and gain as many as you can to your religion.'

"This was the charter of the English Church, the charter of liberty to which her children should ever have adhered, instead of persecuting and slaying, as Roman, Anglican, Puritan, and Independent have done in turn. Yet liberal as were the terms of the charter, it was not one of indifference to truth. It did not ask, with Pilate, What is Truth? as if there were none; nor dismiss controversies, like Gallio, with infidel impatience. It shewed a mind respectful to precedent and to an existing creed, not lightly to be torn from its hold, yet willing to consider calmly, and to allow others to consider, the statements of those whose conduct entitled them to a hearing.

"Glad of heart and thankful to God was Augustine at this sentence. He read in it

the marks of God's favour, and signs of the good soil on which the seed would not fall in vain, kindness, candour, and sincerity. He was more than satisfied. He rejoiced before his God; but a scowl was on the face of Alered, and of the furious priest who had counselled the slaughter of the missionaries.

"Augustine, however, did not heed the frowns of the few who shewed their displeasure. He promptly availed himself of the liberty accorded, and crossing the Wantsum, he advanced in procession to Canterbury with the cross and painting, saying as he went, 'We beseech Thee, O Lord, in all Thy mercy that Thine anger and wrath may be turned away from this city, and from Thy holy house, because we have sinned. Allelujah!' Already was St. Gregory's wish receiving its fulfilment, and Allelujahs were sounding in the land of Ella.

"Arrived at Canterbury, the missionaries were placed by the King at the usual resting-place of travellers, Stablegate, now Staplegate, in the parish of the martyred Archbishop, who at a later period filled the see of Augustine, St. Alphege, the victim of the Danes. There the little company reposed, and from it went forth to worship at Bertha's chapel, now St. Martin's, and to preach to all who resorted to them from the city."—(pp. 40—59.)

Though it is somewhat retracing our steps, yet we must invite our readers to contemplate, from "Wild Scenes amongst the Celts," the pictures given of two precursors of Augustine, laborious and holy men, who have been undeservedly almost forgotten, even by the educated, and are, of course, quite ignored by school teachers. And first of St. Piran:—

"An elderly man sat in a cleft of the rock on the western coast of Cornwall watching the rising storm. Three hundred feet of rock walled out the ocean, which roared amongst the caverns at the base. On the left the iron barrier bent outwards, and then abruptly ceased at Cligga Head, which rendered St. Agnes' Head invisible. On the right spread a beach of the finest whitest sand with which ocean ever fringed the shore, the softest couch he ever spread to cast himself thereon. Beyond this beach the land swelled, and the rocky barrier again appeared, fended from the assaults of the Atlantic by two rocky islands, against which the surge was dashing, and from which it was falling back in foaming masses. Dark as the sky was, the position of the spectator was so high that he could see the chain of hill which intersected the backbone range of Cornwall; and 'Brown Willy,' at more than twenty miles north, was seen catching the clouds and tearing them to pieces on their way over the rocky peninsula, which first checked them since they steamed up from the Gulf Stream and hung over the Atlantic in the Cloud Belt.

"He who watched the tempest had faced more storms than one, and wilder and more baffling than those of nature. St. Piran, it is said, had spent his younger days in missionary work amongst the savage Scots, or Irish. He had preached in Ireland before St. Patrick, nay, even before Palladius. Born, it is thought, about A.D. 352, at Ossory, he is said to have travelled to Rome, there to have been baptized, and to have returned as a missionary about the year 402. As such he encountered the barbarism of the heathen and the malice of their priests.

"The magnitude of these difficulties is now unknown. Men are unwilling to remember a degraded past, whether their own or that of their ancestors, unless some political or controversial weapon is to be barbed with piercing facts. But there seems little doubt that the Scots, or Irish, had as late as the middle of the fourth century disregarded marriage, and lived without any moral restraint. The general barbarity which must have accompanied such a state of morals is evident; and it is perhaps doubtful whether even cannibalism was altogether unknown amongst them.

"Long had Piran toiled through savage forests and desolate bogs, to struggle with

the more savage ways of fallen manhood. At last, weary of outward struggles, he sighed for spiritual progress, and longed to do battle with the inward enemy. For this end he retired from the world, first to a forest of Leinster, and at last he had come across the sea to Cornwall for repose, accompanied by a holy band of kindred souls.

"Their names, like his own, have come down to us, riveted as it were to the rocks on which they worshipped. Thus St. Breacca at St. Breague, St. Sinuinus at Sennen, St. Ia at St. Ives, St. Uny at Uny Lalant, St. Barian at St. Burian, St. Fingar, or Guigner, at Gwynear, St. Budoc at Budock, are still commemorated, and will be so to the end, unless a conquering race sweep the English from these shores, as the Saxon swept the Briton from all but the rocky West.

"St. Piran himself is named all around the place where he lived and died: Perran, Piran Uthno, Perran Zabuloe, Perran Arworthal, or Piran's Well, Perran Coombe, all tell one tale.

"And hard by the church which Piran had built below, on the right of the nook in which he sat, was a home of holy women who served God under his guidance. His very aged mother, Wingela, was their head, who, like Monica, had followed her son, and dwelt with him to the last."—(pp. 15—17.)

Nor is St. Columba less deserving of our notice:—

"The autumnal sun of the year A.D. 590 was fast sinking behind Ben Nevis, and the savage wilderness glowed and looked bright for a brief hour. The dark morass even shone, as its mosses and heather were gilded, and the edges of the huge rocks caught the light, and the rugged stems of the gnarled oak and birch, which lived rather than grew unmolested century after century in that desolate region, were lit up for awhile before night enveloped the face of nature as with a pall.

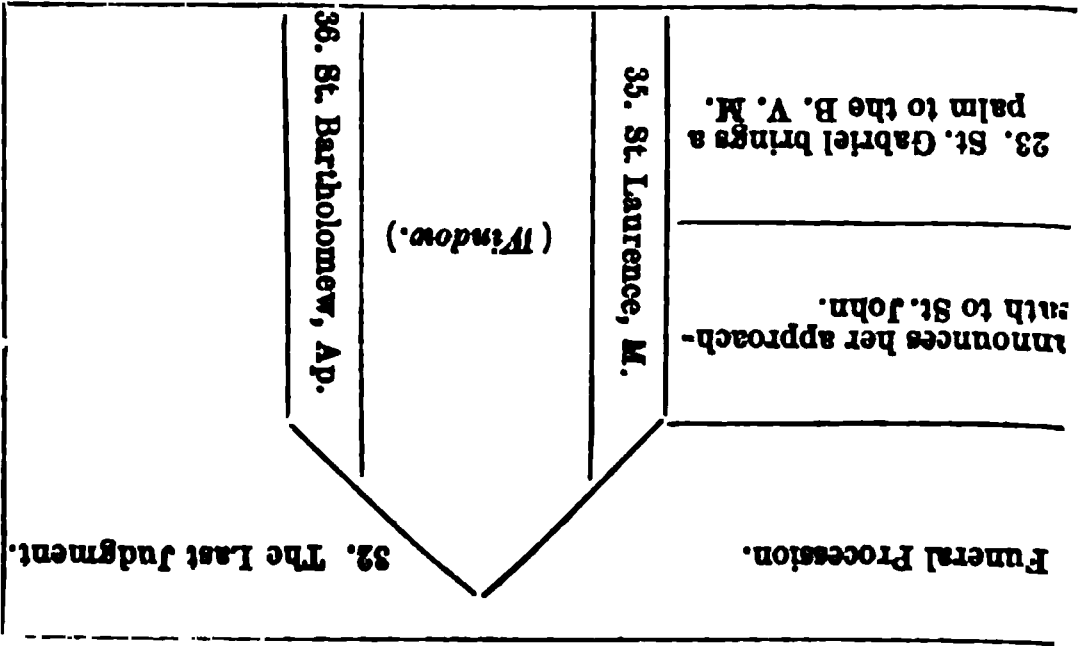
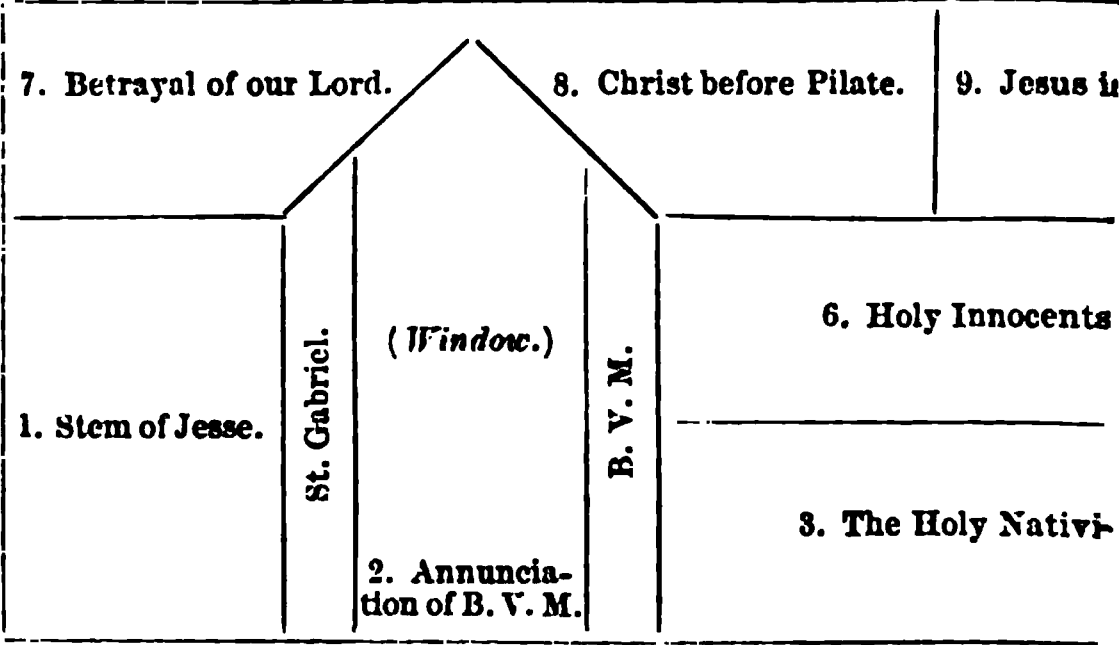
"Undaunted by the distance yet to be trod ere nightfall, and the treacherous moorland, and the wolves which thronged the forest, three men journeyed forwards singing as they went. Only the foremost rode, on a white horse which shewed signs of age like his rider. He was tall, and although slightly bent with age, was still of a commanding figure, and his countenance was singularly fine and noble. Once he had been remarkably handsome, and years had added more of dignity and power to his features than they had stolen of beauty. His eye in particular shone bright and full, and by its glances indicated a soul of fire, such as Prometheus took,—fire from above.

"The dress of this remarkable man was what was common to all men in the fourth century, and was probably only just becoming peculiar to the clergy. It was a cloak and hood, a casog, or, as we speak, a cassock. His head was bare, and partly shaven, but with that peculiar tonsure which was afterwards one of the causes of difference between the Culdees and the English clergy, who shaved the crown of the head, as is still usual in the West, in order to represent the crown of thorns, while St. Columba—for it is he whom we are beholding—and his followers shaved the forepart of the head from ear to ear in the form of a crescent.

"The singing was, as might be expected from the apostle of the North, no other than the chanting of the Psalms, in which St. Columba had once excelled so much that his voice could be heard for a mile from the place where he was singing. Thus the travellers beguiled their way, and it did not seem long to him, to whom life was the only long journey, and its end the only object of desire, beyond the discharge of present duty."—(pp. 41, 42.)

We make no apology for the length of these extracts, as we conceive they will fully justify our commendation of our authors' style, and at the same time they afford the means of judging of the high and pure tone that pervades the series.

THE ORDER AND ARRANGEMENT OF T



NOTICE OF THE MURAL PAINTINGS IN THE CHANCEL OF CHALGROVE CHURCH, OXON.

By CHARLES A. BUCKLER.

(A PAPER READ BEFORE THE OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.)

THE chancel of Chalgrove is an elegant structure of the time of Edward II., 34 feet long and 18 feet wide, with shallow and steeply weathered buttresses, and handsomely moulded windows; the eastern one of three compartments, with reticulated tracery; and two windows, of two lights of corresponding character, on each side. The roof retains its original pitch, and the gable its early cross. The dedication of the church is uncertain; the village feast, which is probably its anniversary, is held on the Sunday after the 26th of July,—St. Anne's day; but Ecton, in his *Thesaurus*, has given it the title of the Virgin Mary, who is regarded as the patroness of all churches not otherwise designated.

The interior of the chancel derives its chief interest and much beauty of effect from the valuable paintings disclosed during the summer of 1858, and preserved by the timely intervention and subsequent care of the Rev. R. F. Lawrence, the Vicar.

As works of art, they are earlier and far superior in style to the majority of those which have been brought to light in this country in recent times. The features, forms, and costumes shew, beyond question, that they also, as well as the building, are of the fourteenth century. The subjects have been taken, not at random, or at the caprice of the artist, but with due regard to their position and proximity to the altar.

The entire surface of the side walls, between the stringcourse under the windows and the wall-plate at their summit, with the window-splays, the space on each side of the east window, and the gable which surmounts it, is thus embellished.

The groundwork, or field, is white, semée of six-foil red rosets, which appear in profusion over the east window, alternated on the fascia and mouldings, in the intervals between the groups, and wherever a blank surface admits their introduction.

The subjects are ranged in three tiers and form a continuous series commemorative of the incarnation, life, death, resurrection, and ascension of our Saviour, and the close of the life of His Mother.

The side walls are about 20 feet high, and the portion occupied by the pictures is about 12 feet 6 inches in height, the figures varying from 3 to 4 feet. In each of the lateral window-splays is painted a single figure, about 6 feet in height; and these doubtless ranged with others of the still more brilliant colours by which the superb glass of the fourteenth

century was particularly distinguished, whereof unhappily, in this instance, not a vestige has been spared.

1. The series commences on the north, or *Gospel-side*, with the "Stem of Jesse," in allusion to the genealogy of our Lord. In this example the design is abridged and abbreviated on account of space. The tree springs from the cornice, the usual recumbent figure of Jesse being omitted. King David with his harp is plainly discernible; and immediately over is a standing figure of the Virgin with the holy Infant. On the side-tendrils are four prophets holding scrolls, towards which they are pointing, although the words of their fulfilled prophecies are no longer legible.

NORTH SIDE.

2. In the splays of the first window is a representation of the Annunciation. The figures of St. Gabriel and the Virgin Mary, one on each splay, are tall, graceful, and conspicuous, with cusped ogee canopies over their heads.

3. The next subject in the lower tier is the Nativity. The Virgin is reclining on a couch, at the foot of which Joseph, her spouse, is seated; an attendant with braided hair is holding up the infant Jesus. The background is diapered, and is the only specimen of this enrichment.

4. The Adoration of the Magi. The Virgin is seated, with the infant Saviour standing on her knee; one of the kings kneeling to offer his gift, and the other two approaching.

5. Immediately over, in the central space between the windows, is a strikingly beautiful group of the Presentation of our Lord in the Temple, and the Purification of the Blessed Virgin, who approaches the altar, holding up our infant Saviour; a handmaid and another—probably St. Anne—follow the holy Simeon, vested as a priest, in appareled albe and ample chasuble, who is extending his hands to receive the Lord of the temple, and to pronounce the prophecy recorded by St. Luke.

6. The Slaughter of the Innocents. The figure of Herod seated, and one of the victims of his wrath upheld on a spear, are plainly seen; others, in agonizing attitudes, are very indistinct.

7. The series is carried on in the upper tier with the Betrayal of our Lord; crowded in by the artist in the spandrel over the Stem of Jesse, before described, as if an alteration had been made in the arrangement of the original design. Although obscured and impaired by damp and white-wash, the figure of our Lord, the traitor Judas, and St. Peter cutting off the ear of Malchus, are discernible.

8. In the corresponding spandrel over the first window is a picture of Christ before Pilate, who is seated over the curve of the arch, our Lord standing bound before him, held by two Jews, one on each side; the "perfidious Jews" being invariably marked by ugly beaked visages and repulsive looks.

9. Our Saviour Mocked and Derided by the Jews. This painting has disappeared, with the exception of traces of the principal figure and of the hands, which are crossed and bound, as usually represented; the heads of two scoffing Jews may be traced on careful examination.

10. Our Lord Scourged at the Pillar. The figure of the Redeemer is visible, and those of the executioners only just distinguishable.

11. The Carriage of the Cross. This subject is cleverly introduced in the spandrel over the second window, advantage being taken of the arch, which is treated as the ascent to the Mount of Calvary; the rude soldier is clambering up, with a basket of implements on his arm, and cruelly dragging our Saviour along the rugged way.

12. The Crucifixion. The feet affixed to the foot of the cross alone remain.

13. The Descent from the Cross. The Virgin Mary, and the beloved disciple to whose care she has been committed, stand on either hand; St. Joseph of Arimathea and Nicodemus kneeling; a standing figure, perhaps St. Longinus, with uplifted hand, on the left side.

14. The Entombment. The body buried by four disciples, one at the feet pouring oil from a flask and anointing with the left hand, another holding up a chrismatory.

The splays of the second window on the Gospel-side are adorned with full length figures of female saints.

In such a position, surrounded by scenes and incidents connected with the sufferings and death of our Lord, it would seem most fitting to expect an extension of the same theme; accordingly, we find two appropriately selected. That on the east side is St. Mary Magdalene, with her long flowing hair: the expression of sadness is studiously portrayed, and the figure is turned towards the representations of the subjects last described. The companion figure is that of St. Helen, crowned, holding up her usual emblem, the true cross, in allusion to the Invention of the Cross.

We have now completed the examination of the embellishments of the north wall. The three rows of subjects are carried across the east end, as before remarked, on the sides of the altar window. Those on the Gospel-side of the same refer to the triumphs of our Lord, His descent into hell, glorious resurrection from the tomb, and ascension into heaven. On the Epistle-side are represented the assumption and coronation of the Virgin, their treatment admitting a certain degree of assimilation, as being numbered with the "glorious mysteries."

EAST END.

15. The Descent of our Lord into Limbo. The deliverance of the souls of our first parents,—who are foremost in the group, the *second Adam* having redeemed the *first*,—the patriarchs, and those who served God faithfully according to the old law. Our Lord is welcoming the souls of the just

who were expecting Him, and liberating them "ab ore leonis et a profundo lacu," depicted by gaping jaws:—"And by His most glorious presence maketh that place, which hitherto was a prison, to be to them as heaven or paradise ^a."

16. The Resurrection of our Lord, who appears triumphant in the centre bearing a tall cross, between adoring angels. In the arches beneath the sepulchre are seen three sleeping soldiers, armour-clad, and in quaint attitudes.

17. The Ascension of our Lord. The Virgin appears in the centre of the standing group below, who are looking towards heaven, and the figure of their God and Saviour vanishing from their gaze, the feet alone being visible.

18 and 19. The splays of the east window are adorned with two figures of SS. Peter and Paul, about nine or ten feet in height. St. Peter elevates the right hand, which probably held a book, and with the two keys, which are so disposed, back to back, as to form an inverted cross, in allusion to his martyrdom. St. Paul in like manner points to a sword which he bears in the right hand ^b.

Thus far the illustrations, so well selected from the sacred Scriptures have been as skilfully allotted to half the painted area of the chancel walls, namely, the whole of the north side and half the east end. The corresponding superficies towards the south is embellished with a curious and highly interesting series from the latter part of the life of the Virgin as narrated in the writings of St. Ephrem of Odessa and St. John Damascen.

In order the more satisfactorily to explain the subjects, it will be necessary to state the ideas which actuated the mediæval architects and artists, and for this end I will introduce a translation of the account given of the death of the Virgin Mary, in an old German book, entitled *Der Heyligen Leben das Summerheil*, printed by J. Bämmler, at Augsburg, in 1477, and preserved in the valuable library of the Very Rev. F. C. Husenbeth, D.D., of Cossey, near Norwich:—

"Our dear Lady had now reached seventy-two years of age, and was all alone in her dwelling, and had a great desire and longing after her dear Son, when her beloved Son sent to her the angel Gabriel, who said, 'Hail, Mary;' and brought her at the same time a palm out of Paradise, which was very light, and was a green branch, and the leaves were as the bright morning stars. And the angel spoke to her: 'Lady, thy only-begotten Son has granted thy desire, and will take thee to that everlasting joy to which He has called thee, and He Himself awaits thee and all the heavenly court with Him, and the palm must be carried before thy bier.' Then Mary said, 'I am glad with all my heart of this decree, and I entreat three things. The first, that my child may come for my departure; the next, that all the twelve apostles may also come; the third, that I may see no wicked spirit.' Then said the angel: 'What thou requestest is granted thee, and ordered by thy beloved Son at the same hour.'

^a Our Ladie's Psalter, Antwerp, 1600, p. 95.

^b See GENT. MAG., 1860, p. 274.

"Now St. John was preaching to the people at Ephesus, and there came thunder with a quick flash of lightning from heaven; and there came a beautiful white cloud which caught up St. John in the sight of the people, and set him down before our Lady's door. Then he went into the house and saluted her. Then was she right glad, and said: 'John, my dear Son, my child, has called me to everlasting joy, and the palm shall be carried before my bier.' Then he understood that the mother of God was to die, and he was inwardly grieved: and while he was talking with her, the angel went into all the countries and brought all the apostles in a light cloud, in a short time, before the door of our Lady. Then they asked one another if they knew why God had sent them there. Then Peter said to Paul, 'Thou art a chosen vessel of God, therefore thou shouldst pray to Him to let us know what is His will.' Then said he to St. Peter, 'That is for thee to do, thou art the leader of us all.' Then said St. Peter, 'We ought all to pray to God to be pleased to make us know His will and do His pleasure in all things.' So while they thus conversed together, St. John came out of the house and immediately perceived them, and told them what Mary had said to him that she was going to die, which made them very sad. Then the twelve apostles went into the house, and there they found Mary full of joy, and they thanked her and greeted her, and said, 'Blessed art thou among all women by thy Son, who made heaven and earth;' and they prostrated before her and wept very much: then she said, 'God's blessing be with you, and you must remain with me till I depart.' This they did assiduously; and late on the third day, as they were conversing together of God, there came our Lord to them, with a bright light, and with all the heavenly choir, and with a sweet sound of music. Then the twelve apostles all fell prostrate before God, and our Lord greeted them, and said, 'My beloved brethren, peace be with you:' and then He said, 'Come, dear mother, queen of heaven and earth, into My kingdom, to everlasting joy and gladness.' Then said Mary, 'My only-begotten Son, to Thee do I commend my spirit:' and she laid herself down, and her soul departed without any pain in great sweetness. Then the twelve apostles saw our Lady in spirit in immense glory, and her body was bright, and shone with great splendour such as no one had ever seen, and yielded an odour like balsam and balm of Gilead, so that they were all filled with it, and the house was scented with it longer than any one could tell. Then our Lord Himself took His mother lovingly in His arms, and said to the disciples, 'You must take care of the corpse of My mother, and bear it to the valley of Josaphat, and there you must wait for Me, and on the third day I will return to you.' Then our Lord departed from them with the soul of His mother, and with all the heavenly choir, and they sung a most glorious hymn of praise, and went up to heaven in unspeakable brightness.

"After this the twelve apostles laid the holy body of our Lady upon a bier, and St. John walked before the bier and carried the palm, and the other twelve apostles bore the bier and lighted candles, and the angels sung in the heavens a new hymn. Then the Jews who heard and saw that they bore our Lady with honour, were very envious, and said, 'We must climb up upon it, and break down the bier and throw down the body.' Then the high-priest climbed up first upon the bier, which God presently avenged upon him, and hung him by his robe from the bier, and the other Jews fell down below as dead. Then the high-priest cried out to St. Peter and besought him to help him. Then Peter said, 'If thou believest that Jesus Christ was born of a pure Virgin, and dost repent of thy sin, may God help thee to be made whole.' Then he said, 'Yes, I firmly believe:' then was he immediately restored. Then said St. Peter to the high-priest, 'Seest thou the Jews all lying together like dead men, because they do not believe in God and His mother; but if they repent, God will help them. Now take the palm and rub them therewith, and tell them to honour God, and call upon Him, and believe in Him, and so shall they recover their strength.' This the high-priest did; then they believed and were restored to health, and the high-priest became a good man to the praise of God.

"After this, the men carried our dear Lady to the grave, and laid her therein, and praised God, and were there till the third day. Then came our Lord from heaven with His heavenly cho'r, and brought back the soul, and greeted His disciples, and said, 'It was impossible for My mother to remain any longer in the earth, I will that she be a Lady over heaven and over earth;' and He restored the soul to the body, and said, 'Arise, My dear mother, thou shalt be no longer here, thou shalt go with Me to everlasting joy.' Then Mary arose from the grave and drew near to her Son. Then our Lord gave His blessing to His dear disciples, and took His beloved mother joyfully to heaven, with all the heavenly court, in a bright light: then the angels sung a sweet song of praise. Then was Mary exalted above all the choirs of angels and above all the saints, and was crowned as an empress of the kingdoms of heaven and earth, and her Son seated her on the throne of His divine majesty, and gave her power in the kingdoms of heaven and earth, and the treasure of grace and the key of heaven, and gave her power to reign for ever with Him in everlasting joy, worth, and honour over all the angels.

"Now St. Thomas was praying the beloved Lord in the meantime, and missed the departure of our dear Lady, and he saw in his prayer all the honour and respect which our dear Lord paid to His mother, and saw also that all the choirs paid her singular honour and respect. Then St. Thomas besought of our Lord to give him a token that he might be believed to have seen this. Then our Lord heard him, and cast down at his feet the cloth on which the sacred corpse of Mary was wrapped. Then was he right glad, and came to the holy twelve apostles, who told him how our Lord had carried up His dear mother to heaven, with body and soul, and with great glory. Then said St. Thomas, 'I have seen and heard it all, and as a proof I have the cloth in which she was wrapped.' Then they all looked into the grave, and saw not therein the bright heavenly bride, and there was a most rich and sweet odour, and the beloved twelve apostles did not doubt that our dear Lady was taken up body and soul to heaven, and therefore we should not doubt thereof. After this, the angels carried the twelve apostles each into his country where they were before."

In a book of saints' lives translated into English from various tongues, by Edward Kinesman, and printed in 1636, it is stated that—

"Our Lady had a little house upon Mount Sion, and she dwelt in the same from the ascension of her Son until her glorious passage out of this life: and Venerable Bede saith that the Blessed Virgin spoke unto St. John the Evangelist, and enjoined him not to depart from her during her life nor after her death, until her body was buried; the Blessed Virgin desired this the rather, for that some of the Jewes had threatened to abuse or doe some ignominy unto her sacred body after her death."

And afterwards, speaking of the solemn funeral procession to Gethsemane, "in which the apostles, the disciples, and other devout people (with many angels) went, every one singing hymns," &c., it is especially particularised that—

"One presumptuous wretch, more malicious than the rest, came near to the bier, with intent to cast the body of the Blessed Virgin unto the ground; but before he touched the same, he felt the chastisement of God, for *the arm of that rash and wicked fellow dried up and withered*; yet he, repenting of his error committed and doing penance for the mischief he intended to have done, was made whole. When others, that had been as perverse as he, saw this miracle, they were much astonished, so that the apostles, without any further impediment, might peaceably bury the blessed body."

SOUTH SIDE.

On glancing at the Chalgrove 'frescoes' that remain to be described, and comparing them with the above narrative, it would almost seem that the artist had intended them for its illustration, so exact is the correspondence between the description and the pictures on the south wall; two of which have been obliterated by modern monumental tablets, one on each side the window over the sedilia. In the second from the east end, a figure, in veil and wimple, standing with uplifted hand, still remains.

22. The Virgin kneeling in Prayer in her Chamber; a hand beckoning to her from heaven appears overhead.

The drapery suspended from the bases of two slender shafts between this and the succeeding subject is explained by another part of the legend, before the apparition of our Lord to His mother and the presentation of the palm to her by the angel are related:—

"Now St. Dionysius was converted to the Christian faith. He came to St. John, and besought him to enable him to see our Lady. Then he spoke: 'She is now at her prayer; I never let any one come to her till noontide.' Now our Lady's little chamber was shut. There was in it a small window, and there was *a little curtain before the window*. Now Dionysius was very anxious, and would fain have seen her; and as he was unwilling to go away, St. John said to him: 'Go up to the window, and take off the curtain, and show it to our Lady.' Then he looked in, and heard the angels singing within, and saw a great light shining inside around our Lady, like the bright sun, and there went forth a great brightness from our Lady's countenance, such as he could never have seen before; and the angels paid her much homage, and placed on her head a beautiful crown; and he saw the angels often elevate her above the ground, and there came a rich odour from the chamber. Then St. Dionysius felt that he was more fortified, and when he had seen her some time, St. John closed the window again."

The columns and bases are evidently to represent the jambs of the window, from the sill of which the curtain of purple lined with white is represented as hanging down on the inside, that it might be seen by the Virgin.

23. St. Gabriel the Archangel, who heretofore appeared to Mary with the lily, now presents her with a heavenly palm, to be held by St. John at her funeral.

24. The Virgin announcing her approaching Death to St. John. The faithful guardian of Mary is standing; the rest of the apostles are crouched in the conventional attitude of profound slumber^c. The Blessed Virgin is attended by six holy women in attitudes of prayer; their attire exhibits the light and elegant head-dress worn in the fourteenth century, together with the cyclas and kirtle.

25. The Virgin on her Death-bed, attended by the apostles, her divine

^c "When the time drew nere that she should go to her sonne, he first vouchsafeth her the sight of al his apostles there living, except S. Thomas, who by special providence cometh after her death."—(*The Rosarie of our Ladie, otherwise called our Ladie's Psalter*. Antwerp, 1600.)

Son with the hierarchy of heaven calling her pure spirit, upheld by angels to Himself.

26. The Funeral Procession of the Virgin, the bier borne by apostles, St. John preceding carrying the palm. The high-priest upon the bier, struck by the power of God, hanging by one hand, the other suspended and useless; and two wicked companions falling to the ground.

Again the high-priest is represented as humbly suing for pardon, St. John healing and absolving him, and giving him the palm, and sprinkling of holy water.

In the painted glass in Fribourg Cathedral, the subject is treated in a different manner, but angels assist in the procession, bearing lighted tapers, and a profane Jew is struck down by the sword of an avenging angel.

27. The repentant High-priest exhorting the Jews to Repentance.

28. The Burial of the Virgin by the Apostles. The arcaded tomb similar to that in the representation of the Resurrection of our Lord.

29. St. Thomas shewing the Girdle of the Virgin to the Apostles, who are seated at table.

The legend of St. Thomas records that he was favoured at a distance with the sight of the Assumption, that he begged for some token of having seen it, that he might be believed, and that our Saviour gave him the winding-sheet which had been wrapped round the body of His Mother. A more elegant version is, that our blessed Lady let fall the girdle to him, as represented in the adjoining 'fresco.'

On the Epistle-side of the east wall the series is brought to a close with the following subjects:—

30. The Assumption of the Virgin. Below is seen the empty tomb, and St. Thomas, who has caught our Lady's girdle, is looking upward and beholds the Virgin assumed into heaven, borne by angels.

31. The Virgin is crowned with a diadem of glory by her divine Son, who has called her to the heavenly throne prepared for her in His kingdom.

32. Towards the western extremity of the south wall, over the low-south window, is a representation of the Resurrection of the Just at the Last Judgment. Here, as in other parts of the work, three tiers of figures are maintained, but they are united to form groups in the same subject.

In the lower part of the picture, which we should be inclined to designate the foreground had perspective entered into its composition, eight persons, four men and as many women, are represented rising from the graves. The men are habited in grave-clothes with a triangular cap appearing mitre-shaped when drawn on the head. The tonsure is visible in several instances, and the shrouds are embellished with cross-crosslets, they look like a religious habit, ordinarily represented as poor and mean, but often in pictures of saints, as in the inimitable works of Fra Angelico da Fiesole and in painted glass, covered with bright stars, and all

splendent: so may the crosslets on these relatively crude figures refer to good men, despised on earth and buried in dishonour, rising in glory. In the spandrel of the window, a descending angel blows the trumpet to awake the dead.

In the centre, or what might otherwise be the middle distance, is a group rising from their tombs, the sides of which, like the rest, are vertical, and particoloured yellow, white, and red. The central figure between the two rows of graves is a secular priest in rochet and cappa, probably intended for the good pastor under whose direction the chancel was so well rebuilt and so tastefully embellished. Three of the upper figures wear the mitre, one being differenced by three chevronels.

Over all, seated in majesty on a rainbow,—the pledge of hope to Noah,—and robed in a red cope, is the figure of the Judge of the living and the dead, displaying the sacred wounds. On His right hand His Mother, kneeling, with her breast uncovered, appeals in behalf of her people. Near her, holding a staff, is a figure of St. Mary Magdalene, who is recorded in some legends to have followed the Virgin to Ephesus and died there, attended and bewailed by her and the beloved disciple.

I have met with representations very similar to the above elsewhere.

In the painted glass at Fribourg, before referred to, the Virgin is interceding for her people with her divine Son, who is represented standing, exhibiting the sacred wounds, and surrounded by the implements of His Passion.

In an illuminated manuscript in the British Museum, at the head of the Litany of the Saints, the faithful rising from their graves at the sound of the last trumpet are crying out KYRIE . ELEISON : XTE . ELEISON : our Lord sitting on the rainbow ; above are angels with instruments of the Passion: on the left hand all those who propitiated God in the old law, Abraham, Moses, Noah, &c. ; on the right, with her hand on her breast, the Blessed Virgin, ("monstra te esse *Matrem*,") supported by St. John and the Archangel Gabriel.

The subjects in the splays of the windows on the south side are independent of the grand series, and may rather be viewed as local or special patrons. In the easternmost appear St. John Baptist (33) holding an *Agnus Dei*, and St. John the Apostle and Evangelist (36) with the palm from paradise, to which he is pointing. In this last figure the process adopted by the artist is to be advantageously observed. The drawing was made with a red outline on the white ground, and the colours of the drapery afterwards painted, portions still being unfinished, and the tints not always touching the edges.

In the western window, on the south side, are represented St. Bartholomew (35) with the flaying knife, and St. Laurence the martyr (36) vested as a deacon, in apparelled albe and dalmatic, holding the Book of the Gospels and a gridiron.

Although the work that I have thus attempted to describe has suffered from time, and still more from attempts to conceal and obliterate it, at this day, after the lapse of five centuries, in the light of the morning sun, the revived colours have a cheerful and festive appearance. When all was fresh and vivid the effect must have been superb. It exhibits excellent specimens of drawing and grouping, well calculated for the distance from which it is viewed. The breadth of colouring and the boldness of the expressive outlines, the beauty of the details of costume, more particularly as exhibited in the elegant and characteristic head-dresses of many of the female figures, according to the fashions of the fourteenth century, are especially to be remarked, nor should it be overlooked that the eyes have been treated as in sculpture, without the pupils, which are only indicated in a few instances.

I hope the sketches that I exhibit, though merely intended as a 'key,' will render intelligible the general arrangement of these valuable paintings, and tend to elucidate the foregoing remarks, although they may fail to excite the same degree of pleasure and interest as I myself experienced in the examination of the originals.

[The size of our Magazine does not admit of an engraving from the sketches here referred to, which may probably be given in the *Archæologia*, in illustration of the kindred paper, by Mr. Burges, read at a recent meeting of the Society of Antiquaries.]

SONNET.

In my sore need, I sought to one whose skill
 I deemed was great ; and wine and oil he found
 To strengthen me and soothe my gaping wound :
 But soon I saw that he had cured me ill ;
 Strength came not, and my wound was open still.
 Then said I : ' Seeing help and hope are vain,
 I must, as best I may, go forth again
 Upon life's quests.' And straight my wayward will
 Had carried me into a desert drear,
 Where the day failed me, and I sunk to die ;
 But, in that hour, One skilled to heal drew near :
 He, looking on me with a pitying eye,
 First probed my wound, then bade its anguish cease ;
 And thenceforth have I walked in strength and peace.

X.

ROMAN HISTORY FROM COINS^a.

THE vast historical importance of ancient coins has hitherto been felt rather than fully appreciated; for to the present day their study is confined to the few, and it is in no way enforced as a necessary auxiliary to scholastic training. It does not, indeed, seem even to be recommended. And yet historical education cannot be said to be complete or perfect without it. Some of our best writers have fallen into grave errors from which even a superficial knowledge of ancient coins would have guarded them. That the study of numismatics is difficult will not be urged as an excuse for its being neglected, for it can be cultivated with success by every classical scholar. That it is expensive may be pleaded with greater propriety. Few persons who enter upon any science will long be satisfied with books only: the botanist is anxious to see and examine the flowers and the plants themselves; the geologist cannot be contented with models and diagrams; the sculptor, the painter, and the architect, if they would attain eminence in their respective professions, travel far and wide to see the works of which they have read, and to draw inspiration from the objects themselves. But few, however, are called upon to study these and other arts and sciences as professions, while history is more or less, or should be, the business of every man of education; and coins are among the tangible facts which confirm and illustrate it.

But when fifty or a hundred guineas are quoted as the cost of a single coin, it must not be inferred that all are expensive: hundreds may sometimes be purchased for a few pounds, or even shillings; and the student who could decipher and explain fifty or a hundred Greek or Roman coins would be somewhat far advanced in the grammar of the science. There is a laudable pleasure, too, in the collecting of coins, especially when it is to answer a higher purpose than the mere collecting and hoarding. The volumes the title of which heads these remarks, shew how collections grow from small beginnings, and how valuable they may be rendered when selected with judgment, and studied in a spirit of scientific inquiry with that love of truth which seasons and qualifies enthusiasm.

The Italians, the Germans, and the French have written voluminous works on ancient coins, many of which display profound learning and wonderful powers of research; but they are necessarily costly and not very accessible. In our own country it is only within the present century that

^a "Records of Roman History from Cnæus Pompeius to Tiberius Constantinus, as exhibited on the Roman Coins collected by Francis Hobler, formerly Secretary of the Numismatic Society of London. 2 vols., 4to." (London: Nichols and Son.)

this useful study has been at all popularised. Pinkerton's "Essay on Coins and Medals" for a long time was almost the only work that gave a good general view of the subject; Mr. Akerman's publications may be truly referred to as the chief cause of the more extended cultivation of the science of numismatics which now prevails; and the "Numismatic Chronicle," which has nearly extended to twenty volumes, contains papers on the various branches of numismatology replete with novel and valuable discovery. The materials on which the numismatist works would seem to be, like those of nature, inexhaustible; and this is evident when we examine such books as Captain (now Admiral) Smyth's "Descriptive Catalogue" of his cabinet of large brass Roman coins, and Mr. Hobler's volumes. Neither the one nor the other professes to be a complete essay on any one series of coins: they are simply expositions of cabinets of coins collected as favourable chances occurred; and yet they contain much information of a novel and peculiar kind, which the student will think indispensable. Numerous links he will, of course, find wanting; but then he finds the coins which are described treated with so much care, and so fully discussed, that he is led to estimate their true value, and is shewn how they should be studied.

Mr. Hobler rightly considered that his collection was too valuable to be dispersed; and he used every effort to place it where it could be easily referred to. With this view he offered it to the City of London, to Liverpool, to Manchester, and, we believe, to some other large towns; but in vain; and circumstances caused it to follow the fate of most collections of a similar kind. This is to be the less regretted now his elaborate descriptive catalogue is published; and illustrated, we may add, by the admirable woodcuts, which reveal at once the skill of the artist (Mr. Fairholt) and his knowledge of the objects on which it was exerted.

In order to afford our readers some notion of the contents of these volumes, we select here and there a coin; but our remarks, we should premise, are confined more to new varieties than to what may be considered the most historically important.

Marcus Antonius. A coin in bronze from the Pembroke cabinet, cited by Eckhel, Morell, and others. It bears the heads of M. Antony and Octavius facing that of a female, with a galley on the reverse and the name of M. Oppius Capito, Proprætor and Marine Prefect. Contrary to the opinions of some eminent numismatists, Mr. Hobler assigns the female head on the obverse to Octavia, and not to Cleopatra. As upon many of his coins the portrait of Mark Antony is accompanied by that of Cleopatra, and but very rarely by that of Octavia, the likeness must, in this and similar cases, decide. The features and head attire of Cleopatra are so marked and so unlike those of Octavia, that the eye can readily distinguish, in absence of the name, which is intended to be represented. As we are supplied with an engraving of the coin in question, we readily agree with Mr. Hobler that the portrait appears to be intended for that of Octavia.

Augustus. A second-brass coin with AVGVSTVS . TRIBVNIC . POTES . within a palm branch, and on the reverse P . STOLO . IIIVIR . A . A . A . F . F . Dr. Cardwell in his "Numismatic Lectures," p. 189, believed he had discovered the earliest record of the *Tribunicia Potestas* of Augustus on a denarius of his eighth year struck by the *Triumvir Monetalis* L . VINICIVS . L . F . TR . POT . viii., being, as Dr. Cardwell writes, "The first coin on which the TRIB . POT . appears, although assumed by Augustus eight years before." By the authority of Occo, Eckhel, and others, the above coins takes precedence of that quoted by Dr. Cardwell, to the extent of seven years.

ROM . ET . AVG . beneath an altar between two columns. The well-known coin of Augustus commemorative of the altar erected at Lugdunum. This is described at length, and we only cite it to observe that in the church of Aisny at Lyons, built at the confluence of the Rhone and Saone where it is supposed this altar stood, are two granite columns which are considered to be the actual pillars figured on the coins ; but when entire, they must have been upwards of twenty feet high, and are, therefore, more likely to have belonged to some public edifice.

DIVA . AVGVSTA . Veiled head of Livia, forming the reverse of a second-brass coin of Augustus. Mr. Hobler remarks:—"This coin is, I believe, unique. It seems to be the only coin in brass on which an authentic portrait of Livia is to be found. The coins with heads of Pietas, Salus, and Justitia, which are usually claimed to be portraits of Livia, are really not so ; they are ideal heads created by the artists to represent the moralities or virtues the names denote."

Marcus Agrippa. A unique second-brass coin, having for its reverse the figure of Neptune with some unusual accessories. In the upper part of the field of the coin are two stars, or a sun and a star ; and on the lower part, behind Neptune, a crescent and a star. Mr. Hobler interprets the latter as signifying the downfall of Mark Antony and Cleopatra at the battle of Actium, and the former the consequent ascendancy of Augustus.

Julia, daughter of Augustus. The coins inscribed S . P . Q . R . IVLIAE . AVGVST above a *carpentum funebre*, almost universally assigned to Livia, the wife of Augustus, (also called Julia,) Mr. Hobler, from chronological data, considers should belong to Julia, daughter of Augustus and wife of Tiberius, by whose orders the coins were probably struck, after her death.

Claudius. Some of the coins of Claudius relate to the conquest of Britain, and are therefore particularly interesting. Connected with this event is the celebrated Barberini inscription, which has excited so much discussion. Mr. Hobler very properly devotes considerable space to a review of the opinions in past times and recently which have been published concerning it. In this he is assisted by Mr. Fairholt's sketch of the monument itself. (See GENT. MAG., Oct. 1858, p. 383 ; and Jan. 1859, p. 65.)

Nero. Among the numerous very beautiful coins of this emperor, those with a view of the port of Ostia are remarkable for the crowded, but at the same time clearly depicted, figures, which are admirably arranged so as to give a good notion of the port itself upon the circumference of an inch. A statue upon a pedestal, which is supposed to have served as a pharos, indicates the entrance. Vessels of various kinds float in the water, and the position of the port is shewn by a personification of Neptune in the foreground. The circumference of the field of the coin is filled with buildings, which may be considered, probably, as

warehouses and temples; and, from recent explorations, archways for the currents of water flowing to and from the Mediterranean. These coins are discussed at considerable length in connection with those of Trajan, also representing this port, and from historical evidence and a memoir of M. Texier, the engineer, whose plan of the port from actual survey is given, Mr. Hobler appears fully justified in concluding that "the two coins of Nero and Trajan have hitherto been very unsatisfactorily explained: they have been regarded as referring to separate places, far distant from each other: whereas now I think it is by this note (M. Texier's) clearly and satisfactorily shewn that the two coins, PORT. OSTIA of Nero, and PORTVM. TRAIANI (or PORT. OST.) of Trajan, should be read together."

Vespasian. SIGNIS. RECEPTIS. The emperor, in military costume, and standing upon a low pedestal, receiving a standard from a winged Victory. It has been considered that this type refers to the recovery of the standards taken from the Romans in Germany, by Civilis, A.D. 78. As the coin was struck in the third consulate of Vespasian, (A.D. 71,) this opinion falls to the ground. Mr. Hobler suggests that it relates to the recovery of an eagle taken from one of the legions by the Jews, in the reign of Nero, when they defeated Cestius Gallus, as stated by Tacitus. Vespasian soon afterwards received the command of the forces in Syria and Judæa. The coin with VICTORIA AVGVSTI, Victory holding a standard, probably alludes to the same event.

Domitian. An altar of large dimensions approached by a flight of steps. It is richly ornamented with columns, between which are groups of figures. On each side of the altar stands a robed figure, upon a pedestal, holding a patera. Above is the word PACIS. This coin (in second brass) appears to have been hitherto unpublished. The series of coins of this emperor struck on the celebration of the Sæcular games is copiously commented on, and some novel suggestions are offered on the reading of the legend A. POP. FRVG. AC. Two, in brass, the one an eagle upon an ear of corn, the other an equestrian statue of Domitian, are extremely rare if not novel types.

Trajan. The coins of this emperor with architectural representations afford an opportunity for some sensible observations by the author and by Professor Donaldson. That many of the Roman bridges were constructed of wood upon massive stone piers is an admitted fact; as, for instance, the remains of one across the north Tyne on the line of the great Roman wall. In describing the coins relating to the Dacian war, Mr. Hobler speaks of the earth-works called Trajan's Wall, and the discovery within the last three years of an ancient Roman canal leading from the lower part of the Danube into the Euxine sea, which a company is now forming to cleanse and re-establish. Unfortunately we possess but very loose information on those remains; and the advantages afforded by the late war for scientific explorations were not embraced by the Government. The French, it is stated, were more considerate. Among some other types in brass, not mentioned by Eckhel and others, is that of CONSERVATORI PATRIS PATRIÆ. Jupiter standing by the side of the emperor. It partly illustrates another with I. O. M. above a triumphal arch; and both, with several analogous coins, are further explained by passages in Pliny's "Panegyric." It was in the Forum of Trajan, a splendid building which excited the admiration even of a Roman posterity, and of which coins preserve a picture, that his successor Hadrian burnt the bonds and registers of accumulated public debts, amounting, it is calculated, to between seven and eight millions of pounds sterling. The coins recording

this event couple it with the third consulate, though it appears to have taken place at a somewhat earlier period. This *post* dating is not unusual : such acts, indeed, deserved to be kept in remembrance.

Hadrian. Under this emperor the coinage seems to have arrived at the highest perfection, both artistically and historically. The fine series which records the emperor's visits to the provinces is of especial interest for the personifications. Britain occupies a prominent position in it. We have the advent of Hadrian, the Province itself seated upon a rock with spear and shield ; and the emperor addressing the British legions. With these are allied the *Adlocutio* and *Disciplina* types, the latter peculiar to the coins of Hadrian. They are well explained by Mr. Hobler ; but we may add to his remarks on the latter that it was from a knowledge of this particular legend that an inscription, found near the Roman wall, and which had long remained unexplained, was restored to Hadrian^c. The conjoint study of coins and inscriptions is of mutual advantage to both of these classes of ancient monuments ; for where one is obscure it frequently happens that the other is capable of affording the required information. Towards the conclusion of the coins of Hadrian, which occupy a prominent place in the first volume of these "Records," Mr. Hobler introduces a medallion from the Devonshire cabinet, but which, he observes, passed unnoticed at the sale. The reverse, without legend, bears a representation of five figures, namely, Rome and Hadrian joining hands ; behind the latter an undraped female ; in the foreground, in reclining attitudes, Terra and Oceanus. It appears from the engraving and description to be in fine preservation, and to have been hitherto undescribed ; and, therefore, we must infer either that some suspicion was attached to it at the sale, or by unaccountable negligence it was overlooked.

Antoninus Pius. DEO . HERCVLI . P . . SALVT . IMP . A figure of Hercules with club and lion's skin. This also was from the Devonshire cabinet, and appears to be unique and unpublished. In this case lapidary inscriptions, as observed above, may help ; and we suggest that the reading should be *Deo Herculi pro salute Imperatoris*. It does not bear the usual s.c. indicative of having been struck by order of the senate, and may possibly on that account be regarded rather as a medallion than a first-brass coin. Some of the coins of this emperor also relate to Britain, and they receive due attention from the author's pen. All who have studied the personifications of Britain will fully support Mr. Hobler's opinion that in no respect can the figure be taken for that of Rome, as a recent numismatic writer inconsiderately asserts. The details of events which called for the coins commemorative of the imperial sanction given to the Quadi and to the Armenians to elect certain kings, or probably their direct nomination by the emperor, are specially unrecorded in written history ; but Capitolinus (cap. ix.) supplies ample information for us to understand why these coins were struck, as well as the rare brass coin with a figure of Rome armed and resting her shield, inscribed DACIA, upon the head of a seated captive. It doubtless commemorates the repression of the Dacii, expressly mentioned by this historian. Pius curbed the arrogance of numerous barbarous nations ; gave audience to kings, deposing some and appointing others. A lover of peace, his chronicler says that no one ever possessed such authority over foreign powers ; and this will explain why his coins do not exhibit the constant allusions to victories and triumphs which appear upon those of many of his predecessors and successors. "He pre-

^c *Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. ii. p. 175.

ferred saving one citizen to killing a thousand enemies," is the golden eulogy of Capitolinus. In the rich series of coins of Pius several new varieties are noted, and some wholly novel, as, for instance, a small medallion, of exquisite workmanship, with a representation of Diana with her dog, full of spirit and life. Mr. Hobler says he has not seen any modern coin, except the Petition Crown of Simon, that could be compared with it. This is, however, not saying enough for it, and for hundreds of other ancient coins.

M. Aurelius. A large brass coin, with the figures of the emperor and soldiers grouped, is in the *Adlocutio* type; but with the words *PROVIDENTIA AVG.* The word *providentia*, usually significant of the superintending care of the gods, is here applied to the emperor as father of the army and its guide and provider. In the same sense it appears upon coins of the Constantine family, with the gate of a military fortress. A brass medallion of great beauty represents a shipwright at work upon the prow of a galley, beneath the entrance of a town or castrum, the goddess Minerva superintending. Mr. Hobler considers the device suggested by Virgil's account of the Trojan exiles building their fleet under the walls of Antandros; but the poet does not make Minerva or Anchises prominent in the scene; while, we may observe, there is another medallion of Aurelius, with Minerva standing, and Vulcan with hammer and thunderbolt, seated. The unpublished variety may, therefore, as probably bear reference to events in real life. A similar subject on a *terra-cotta* has been interpreted as Danaus, guided by Minerva in building the ship Argo. A medallion, the subject of which is the emperor on horseback, armed with a hunting-spear, striking at a wild boar, seems another novel addition.

Commodus. The silence of coins during the preceding reign shews that the mission of Calphurnius Agricola to Britain tended to the pacification of the barbarous nations to the north of the Antonine boundary. Under Commodus they speak again. The victories of Ulpian Marcellus called forth some of the finest productions of the Roman mint, which are now deservedly prized. Besides those inscribed *Britannia*, and *Vict. Brit.*, are others which we think with Mr. Hobler relate to battles gained in Britain, as, for example, those in vol. ii. pp. 588-9; and the same remark may apply to the *Britannia* types of Severus, Caracalla, and Geta.

Philip. Passing over numerous coins of great interest which have worthily and successfully exercised the author's criticism, our attention is directed to Mr. Fairholt's illustration of a remarkable first-brass coin of the elder Philip, which is not so fully explained as many, neither is its great rarity noted. In the "Sale Catalogue" it is marked *unknown*; and such it appears to have been. It is without legend. To the left stands a female, whom we can recognise at once as Hygeia or Salus, holding a patera upon an altar, from which rises a serpent. On the side of the altar are the letters *s. c.* To the right is a seated female, holding in her lap a basket of fruits; before her stand two veiled females, the nearer of whom holds in her hand a flat circular object. We cannot call to mind any similar representation upon coins; but there is a close analogy between the seated personage and the *Deæ matres*, in sculptures discovered in Italy, France, Germany, and in England, many of which are certainly of the time of Philip, or thereabouts. The manner in which these rural deities and their attributes are sculptured is so peculiarly uniform that it appears to us there must be a close affinity between them and this figure, and indeed identity, except that they are

usually exhibited in a triad. The two standing females seem to be making offerings.

Carausius. The coins with four military standards, and the legend COHORT. PRAET. is of the first degree of rarity. Of course the regular Prætorian cohorts cannot be here implied, but a body of troops acting in Britain in a somewhat similar capacity in relation to Carausius. The exergual letter c may rather denote Camulodunum than Clusentum. The latter stood upon the site of the manor-house and grounds at Bittern, near Southampton.

We conclude our review of this valuable work by noticing the author's reading of the exergual letters P.L.C., P.L.N., and P.LON., on the coins of the Constantine family. That the last of these inscriptions refers to Londinium there can be no doubt; but Mr. Hobler gives the other to London also. He is not alone in this attribution, which has, also, been recently supported by the Count de Salis, in a paper read before the Numismatic Society. On the other hand, Mr. Roach Smith, after an examination of 1,200 small brass coins found in the neighbourhood of Lyons, observed such a very marked distinction in the workmanship of the numerous coins reading PLC and SLC, and very few specimens with P.LON, as to lead him to conclude that they all could not have been struck at the same place, and he assigned the former to Lugdunum (Lyons^b). It is also to be observed that the P.LON coins are frequently found in this country, and but seldom on the Continent.

ARCHÆOLOGY IN ALGERIA.

A VALUED correspondent at Algiers communicates to us notes of several recent discoveries in North Africa.

At Algiers, in the course of an excavation just made in the Rue du Vieux Palais, a Roman mosaic, composed of black and white pieces, representing circles and lozenges, and part of a column in stone, were found at a depth of fifteen feet.

M. Ghisolfi, of Sétif, has lately presented to the Museum of Algiers five antique funereal lamps, nineteen bronze medals of Roman emperors, a silver one of the Emperor Nerva, and others of minor importance. They were all found in the neighbourhood of Sétif. The largest of the lamps is in the form of a griffin, with an eagle's head, and part of a lion's body; the others present nothing remarkable. The medals belong to a series beginning with Domitian, and ending with Claudius Gothicus, comprised between A.D. 81 and 270.

In pulling down an old Arab house at Constantina, a remarkable inscription was found:—

OIKOC KOINH
FONTEIOROM.

Though part of the stone was broken off, the inscription appears entire. In the first line, which is in Greek characters, it presents the peculiarity of the last stroke of the N serving also as the first of the H. It is not uncommon to find at Constantina mixed inscriptions of Latin and Greek, but the phrases in each language are generally complete; whereas in the present instance the first two words are Greek in language and character, and the last word Latin.

^b Proceedings of the Numismatic Society, 1817-8, p. 13.

CHURCH RESTORATION—ST. PETER, SANDWICH.

WE a few years ago mentioned the deplorable condition of the churches of this ancient town. Speaking of the great church (St. Clement) we said, "The walls are here covered with a crop of rank herbage, there vilely patched with plaster or brick; windows are some half closed up, others wholly so; unsightly clumps of brickwork alone seem to sustain some parts of the fabric; the tower is weather-worn, and the stone is decaying, but it still looks solid, and we may hope it will endure until better times shall restore some degree of comeliness to the whole^a." The other churches we spoke of as in nearly as bad a case, and we are glad now to call attention to the fact that an attempt is at length being made to render at least one of them (St. Peter's) something like its former self. If the appeal from the Rector which we print below should be as successful as we hope that it may be, it is hardly to be supposed that St. Clement's and St. Mary's will be allowed to remain in their present state:—

"The parish church of St. Peter, Sandwich, in the county of Kent, was built in the reign of Edward I., upon the site of an earlier structure, as fragments of Norman work still remain in some parts of the building. It consists, at present, of a well-proportioned nave, a noble chancel nearly fifty feet in length, centre tower, north aisle, north porch, sacristy, and a fine crypt. It originally had a south aisle, which was destroyed by the fall of the upper part of the tower on the 13th October, 1661, and has never been rebuilt. There are many good points about the church; the windows throughout have originally been very fine, (the east window occupying nearly the whole of the wall,) but the tracery has been ruthlessly destroyed, and the openings filled in with wood mullions and transoms. The east window, with the surrounding work, is now in a very rotten and insecure state, so much so, that it has been condemned as unsafe. One window, however, on the north side of the chancel, with a small portion of stained glass which it contains, has fortunately been preserved, in consequence of its having been filled in with brickwork, and a modern roof over the sacristy being built against it. An aumbry and piscina still remain, also a hagioscope on the north, and the remains of another on the south side of the chancel, but the beautiful sedilia have been very much mutilated, although sufficient has been discovered to enable a complete restoration to be made.

"In the church are some very fine monuments, which are perishing for want of attention. In the north aisle is one of elaborate design (temp. Ed. I.,) but it has not been ascertained to whose memory it was erected; westward of this is another fine monument, in a better state of preservation; and eastward are recumbent effigies of Thomas Elys and Margaret his wife, upon a table tomb, originally under a canopy, which is now entirely destroyed; there is also an effigy of a knight in armour in the north aisle, about the date 1340, (noticed in the GENT. MAG., June, 1858^b,) which has been removed from its original position in the south aisle, to save it from destruction by the elements.

"The Rector is now seeking to raise funds to restore the chancel of this once magnificent but still noble church. The nett income of the living, for the last seven years, has only averaged £79 12s. 8d., he therefore confidently appeals to a liberal public to aid him in this sacred work; especially as the parishioners are shortly about to do their utmost towards the restoration of the other parts of the fabric.

"Contributions will be thankfully received by the Rev. Horace Gilder, St. Peter's Rectory, Sandwich; and by the London and County and National Provincial Banks, Sandwich, to the credit of the St. Peter's Chancel Restoration Fund.

"The plans of the present state of the structure, and for the proposed restoration, may be seen, and every information obtained, at the offices of the architect, Mr. James G. Smither, 32, Falcon-court, Fleet-street, London.—*March*, 1860."

^a GENT. MAG., July, 1856, p. 68.

^b In the article, "Ancient Arms and Armour," p. 591.

A PAGE IN THE HISTORY OF THE REFORMATION.

SOME ten or twelve years ago Sir Francis Palgrave, in his annual Report on the Public Records, stated that when certain classes of documents in his charge had been reduced to a consultable condition, they would supply authentic materials for a new History of the Reformation. That all the operations then contemplated by the Deputy Keeper are now completed is more than we will venture to affirm; but, nevertheless, we see good ground for his assertion, in the fact that even half-a-dozen records, now first rendered readily accessible, throw a strong light on one part of the question, the treatment of the expelled monastics; a matter usually represented in a way to bring heavier censure on Henry VIII. and his councillors than we now find them to deserve.

We have no taste for historical paradoxes, but we have a strong desire to spread the knowledge of historical truth, and anything that we find in these, the true materials for history, we feel bound to bring forward "without fear, favour, or affection," even though it may clash with preconceived opinions. We have no ambition to appear as the professed apologists of Henry or Cromwell. Their personal characters, and even their motives, have really nothing to do with the question of the English Reformation rightly considered. We see in it the proceedings of bad men providentially overruled for good, and our thankful acquiescence in the ultimate result by no means inclines us to deny that mingled force and fraud, reckless cruelty, plunder and sacrilege marked their steps. But, doubtless in consequence of the undeniably bad character of these men, one odious feature has been superadded, which by reference to the records that we speak of is shewn to be untrue, and it is only doing them ordinary justice to endeavour to relieve them of the imputation.

Writers of all shades of opinion commonly agree in stating that, on the suppression, a few subservient heads of houses were liberally pensioned, but that the main body received little or nothing. Some small pensions are said to have been granted, but not long paid, and, in consequence, the homeless monastics roamed about the country entirely dependent on the charity of the people, and this piteous spectacle so moved men's minds that the insurrections in the time of Edward VI. were the result. We have, on a former occasion, shewn that the causes and objects of perhaps the most formidable of these movements—that of Kett in Norfolk—have been hitherto misunderstood^a; and we shall be able to shew that this alleged cause—the deep distress of expelled monks and friars—could not be the main one anywhere, for there still exist some of the schedules and returns

^a GENT. MAG., Dec. 1859, p. 574.

to a commission of inquiry issued in 1552 on this very subject. We shall give a brief outline of these documents in their order of date, and we have in them the persons confessing that up to that time (three years after the insurrections) their pensions had been "well and duly paid." They therefore furnish unimpeachable evidence that Henry and Cromwell were not really quite so rapacious and unprincipled as they are commonly represented, a concession to the rehabilitation of bad characters now so strenuously pursued that we are quite willing to make, knowing well that they have enough to answer for in any case.

With the causes that led to the suppression first of the smaller and then of the great monasteries we need not here concern ourselves. It will be sufficient for our purpose to remark that the parliament of the 27th of Henry VIII. (1535-6) passed an act for the suppression of all religious houses that had a less revenue than £200 a-year, on the plea of the evil lives of their members, and at the same time enacted another statute for the management of the property that was thus transferred from the Church to the State. By this last-mentioned statute, there was established "a certain Court, commonly to be called the Court of the Augmentations of the Revenues of the King's Crown;" and this court was appointed to consist of a chancellor, a treasurer, an attorney, and a solicitor, ten auditors, seventeen receivers, a clerk, an usher and a messenger. To it was given the charge of providing for the unhoused religious. After reciting the substance of the act for suppression, the statute proceeds:—

"§ 8. In consideration of which premisses to be had to his Highness and to his heirs as is aforesaid, his Majesty is pleased and contented, of his most excellent charity, to provide to every chief head and governor of every such religious house, during their lives, such yearly pensions or benefices as for their degrees and qualities shall be reasonable and convenient, wherein his Highness will have most tender respect to such of the said chief governors as well and truly conserve and keep the goods and ornaments of their houses to the use of his Majesty, without spoil, waste, or embezzling the same; and also his Majesty will ordain and provide that the 'coventes' of every such religious house shall have their capacities if they will to live honestly and virtuously abroad, and some convenient charity disposed to them toward their living, or else shall be committed to such honourable great monasteries of this realm wherein good religion is observed as shall be limited by his Highness, there to live religiously during their lives."

What proportion availed themselves of the shelter of the "honourable great monasteries" in preference to the "convenient charity" of the Crown we have now no means of knowing, neither would the information be very material if we had, as St. Alban's and Westminster, and Woburn and Fountains soon felt the pressure themselves, and were as remorselessly swept away as Mottenden or Netley.

We have, however, in four books (now in the Public Record Office, and numbered 244, 245, 246 and 248, "of the series of books remaining with the Augmentation Office Records,") abundance of information regarding

those who either in the first instance accepted pensions, or did so when monasteries, whether great or small, existed no longer to shelter them.

Book 244, which belongs to the 29th Henry VIII. (1537-8), contains 155 grants of pensions to superiors of monasteries, which vary from £3 6s. 8d. to £100, but do not give an average of more than £20 to each recipient. As a specimen of these grants we may take one at random, No. 75. It is to Sibylla Kyrke, late prioress of the priory of St. Leonard, Stratford-at-Bow, then suppressed and dissolved, who, from the special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion of the King, by advice and consent of the chancellor and council of his Court of Augmentations, receives a yearly pension of £15, to be paid by two equal payments, beginning at the feast of the Annunciation then last past. The date of the document is June 30, 1536.

Book 245 is mainly a collection of schedules of pensions granted by Robert Southwell, Esq., and other commissioners to whole communities, but it also contains a list of several yeomen of chariots and grooms of the stables who were pensioned off at the same time, and several letters from Cromwell to Rich recommending particular cases, as one of a monk who was absent from his house when it was suppressed, "missionaring the gospel." The book is of the 30th Henry VIII. (1538-9). We copy the first schedule as an example of the rest, and possibly of interest to the Wiltshire antiquary:—

"Hereafter ensueth the names of the late Rector and community of Edyngton, in the county of Wiltshire, with the annual pensions assigned unto them by virtue of the King's Highness commission the last day of April, in the 30th year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord King Henry the Eighth, the first payment of the said pensions and any of them to begin at the feast of St. Michael the Archangel next ensuing, for one half year's pension, and so to be paid every half year during their lives, that is to say,

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Paul Busshe, rector	100	0	0	John Webbe	6	0	0
John Scotte	10	0	0	John Payne	6	0	0
John Chaundler	8	0	0	Thomas Button	6	0	0
Richard Phelipps	6	13	4	Thomas Aleyne	6	0	0
Thomas Yatte	6	13	4	William Wethers, 'novys' ...	40s.		
John Noble	6	0	0				
Robert Heade	6	13	4				
John Morgayne	6	0	0				
				Summa	176	0	0

A marginal note states of John Scotte, "jam mortus est;" and we learn also that Paul Busshe (who soon after was made the first bishop of Bristol) is to have, beside his £100 a-year, "the houses which be reserved upon the indenture from the 'fermour' of Coleshull, in Berkshire."

Book 246, which belongs to the 31 Henry VIII. (1539-40) is a collection of similar schedules, but is confined to the province of York.

Book 248, which belongs to the 34th year (1542-3), differs from the rest in being a book of payments, not merely grants of pensions, which might

be rather suspicious documents, seeing that they were issued by a king who was at least twice in his life an insolvent, and who, like meaner men, was relieved of his debts by act of Parliament. Here, however, we have payments actually made and duly vouched, and "annuyties to monasterys" form a very considerable portion of the sum total, which is stated at the end at £87,977 6s. The payments were made by the Court of Augmentations, and many of them are in discharge of debts owing by the monastics; others are gratuities or salaries to officers of the Court, but the king himself appears as receiving £5,000 by way of pocket money, and a sum is charged for silver to make "cramp rings" for his use; like the former ones, the book contains many curious entries, but it is to be regretted that the indexes of persons and places which would make them readily available have yet to be supplied.

The accounts of the payment of the pensions during the remainder of the reign of Henry VIII., if they still exist, have not, we believe, yet come to light; but we have reliable secondary evidence on the subject. In the 6th year of Edward VI. (1552) commissions were issued, some few of which remain, for the purpose of an inquiry into the monastic pension list. Unfortunately we have these documents only for the counties of Cambridge, Suffolk, Nottingham, and Lancaster, the bishopric of Durham, the city of York, and the Isle of Man. We may some day, unless anticipated by active Archæological Societies, print one or more of these *in extenso*, but at present we will confine ourselves to a brief account of two of them, those for Cambridge and Durham.

The Cambridge commission, which bears date October 20, 1552, is directed to Philip Paris, Esq., and Thomas Radstone and George Eden, gentlemen, and there is a blank for the name of a knight, intended to give more weight to their proceedings, but who seems not to have been appointed. The commissioners are furnished with "a Booke of the names of all and singler soche persons as have any penc'on an^{tie} or corrodie wth the yerelie sumes of the same" payable out of the Court of Augmentations in their county. The amount of the pensions is £459 0s. 4d., and there are annuities beside (doubtless rent charges and other encumbrances of the various houses when suppressed) amounting to £44 6s. 8d., giving a total of £503 7s. The pensioners are seventy-nine in number, and include the late priors of Anglesey, Barnwell, and a house of canons at Cambridge, and the prioresses of Chatteris and Ikelington. The annuitants are fifteen, and among them are the Earl of Bedford and Sir Richard Lee. The commissioners are ordered to summon the parties before them (not including these magnates, most likely), and thus ascertain whether any of the number are dead, and if so, when they died; also, if any remain unpaid, for what reason, and how long; and lastly, whether any had parted with their pensions, to whom, when, and for what sum of money such transfer had been made. In their return, of which the date is illegible, the commissioners

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state that fifty-three of the parties named appeared before them; that two others had sold their pensions; and that of the remaining pensioners they could not state how many were dead; at least such appears to be their meaning, but the document is in bad condition in that particular part, and reads thus:—" of those p̄sons whose names are and be mencyoned in t . . saide C not appere before us the saide Cōmission's and how many . . them be we cannot have juste knowledge therof by cause many of them be re ent in ot"

The return for the bishopric of Durham is made under date of December 20, 1552, by Robert Tempest, Esq., and Christopher Chaytor and Edward Allanson, gentlemen. They report that 106 pensioners had appeared before them, who all acknowledged themselves to have been "paid truly," "well paid," "fully paid hitherto;" twenty-six holders of annuities, eight "spittlers," thirty-two "firmaries," twenty "Masondewes," six "Magdalenes" made similar acknowledgments; forty deaths (one as far back as Jan. 8, 1545) are reported; and seventeen individuals failed to appear, among them two women, who are entered under the head of "widdueright," and one schoolmaster. One John Turner stated that he had sold his pension to one Ralph Frier for £13 6s. 8d., but Ralph on his death-bed had returned the patent to him.

We think these documents sufficient to establish our point, that some regard to "vested interests" was shewn even in the time of the Suppression, but, in order to historical completeness, it will be necessary for us, at a future day, to summarize a remarkable volume, known at the Record Office as "Cardinal Pole's Pension Book," which gives in full detail the latest provision made for the monastics, in the year 1555, and the amount of which is upwards of £36,000. It is a document, in many ways, of much importance, and we should be glad to see the various Archæological Societies print each their portion, so that it might be made generally known; one of them, we believe, is preparing to do so, and we trust that so good an example will find many imitators.

SOME ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY FROM THE RECORDS OF THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

(SECOND NOTICE.)

IN Elizabeth's reign London made rapid strides, and in the County Records we meet with abundant evidence of the jealous desire to circumscribe enterprise, and to keep London within reasonable bounds. Hackney, Islington, Holloway, St. Pancras, and other half-rustic villages, were rising into importance. Westminster had grown populous and disreputable: around the venerable abbey, not only in the Almshouse, the refuge of the poor and destitute in monastic days, but in Tothill-fields and around the marshy swamps beyond, thatched hovels and wooden tenements were erected with marvellous rapidity. St. Giles's, which in the reign of Edward VI. was usually called a village, became in the days of Elizabeth a populous parish, already the resort of "vacabonds," "barratos," and "masterless men," and becoming infamous for low tippling-houses, keeping "naughty and disorderly rule." The Irish and Scotch who crowded there in great numbers, and the small base tenements erected to meet this sudden increase, were a sore annoyance to the aristocracy of Bloomsbury, of Drury Lane, and of the meads around St. Martin's, to say nothing of their near approach to the royal palaces of Westminster and Whitehall; and bearing in mind the restrictive measures of Queen Elizabeth and James I., we are prepared to meet with so many indictments for building "base cottages and small tenements," and seeing the necessity of the case, are not surprised that many, in spite of such proceedings, had the hardihood to build, although "warned and forbidden to proceed by the justices^a." At the beginning of the seventeenth century building had almost become a mania. Along the Strand and Holborn—on the sites of the old hedgerows of St. Martin's, Drury, Fetter, and Shoe Lanes, which connected the two great lines of thoroughfare—busy workmen plied the trowel, and reared, with a rapidity that looked like necromancy to ancient Londoners, fair habitations and goodly shops. Things looked active; but innovating and strange privy-counsellors grew nervous, and the justices of the peace exceedingly busy: a commission for buildings sat constantly to hear complaints, to define boundaries, and regulate details. Some new buildings in St. Clement's Danes were not allowed to be finished; the workmen in Tower-street were not to proceed without a licence from the Privy Council; various speculations in Turnmill-street, in Charterhouse-place, in Westminster and Chancery-lane were suspended. Numbers who wished to make their old-fashioned

^a Rot. Eliz. et Jac. I.

houses—built when frontages were of little value—serve for several habitations, were compelled to forego their plans; and, indeed, every vexatious measure seems to have been used to foster those foolish fears about the growth of London, which the proclamations of Elizabeth and James I. had encouraged.

From the Rolls of County Records there might be gleaned matter especially interesting to the London and Middlesex collector,—old localities long forgotten, and names and addresses which might not only amuse the curious, but prove important links in biographical research. Indeed, from the recognizances, sessions-papers, and jury-lists, the groundwork of an important Elizabethan Directory might be gleaned, which would be a gem in any public repository, a valuable work of reference, and afford many curious auxiliaries to biographical enquiries. We take a few of these bare records of names and addresses to exemplify our meaning, not for the importance of the selection, but as suggestive of what *might* possibly be discovered by such collections, if gathered with industry, if gathered, too, upon some recognised plan, arranged alphabetically, and deposited in our national library:—

“ Arundel, Sir John, Clerkenwell.
 Ashly, Sir Anthony, St. Andrews, Holborne.
 Carewe, Edward, Esq^r., Maribone.
 Compton, Henry Lord, Tottenham.
 Dorset, Anne Countess of, Stratford-bowe.
 Egerton, Sir Thomas, St. Martins in Fields.
 Flemyng, Sir Thomas, Serjeantes Inne, Flete St.
 Gresham, Sir John, Clerkenwell.
 Hollingsheade, Thomas, Whitechappell.
 Holinshead, Humphrey, St. Margarets, West^r.
 Holinshead, Hamlet, Westminster.
 Holinsheade, Randolph, High Holborne.
 Kaye, Nicholas, Longe Wolestaple, Westmynster.
 Knevitt, Thomas, St. James' Parke.
 Milton, John, St. Andrewes, Holborne, Victualler.
 Milton, Ph., High Holborne, Victualler.
 Paston, Edward, Esq^r., Southwark.
 Pembroke, Earl of, St. Martins in the Fields.
 Riche, Dowager Lady Elizabeth, St. Katherines.
 Stowe, John, Tottenham Highe crosse.
 Sutton, Thomas, Shoreditch.
 Sutton, Richard, St. Giles, Cripplegate.
 Vaux, William Lord, Hackney.
 Warwick, Anne Countess of, St. Gyles in Fieldes.”

Some of the addresses refer to artisans whose crafts fell into disuse in the succeeding age, or were known under different appellations:—

“ Anderson, William, ‘Reader.’
 Borne, John, Fletcher.
 Bowerman, Nich., Scribe.
 Burley, Richard, Girdler.

Cheseldon, Alban, Bowyer.
 Dursett, Ed., Paynterstayer.
 Forest, Rob^t., Singingman.
 Gybons, Tho^s., Damaske gylder.
 Goodall, Thomas, Barbar Surgeon.
 Ivers, Francis, Jerkynmaker.
 Kyte, Will., Pannier.
 Morehead, John, Aquæ Vitæ seller.
 Ockendon, William, Woodmonger.
 Perryn, William, Imbroiderer.
 Thomkyns, Mary, Bruwyfe.
 Tawlett, William, Sumner."

Many of the legal records carry us back to a more homely and simple state of society. Justice interfered inquisitively with domestic affairs. Quarrelsome and unruly couples were presented, for displaying in their homes "an evil example to others." The "naughtie" and immoral were punished. Scolds were carried before the justices and ordered to be whipped; the idle were treated with wholesome rigour, and tasked heavily by way of a change; "brawlers in churchyards" and "disquyeters" were put in the stocks; defamers and slanderers were presented as the pests of social life; "listeners under wyndowes and at the dores of the houses of theyr ney-boures" were indicted as troublers of domestic peace, and well deserved to have their ears slit; persons who refused to perform their share of social duty, or endeavoured to shirk their turn to "watch," or neglected to provide their servants with bows and arrows for their weekly practice at the butts, were mulct or imprisoned; and severe was the chastisement upon those who violated the Sabbath, or neglected the observance of the holy days. It was not easy to detect the evaders of a Lenten fast, although the savoury fumes from the forbidden cheer might stimulate the curiosity and strengthen the suspicions of the constable. We find a zealous disciplinarian making a presentment,—

"That on passyon sondaye in lent last paste, ther was a pygge dressyed in the howse of Rycharde Aston in Charterhowse Lane in the Countie of Middlesex. But whether the same pygge was rostid or eaten ther or no, or who was at the eatynge of it we knowe not, nor cannot sertynly vnderstonde ^b."

Our forefathers, although not fastidious in their diet, were particularly careful of its wholesomeness and purity. Even the cooks, unless in health, were scarcely allowed to keep open their shops or follow their avocations. Joanna Wolland was prohibited from keeping a victualling house because she was suffering from disease. Open was the shame inflicted upon the adulterator of the poor man's loaf; Widow Garrett was presented for not making her bread wholesome. That usage known to modern times, of grinding bones to make bread, seems to have been a trick of older days; Thomas Wattes was detected sending quantities of bones to a miller to be

^b Rot. Phil. et Marie.

ground, and making the stuff into bread: miserable was the plight of Thomas in the market-place of Hillingdon; there, with a lot of "bones sett aboute him," was he put in the stocks, to be jeered and hooted at from "ix. of the clocke in the forenoone until three of the clocke in the afternoone^c."

Agreeably to the prevailing notions as to trade, severe measures were taken against those who used means to enhance the price of marketable commodities; and perhaps nothing so fully exemplifies the fallacious doctrines of the age on this subject as the numerous records of prosecutions for forestalling the markets. With a scale of wages for all classes of labourers, with the price of provisions posted up at the court-gate, with the value of every bushel of grain regulated by the Council, there was a constant war between demand and supply, a perpetual evading of the law, a hoarding up and selling by stealth, the natural result of a greater eagerness to buy at the regulated prices than a desire to sell: one is charged with buying up corn, and then asking sixpence a bushel more than he ought to have done; another for forestalling the London market of twenty stone of butter^d; and "Robert Basset a ffyshmonger," moved by a greedy and avaricious mind, bought "at St. Katerine Poole xij lasts de Stokefyshe," value *vj^{xx}xij/l.*; and then joining with one Simon Surbecke, agreed to enhance the price, and so forestall the market "apud Seynt Kateryns poole^e." Another fishmonger, John Hardyng, was also indicted about the same time for forestalling the market of "quingenti porpise voc. Muddefyshe ad, val. *xj/l. xij/s. iiijd.*" This was a serious offence, for porpoises were an especial luxury at a Lenten fast, and when smothered in butter of almonds, or hid in a goodly coffin of paste, were deemed worthy to set before a king; a dish off which Cardinal Wolsey loved to feast, and which Queen Elizabeth and the courtly Leicester did not disdain for their Friday fare. The demand in the fish-market of St. Katherine for this dainty is still more apparent by another indictment, in which William Davys is charged with forestalling the market of "tria milla porpise voc. muddefyshe ad val. *iiii^{xx}/l.*^f"

There are many presentments for selling ale beyond the established price. The trade of a brewer had from an early age been regulated and restricted by the magistracy. As far back as 1256, the quality, strength, and price of beer was fixed by authority. In 51 Henry III. it was regulated by a sliding scale: when a quarter of barley was worth two shillings, ale was to be sold at one penny a gallon, and was to rise or fall with the fluctuations in the price of grain. These fluctuations were excessive. In 1302 barley was abundant at three shillings per quarter, and the price of a gallon of ale was a penny; but in 1316, when barley was hardly to be bought at thirteen shillings, the brewers, observing their sliding scale,

^c Liber Sess. Jac. I. ^d Rot. 3 et 4 Phil. et Marie. ^e Rot. 6 Edw. VI. ^f Ibid.
GENT. MAG. VOL. CCVIII. 3 x

reasonably asked fourpence for the gallon. This put all the tippling-houses in a ferment, and created so much dissatisfaction among the beer-drinkers, that a proclamation was issued actually restraining the price of ale to one penny. The brewers were compelled either to suspend their operations or brew a weaker liquor. By a statute of 23 Henry VIII., brewers were only allowed to brew two sorts of beer, the strong and the double; the price of the former was fixed at six shillings and eightpence, the latter at three shillings and fourpence. We find various indictments of the time of Edward VI. relative to these matters. One Peter Jool was charged with brewing "doble doble ale," and another for selling "doble stronge bere," liquors which probably our modern brewers would call double and treble X. John Habington, of Knights Bridge, was presented for selling "bere a pynt and halfe for a pennye, and doble bere iij. pynts a pennye, and ayle iij. pynts a pennye," and besides charging these high prices, actually made it a favour to let people have it all! It is quite evident that the price fixed by law was inconsistent with its cost, and could only be met by disreputable evasions. Thus the "tipplers" used spurious measures, and the brewers sent out their beer in barrels unstamped by the Coopers' Company. A number of such barrels were seized in the 7th of Elizabeth at the breweries in St. Giles-in-the-Fields, and condemned, as containing only thirty-two gallons. In spite of all this magisterial vigilance, the price of ale and beer rose rapidly, and Lord Mayor Allet, in 1591, thought it necessary to issue a proclamation requiring the brewers to observe the prices as fixed by law. This led to some co-operative movement on the part of the trade, and the Brewers' Company presented a petition to the Lord High Treasurer Burleigh setting forth their grievances. They declared themselves unable to sell at the fixed rates, on account of the prodigious increase in the price of malt, hops, cooperage, coals, and victuals. The taste for well hopped beer had so increased, that the hundredweight of hops, which in the time of Henry VIII. was sold for 6s. 8d., cost in the latter days of Queen Elizabeth £4 10s. The effect of this petition was, that the brewers were allowed to sell the barrel of ale at 4s., and the strongest ale or beer at 7s. 6d.^s This scarcely met the case, and it was found a difficult matter to prevent the tipplers making unlawful profits. A few years later some of them were charged with making a profit of 3s. 8d. on a barrel of ale, and others for selling their beer "after the rate of 2d. the quarte^h." This matter was regarded by the justices as of more importance, because every street and every suburban road was beset with tippling-houses. A large roll of recognizances entered into by licensed tipplers for one year in the reign of Edward VI. gives but a faint notion of the real number. There is reason to believe that the unlicensed far outnumbered the licensed tipplers, who, if they dared not hang out a sign, resorted to other means to

^s Rot. 35 Eliz.^h Sessions Book, 7 Jac. I.

attract customers. The master would stand at the door and bawl out the praises of his liquor ; or, which appears from old indictments to have been a too common practice, invite passers-by to come in and drink with his wife and his maids. One in St. Clement's Danes, in the time of Philip and Mary, was charged with standing at his door and crying out, " My good maysters, I praye you come in and drynke with Katherine my wyfe ;" and so, says the record, " there is verye evyll rule." These unlicensed tippling-houses were kept by men who were a terror to their neighbourhoods, and whose audacity made them formidable in the eyes of the parish constable, who found his official interference met by scornful abuse, and his warnings with blows. Some, under cover of the terror which they inspired, ventured to display the red lattice, or hang out a bush, which were signs indicative of houses of entertainment duly licensed by law. One in 1554 was presented for refusing " to plucke down his alle pole," which, with a bush at the end, was a common sign of a country ale-house¹. These unlicensed tippling-houses were also low lodging-houses, the resort of barrators and thieves. They were numerous in the shambles of Whitechapel, there were many of them in St. Giles's, and the tippling-houses behind St. Clement's Church in the Strand were dens of infamy, which the authorities had not the strength or courage to suppress. Some of these houses were actually fortified and guarded in defiance of the law ; thus it is recorded that—

" Arthur Corbet at the Lyme howse in the parishe of Stepnyth doth kepe a Taverne, and kepeth open his backgates att all houres in the nyght, and hathe a *drawe brydge at the foredore and at the backe dore*, and is a suspycous howse of an yll resorte²."

These dens were generally " howses of playe," in which curious games were introduced, especially by the foreign sharpers and " Spanyshe rogues" who crowded over here during the stay of Philip of Spain. Cards, dice, bowls, shovel-board, black and white, Julio, closshing, nine-holes, nine-pins, shove-groat, &c., were amusements which beggared the yeoman, and led him away from those manly exercises at the butts that had of old been the pride and glory of their fathers.

The tipplers were frequently indicted for harbouring, contrary to law, portions of that numerous and vexatious class called " masterless men." The rate of wages, as fixed by legal enactments¹, tended to the prodigious increase of this troublesome and sometimes dangerous portion of society. As in some cases any deviation from the established rates entailed a punishment both on the employer and on the employed, and as that rate was too frequently out of proportion to the value of labour and the price of provision, men obstinately refused to serve, and becoming thus amenable to law, they lurked about the low tippling and lodging-houses of the town, haunted the bye-ways, and became sturdy beggars, whose appearance,

¹ Dekker's Wonderful Yeare, 4to., London, 1603.

² Rot. Phil. et Marie.

¹ 11 Hen. VII. c. 22, and 5 Eliz. c. 4.

perhaps, excited no pity, but extorted a largesse from the passer-by. These men were constantly being punished for "lyving idelly, vagrauntlie, and refusing to serve by the space of one quarter of the yere at the leaste contrarye to the statute." Such "masterless men," decoyed into the tippling-houses, soon learnt to love idleness rather than honest labour, and helped to swell the crowd of rogues and "vacabonds" which infested the suburbs of London, to the terror of honest folk. It is related by Stowe that Queen Elizabeth, whilst riding out one evening through the meads towards "merrie Islington," was completely encompassed by a crowd of these sturdy knaves, which so discomposed, if not alarmed, her Majesty, that she sent for Recorder Fleetwood, who the same evening issued warrants for the apprehension of these rude masterless men. Their haunts were searched, and numbers seized and carried before the justices. The next morning Fleetwood himself sallied forth, and is said to have taken seventy-four rogues, "some of whom were blind, and yet great usurers, and very rich. They were all examined together at Bridewell, and received there substantial payment." Many recognizances for the prosecution of these masterless men are among the records signed in the autograph of Fleetwood.

The vagabond population appears to have received great accession to their number from the foreigners who sought their fortunes here. A recognizance of the time of Elizabeth curiously speaks of "barratos, rogues, *Flemings*, and other vacabonds," and the Spaniards are frequently charged during the reign of Mary with haunting disreputable houses, and seeking the society of thieves and prostitutes. The utmost vigilance was exercised by the magistracy over the immoral portion of the population, and they appear in this respect to have had plenty of work upon their hands. Among such characters we find "Long Meg of Westminster," presented as a most notable harlot, which at once sets at rest the meaning of that long doubtful expression^m. The punishment awarded to such offenders was severe. Half denuded, they were tied to a cart-tail, dragged through the most crowded thoroughfares of the city, and whipped with such rigour as they were hurried along, as to leave a track of blood to mark their way. They were put in the stocks to be gazed at in the market-place, hooted at by the rabble, and compelled afterwards to do penance in Bridewell upon hard labour and still harder diet. Some of the punishments inflicted in public were a positive violation of decency; but such was the notion which our forefathers had of making an example as a warning to the rising generation!

^m See Ray's Proverbs, p. 255.

GLEANINGS FROM WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

A LECTURE DELIVERED TO THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS, BY
GEORGE GILBERT SCOTT, A.R.A.

(Continued from p. 469.)

Chapel of St. Blasius, or the Old Recessary

OF the external details of the Chapter-house, scarcely a trace remains; decay and mutilation have brought their work to a final completion. Nor am I aware of any old prints or description which would aid in the recovery of the design. But I have recently spied out from the window of a neighbouring house a small portion of external tracery, which I had not seen before.

The records are now in great measure removed, and soon will be entirely so. Let us hope that the Government will recollect the condition of five centuries back,—that they should keep the building in repair, and that they will give it up to the Chapter, with a restoration fund proportioned

both to the extent of the dilapidations and the merits of the building. I have omitted to mention that the chapter-house is raised on a crypt, which is vaulted, like the superstructure, on a central pillar. This pillar is round, and, curiously enough, is carefully hollowed out at two stages, as if for the concealment of valuables. The crypt contains a recess for an altar, with piscina locker, and the marks of a screen. The crypt was filled up some feet above its natural level with earth, but I have lowered this to the original level.

I mentioned just now the two doorways which open (or once opened) from the other vestibule, and the chambers into which they led. Allow me to describe these chambers.

One is now mistakenly called the Chapel of St. Blaize; but in the older accounts is denominated the Old Revestry. It occupies a space which is very frequent in abbeys, intervening between the transept and the entrance to the chapter-house, and often called by the expressive name of "the slype." It is little known to visitors of the Abbey; but it is a most picturesque, and, as I think, beautiful room, and the skill shewn in rendering so irregular a space sightly, and in vaulting it methodically, is very remarkable. Its main approach (now its only one) is the doorway in the centre of the south transept. This doorway, we are told by Dart, was "enclosed with three doors, the inner cancellated, the middle, which is very thick, lined with skins like parchment, and driven full of nails. These skins they, by tradition, tell us were some skins of the Danes tanned, and given here as a memorial of our delivery from them. The doors are very strong, but were, notwithstanding, broken open lately, and the place robbed."

Of these doors only one now remains; but we see the marks of the others. This offensive custom of lining the doors of sacred treasures with leather, made, not I conceive from the skins of Danes, but from those of persons executed for sacrilege, was, no doubt, intended as a means of terrifying less hardened depredators, but was not always effectual.

As this chamber is lofty, and intervened between the dormitory and the church, it was necessary to provide means for the monks to cross it, to get to their nocturnal services. This was effected by a kind of bridge at the west end of the chamber, from which the doorways are still visible which led from the dormitory and into the church, from the latter of which there was a detached winding staircase in the corner of the transept, where now Roubiliac's monument to the Duke of Argyle stands. It is shewn in all the old plans, and was probably removed to make room for that monument. The western division of the chamber was clearly in the vestiary. It had in Dart's time "a set of cranes of wood, swinging as if in a rack, on which formerly the copes and vestment in common use were hung."

There remain still, or did lately, in a forsaken vestry at Aylesbury Church, racks of a similar description. In the triforium there is a quad-

rant-shaped coke-box, probably belonging to the revestry. There are several aumbreys in the walls. The eastern portion was, however, clearly a chapel; indeed, the vestries of our old churches were generally chapels, as is shewn by the piscinæ, almost always, and the altars occasionally, remaining in them. The altar step and some trace of the lower course of the altar still remain. The former has a curious semicircular projection in its centre.

Over the altar still remains a full-length figure painted on the wall. It is a female figure, crowned, holding a book in one hand, and in the other carrying, apparently, a gridiron; immediately below it is a small painting of the Crucifixion, and on one side is the figure of a monk in the attitude of prayer, from which, in the direction of the principal figure, are painted the following lines:—

“Me, quem culpa gravis premit, erige Virgo suavis;
Fac mihi placatum Christum, deleasque reatum.”

Whether the “culpa gravis” consisted of a disregard of the human hides placed, *in terrorem*, upon the door, and this painting was the penitential offering of a pilfering monk, I leave others to judge. I have never been able to discover what saint this figure represents, nor the meaning of the badge which she wears. It is, on the whole, fairly drawn, though unduly elongated, and appears to have been painted in oil.

To the south of this altar are the borrowed lights from the inner vestibule of the chapter-house, already mentioned; the adaptation of the vaulting to suit these windows is exceedingly skilful and elegant.

This most interesting room has, unhappily, been long used for the reception of all sorts of odds and ends, to its great disfigurement and injury. It was there that the iron-work torn down from the royal tombs at the time of the coronation of George IV. was deposited. Of this I have had the happiness of restoring a considerable part (that to the tombs of Queen Eleanor and of Henry V.) to its place, but some yet remains.

The other chamber I wish to describe is a very different one. It is a low vault, forming an imperfect portion of one of the bays of the Confessor’s work, already described, and containing a portion of one of the Saxon columns. Within it, however, is a separate structure of less early date, and long used as a wine-cellar. This inner structure is built up to the old vaulting, but has a low and sloping covering of stone. When I first entered this place I was much perplexed to guess its meaning, but, after somewhat lengthened consideration, it occurred to me that it was the substructure of the original stairs to the monks’ dormitory, which idea agreed well with the existence of a walled-up doorway opposite to it in the cloister. I, about the same time, happened to notice in the manuscript Lives of the Abbots, preserved in the library, that one of them (Abbot Byrcheston) was said to be buried opposite the vestibule of the chapter-house, and near the entrance to the dormitory; a definition of

their relative positions which at once confirmed my idea, and at the same time pointed out a walled-up doorway, close to the portal of the vestibule, as having been the entrance to the dormitory.

I obtained leave of Dean Buckland to make an opening in the wall by which the doorway was blocked up, but was at first impeded in my examination by finding that the space within the door was filled completely up with that useful material technically known as "dry rubbish," which, on the perforation being effected, came down like an avalanche into the cloister. After taking out some cart-loads, we came to the sloping platform, from which, however, I was disappointed at finding that the steps had been removed, excepting a portion of the bottom one, which still remained in its place, and was of Purbeck marble.

The sill of the doorway was worn deeply with the feet of the monks, and more so on one side than on the other, shewing that only one leaf of the folding-doors was generally used.

In the dry rubbish were many interesting fragments; among which were some embossed and coloured mouldings, like those in St. Stephen's Chapel. This now forms, once more, the entrance to what was the dormitory, but now the library.

But let us return for a few moments to the chamber below.

On the inner side of the door I found hanging from beneath the hinges some pieces of white leather. They reminded me of the story of the skins of Danes, and a friend to whom I had shewn them sent a piece to Mr. Quekett, of the College of Surgeons, who, I regret to say, pronounced it to be human. It is clear that the door was entirely covered with them, both within and without. I presume, therefore, that this, too, was a treasury; and I have a strong idea that it then formed a part of, and that its door was the entrance to, the Pyx Chamber, and it is possible that, after the robbery of the chamber before alluded to^a, the King, finding that the terror of human skins offered no security, remodelled the chamber, and intrusted the safety of his treasury to the less offensive, but more prosaic, defence of massive and double doors and multitudinous locks.

I have one more tale to tell about this chamber of mystery. There is between the walls which carries the stairs and the wall of the chamber itself a long and very narrow interval, just wide enough to squeeze through. When I gained access to this chamber, now more than ten years back, on going along this narrow crevice, I found its floor heaped up several feet deep apparently with stones and rubbish. While standing on this heap, I was puzzled by finding it spring beneath my feet, and stooping down and clearing away a little rubbish, what was my astonishment at finding that I was standing on a large heap of parchment rolls! It proved, however, to be less of a find than I at first hoped, for it consisted mainly of packets

^a See GENT. MAG., Feb. 1860, p. 134.

of ancient writs from the courts of justice, interesting only from their age, which varied, I think, from Edward III. to Henry VII. There were also a number of fragments lying about of little turned boxes of wood. An unhappy accident intervened. I happened suddenly to be called for a few minutes from this newly-discovered record office, and forgetting to lock the door, a party of Westminster school-boys got in, and, unmindful of the human skins, made free with the parchments. A little disturbance ensued, a fresh padlock was shortly afterwards put to the door, and I have been excluded for ten long years from my treasury; though, as I understood that the parchments had been cleared away, I soon ceased to stand disconsolate at the gate of this dusty Eden.

While preparing the present paper, however, I again obtained admission, when, to my surprise, I found my old friend the parchment heap still where I had left it in 1849. I now examined it quietly, and succeeded in turning up a number of the little boxes of which I had before seen the fragments only. They are small turned boxes of poplar, or some other soft wood, not unlike an ordinary tooth-powder box, but a little larger. The covers are sewed on with a leather or parchment thong; and on the underside is usually written a few words describing the contents. On opening them I found that each contained one or more little parchment deeds with seals affixed; they seem all to relate to the affairs of private individuals; and their great interest is in the earliness of their dates, which vary, as far as I have ascertained, from the time of Henry III. to that of Edward III. They are, many of them, in a perfect state of preservation, in fact, as fresh almost as when new, and are beautifully written, and the seals are often very good.

Among the parchments were lying fragments of encaustic tiles of beautiful patterns, similar to some of those in the chapter-house, and the glaze so fresh as to lead one to think they had never been trodden upon.

Since then the whole mass of parchments, &c., has, by the direction of the Dean, been carefully removed into the Abbey library, where they will be duly examined and cared for. The lower part of the heap was one mass of decay. I have no doubt that they had in former times been carefully stowed away in the space below the dormitory stairs, but had been turned out when this was converted into a wine-cellar; which, by the dates of the lots of wine chalked up over the bins, was at least sixty or seventy years back.

The next work in date to that of Edward I. seems to have been the rebuilding of the refectory and the completion of the eastern walk of the cloister. Of the former I can find no record. The windows and doorways are of good Middle Pointed character; but of the latter we have a full account in the fabric rolls, shewing that it was erected in and about the year 1345, by Abbot Byrcheston. It comprises the rich vaulting over the outer portion of the chapter-house, with the very remarkable

posite to it, and the adjoining bays as far as the end of this side of the cloister. The vaulting of the principal bay was richly decorated with gold and colour, and the central boss retained at the commencement of the present century the pulley for raising a light in front of the chapter-house door.

The completion of the cloister was commenced in 1350, by Abbot Langham, (afterwards archbishop and cardinal,) and proceeded slowly but regularly throughout the whole of his abbacy, and was completed by his successor, Abbot Litlington, in 1366, under whose direction, indeed, while prior, the previous works had been carried on. We have here, again, a period of architectural transition. Byrcheston's work of 1345 is the purest flowing Decorated; but the remainder is very early Perpendicular, so far as we can see, for the tracery is gone from the southern or earlier range. This side we know was in hand in 1355, and one of the two doorways in it (I think the smaller) was inserted in 1358; but even taking the year in which it is distinctly stated to have been completed, 1366, we have a remarkably early date for work distinctly Perpendicular in its character, though of a very superior character, and very elegant in its mouldings.

During the reigns of Edward II. and III. it does not appear that the rebuilding of the church was proceeded with; indeed, we find many entries of small sums expended on repairing its windows, &c., and on whitewashing the interior of the old Norman nave.

During the reign of Richard II., however, the rebuilding was proceeded with. We find entries of the cost of breaking down the old walls, and considerable outlay for stone, marble, labour, &c., shewing that the work proceeded vigorously. About the same period—indeed, commencing in the latter part of the previous reign—most extensive works were here carried on in the monastic buildings. These were for the most part paid for out of a bequest, and, perhaps, out of previous gifts, from Cardinal Langham, who, as we have seen, had been abbot here, and made the fabric of the Abbey his residuary legatee. The works in question were carried out by his very active successor, Abbot Litlington, in whose time were erected (besides the south, the west, and the remainder of the north walks of the cloister which had been commenced in Langham's time) the abbot's house, including its hall and great chamber, (the former now used as a dining-hall for the King's Scholars, the latter well known as the Jerusalem Chamber,) the sacrists', cellarers' and infirmarers' houses, and a number of other buildings.

From this time the nave slowly progressed till the dissolution of the monastery, the west window being finished by Abbot Esteney in Henry VII.'s time, and the western towers left unfinished by Islip, the last abbot worthy of the name. The most remarkable characteristic in these later works is their continuing the general design of the earlier portions, not copying the details, as was done in the cloister, but applying details of their own period to the general forms of the preceding age. So that, to

a casual observer, the building presents throughout its interior a homogenous appearance.

There is one part of the interior of the older portion of the fabric which I have not yet more than cursorily alluded to,—I mean the gallery in which the archives of the church are kept. It occupies the space above that portion of the cloister which passes through the aisle of the south transept.

It is approached by a door opening on to the roof of the cloister to the south of the transept. The first bay you enter has from an early period been inclosed by timber partitions, plastered over to form a room for the more important muniments. On this plastered partition is a large outline painting of the White Hart, the badge of Richard II., shewing the early date of the obstruction; but the other two bays, to form a gallery or upper aisle, open to the church. The details of the upper portions of the aisles may be advantageously studied from this gallery, and, on its own account, it is worthy of a visit. The shortened columns—that is to say, the parts of them which rise above the gallery—are treated as entire pillars with bases of their own, presenting a singular contrast to the lofty proportions to which the eye has become accustomed. The views into the church from this chamber are picturesque and beautiful in the highest degree.

The contents of the chamber are highly interesting, consisting of a number of large oaken chests in which the muniments are deposited. Several of these are evidently of the thirteenth century, and are very curious. There is a handsome trunk of later date in the inclosed space, containing the original indentures of Henry VII.'s Chapel, being agreements with, I think, nineteen different parties, (abbots and other authorities,) binding them and their successors to see that the rules of his foundation are carried out; but the long-headed King was not wise enough for his generation, for his own bluff son cut the ground from under him, by abolishing the offices the holders of which he had made responsible for the performance of his injunctions. I have no doubt that the contents of these ancient coffers would throw much light upon the architectural history of the Abbey. The particulars I have given of the works from the time of Edward III. onwards, were, by the permission of the Dean and Chapter, extracted a few years since from the Fabric Rolls by my kind and able friend Mr. Burtt, of the Record Office, and have been communicated to me while this lecture has been in hand.

I will here mention that several of the chests in the Pyx Chamber closely resemble those in the muniment-room; so much so, as to make it evident that they also were made in the thirteenth century, and even by the same men. There is, in the Pyx Chamber, another of the same date and higher finish; it contains dies of medieval coins, and has iron-work of very good character. Others are of different subsequent dates; one of them, made of oak and covered with leather, is very much like that of Henry VII. just

alluded to; another is made of deal and thickly plated with iron. There is among them a very curious leather case, strapped with iron, and stamped all over with fleur-de-lis, exactly agreeing with descriptions of the cases of ancient documents given by Sir Francis Palgrave. There is also among them another curious leather case, apparently to receive a vessel of some kind.

Having now gone generally through the fabric, I will next advert briefly to some interesting documentary information from the public records which has quite recently been communicated to me by Mr. Burtt. Of the kindness of this gentleman I cannot speak too strongly. He has, while my paper has been in hand, given himself infinite trouble in searching for notices of the works, and with very considerable success. I am aware that the details of antiquarian documents are not well suited to a paper like this, and I will therefore only advert to a few important points. The first of them is this. As Westminster Abbey is about the earliest work of its style in this country, and as the building of the first portion of it by Henry III. extended over a space of twenty-four years, i. e. from 1245—1269, it becomes important to ascertain how early in this period the style of its architecture can be proved to have been defined. Now, a single entry in the documents in question has for ever settled this point. I have before stated that the most advanced part of the work (as to style) is the chapter-house, as that contained traceried windows of four and five lights in a very developed form, the tracery not confined to circles, but containing great quatrefoils, and the heads of the lights being trefoiled, which is not the case in the church. Now, it would be most useful to know the exact date of these windows, for though Matthew Paris gives 1250 as the year of commencement of the chapter-house, it may have spread over an indefinite length of time, and the windows have belonged to twenty years after that date. Let us look, then, to the bills. Here we find in a roll, bearing date 37th Henry III., or 1253, and expressly called the eighth year from the beginning of the work, an item of “300 yards of canvas for the windows of the chapter-house,” followed immediately by items for the purchase of glass, shewing that the windows in question were completed in 1253, which I see was the year before the King, in company with St. Louis, visited the Sainte Chapelle at Paris, which was then scarcely completed, and the style of which indicates exactly the same degree of advancement. I find also that during the same year the beautiful entrance or vestibule to the chapter-house was erected.

The church itself was by this time—indeed, as early as 1249—in a state of rapid progression, so that the architecture must, in the main, have been quite settled from the time of its commencement.

Original Documents.

WE this month print two documents, one of local, the other of more general interest.

By the first, from a private collection, a Bedfordshire landholder, William Bicok, of the early part of the fourteenth century, grants a messuage called Cokkescroft, in Begery (apparently a ville in the manor of Eaton, Bedfordshire, formerly belonging to the Hospitallers^a) to his son John, who is specified as his eldest, thus giving a piece of genealogical information that may not be without its value to the county historian.

The second is from the Imperial Library at Paris. It is the muster-roll of the English garrison of Montereau (the town where Jean sans Peur, duke of Burgundy, was assassinated by the order of the Dauphin, afterwards Charles VI.), taken by a commissary, Guillaume, Seigneur de Chastillon, October 7, 1423, a period shortly after the defeat of the French and Scots at Crevant. The great majority of the names, though disguised in the usual French mode, are unmistakeably English, and out of the whole 39 knights and 110 archers, only two of the former and eight of the latter are reported as insufficiently armed, and therefore not fit to be retained in the King's pay.

WILLIAM BICOK OF BEGERY TO HIS ELDEST SON, JOHN, CONFIRMS A MESSUAGE, &c., CALLED COKKESCROFT IN BEGERY.

SCIANT presentes et futuri, quod ego Willelmus Bicok de Begerya, dedi, concessi, et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi, Johanni filio meo seniori, totum illud mesuagium, cum crofto adjacente, quod vocatur Cokkescroft in Begerya, cum hayis vivis^b, fossatis adjacentibus, et omnibus aliis pertinenciis suis. Et jacet illud mesuagium cum crofto juxta terram quam Reginaldus Barfot quondam tenuit, et abuttabat contra regalem viam de Begerya. Habendum et tenendum predicto Johanni et heredibus et assignatis suis quibuscunque, libere, quiete, jure, et hereditarie, de capitalibus dominis feodi illius, per servicia inde de jure debita et consueta. Et ego predictus Willelmus, et heredes mei, totum predictum mesuagium, cum crofto adjacente, hayis vivis, fossatis adjacentibus, et omnibus aliis pertinenciis suis, predicto Johanni et heredibus et assignatis suis quibuscunque, contra omnes gentes warantizabimus in perpetuum. In cujus rei testimonium, huic presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui.

^a Vide Placita de Quo Waranto, p. 19.

^b *Hayis vivis*, 'live hedges;' i.e. growing hedges, termed commonly in Kent and other southern counties 'quick hedges,' though often of the slow-growing white thorn, in contradistinction to the post and rail, or even more unrightly post and wire, which is found in Sheppey and in Romney marsh.

Hiis testibus—Waltero le Caroun, Ricardo filio Rogeri de Begerya, Johanne le Parker, Johanne le Ber, Symone Golde, Thome le Caroun, Johanne Rungefer et aliis.

Datum apud Begeryam, die Dominica proxima post festum Sancti Martini Episcopi, anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi quinto. [Sunday, 14th Nov., 5 Edw. II.,—1311.]

MUSTER ROLL OF THE ENGLISH GARRISON OF MONTEREAU,
OCT. 7, 1423.

C'est la Reueue des hommes d'armes et gens de trait de la Guernison de Montereau ou fould d'Yonne^c, soubz noble homme messire Guillaume Bourton cheualier, capitaine du dict lieu. Fait par moy Guillaume, Seigneur de Chastillon, a dicte commis par le Roy nostre seigneur et par Monseigneur le Conte de Salisbury. Et fu fait la monstre diceulx gens le vij^e jour d'Octobre l'an mil cccc. et vingt et trois.

Et premierement—

HOMMES D'ARMES.

Messire Guillaume Burton, chü.	Thomas Blancpain.
Symon Waller.	Richart Clif.
Richart Starisbrok.	Pierre Couronne.
Thomas Starisbrok.	Jehan Kynpurlay.
Guillaume Baud.	*Richard Turner.
Jehan Combe.	Jehan Bacon.
Thomas Guerin.	Guillaume Tixier.
Yuam de Gales.	Andry Armurier.
*Seth Osbremonth.	Guillaume Haulden.
Jehan Bride.	Guillaume Mansel.
Bernard de Villers.	Jehan Hambury.
Thomas Clerc.	Jehan Ficher.
Jehan Brenn.	Henry Thomas.
Guillaume Rexham.	Thomas Hardy.
Guillaume Courtois.	Robert Bresingauh.
Janneyinn Waleyce.	Guillaume Southwell.
James Courson.	Jehan Combe.
Jehan Hunter.	Thomas Grain.
Thomas Languefeld.	Jehan Kyriel.
Henry Barton.	

ARCHIERS.

Thomas Hinton.	Guille. Harding.
Richard de Garderobe.	Thomas Stones.
Thomas Daud.	Jehan Shudon.
Jehan de la Chambre.	Philippe Briques.
Richard Handonr.	Thomas Messenger.
Guille. Boutellier.	Jehan Barbour.
Henry de Fury.	Jehan Coniesby.
Richard de la Salle.	Guille. Wathcle.
Jehan Wardin.	Guille. Combe.
Guille. Heling.	*David Brouk.

^c So called from its position at the point where the Yonne falls into the Seine.

Richart Hille.
 Thomas Konolston.
 Nicolas Paternoster.
 Jehan Meriman.
 Guille. Snelle.
 Jehan Bonnemest.
 Jehan Cayng.
 Jehan Boutellier.
 Simon Stendend.
 Philippe Merche.
 Guille. Coursuorde.
 Thomas Rippon.
 Jehan Hoton.
 Jehan Milliton.
 Guille. Leesche.
 Jehan of Mere.
 Jehan Bron.
 Robert Lyon.
 Robert Deston.
 Estaudre Rusel.
 Parvin Angers.
 Uvac Coustellier.
 Jehan Sprint.
 Guille. Fourbourc.
 Guille. of Sceller.
 Henre de Coulongue.
 Henre Mareschal.
 Guille. Horton.
 Roger Copoch.
 Robert Tessedalle.
 Robert Haulne.
 Thomas Nerfolc.
 Guille. Helde.
 Jehan Choton.
 Richart Taillour.
 Guille. Hoggeson.
 Thomas Wodecok.
 *Houwcs.
 Henry Grey.
 Thomas Gorstand.
 Jehan of Tucin.
 Robert Ferrant.
 Jehan Aillier.
 Thomas Derbechir.
 Raoul of Clayton.

Thomas Merche.
 Jehan of Toun.
 Jehan Clement.
 Pierre Cotum.
 Jehan Lion.
 Jehan Malyn.
 Jehan Guibbez.
 Ubac Stanap.
 Richart Premier.
 Jehan Cok.
 Thomas Rogerson.
 *Jehan Brichart.
 *Jehan Pikedenne.
 *Jehan of Bury.
 Richart Tenson.
 *Jehan Gauldem.
 *Jehan Guerard.
 Thomas Guerin.
 Jehan Senolson.
 Roger Chaumbre.
 Henry Haulne.
 Jehan Pasco.
 Henry Hanbury.
 Michel Boullenger.
 Henry Sumptermen.
 Edouard Chestfort.
 Alexandre Arbren.
 Jehan Portier.
 *Raoul Snoc.
 Mahiet de la Braye.
 Jehan Hikarson.
 Guille. Harden.
 Thomas Hedde.
 Jehan Sterlet.
 Robert de Waremen.
 Jehan Vezet.
 Jehan Allain.
 Thomas Santer.
 Thomas Taulre.
 Robert Despens.
 Jehnequin Mareschal.
 Jehan Gaillart.
 Richart Ramsey.
 Gilles le Masson.

Lesquelz gens d'armes et de trait moy Guille. Seigneur dessus dit Certifie
 auoir veu tant par moy comme par Jehan de notre adece commis de par moy et
 estes suffis' armes et habilles pour estre receuz aux gaiges du Roy notre Seign' et
 de Mons' le Comte, Exceptez les croissis en teste. En tesmoign de ce jay sealle
 cest present reueu de mon sel l'an et jour dessus diz.

Antiquarian and Literary Intelligencer.

[Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable, for publication, but in order that a copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.]

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

April 19. F. OUVRY, Esq., Treasurer, in the Chair.

The Report of the Auditors of the Society's accounts for the year 1859 was read.

A list of Fellows in arrear was read, and the ballot for their expulsion announced for the 10th of May.

Mr. BREWER, Master of the Plasterers' Company, exhibited a grant of arms, the book of ordinances, and the seal of the Company.

Mr. W. H. HART exhibited a pipe from the old organ at Hampton Court Palace, built by the famous "Father Smith."

Dr. DIAMOND exhibited two bronze spear-heads found in the bed of the Thames, near Kingston. One of them is remarkable for its still having within its socket a bronze rivet.

A. W. FRANKS, Esq., Director, exhibited and read remarks on a Book of Regulations for the Royal Household. This is an earlier transcript than the one printed by the Society, and the Director pointed out some very palpable errors in the latter.

Mr. LOCKHART exhibited, through Mr. C. Knight Watson, a rubbing of the Chinese inscription from Si-guan-Foo, on which Mr. Watson read some remarks.

April 23. Anniversary. This being St. George's-day, the Society met for the purpose of choosing officers for the ensuing year, when, after an address from the President, the ballot was taken, and the election declared to include the following names:—

Eleven Members from the Old Council.—The Earl Stanhope, President; John Bruce, Esq., V.-P.; Sir John P. Boileau, Bart., V.-P.; the Marquis of Bristol, V.-P.; Frederic Ouvry, Esq., Treasurer; Augustus Wollaston Franks, Esq., Director; Rev. Thomas Hugo; William Tite, Esq., M.P.; Wm. Salt, Esq.; the Lord Henniker, M.P.; Joseph Jackson Howard, Esq.

Ten Members of the New Council.—Samuel Birch, Esq.; Beriah Bot-

field, Esq., M.P.; the Lord Braybrooke; Robert Cole, Esq.; Thomas Hughes, Esq.; Robert Lemon, Esq.; Hon. Frederick Lygon, M.P.; George Scharf, Esq.; the Rev. Arthur P. Stanley, D.D.; W. S. W. Vaux, Esq.

Secretary.—John Yonge Akerman, Esq.

May 3. The EARL STANHOPE, President, in the Chair.

The President's nomination of Mr. TITE, M.P., F.R.S., as a Vice-President of the Society, was read.

Mr. Henry Charles Coote was elected a Fellow.

The Rev. T. HUGO exhibited a bronze sword-blade found in the Thames one mile westward of Barking Creek.

The DIRECTOR exhibited two gold enamelled Georges, one in the possession of Sir Philip Egerton, Bart., the other in the collection of Mr. Edward Hawkins.

The DIRECTOR also exhibited a silver enamelled mace of a Garter King at Arms of the time of Charles I.

A communication was read from Mr. AKERMAN, the Secretary, entitled "Notes on the Origin and History of the Bayonet."

The origin of the bayonet is involved in some obscurity. In the Dictionary of Cotgrave it is explained as a knife, while "baionier" is given as "an old word" for a crossbow-man. It seems not improbable that it was originally a contrivance of the huntsman, who, after he had fired, thrust his knife into the muzzle of his piece when the animal was brought to bay. As a weapon of war it appears to have been first used by Puysegur about the year 1647. The cumbrous musquet was an impediment to its general adoption, but the contrivance of a lighter piece doubtless paved the way to its use. From this time we find no mention of it until about the year 1671. In the folio work of Lostelneau the musqueteers are uniformly armed with swords, and the bayonet is not once mentioned. The date of this book is 1647, the very year in which Puysegur initiated the bayonet. The result of the writer's researches may be thus stated.

That "bayonette" was the name of a knife which may probably have been so designated either from its having been the peculiar weapon of a crossbow-man, or from the individual who first adopted it.

That its first recorded use as a weapon of war occurs in the Memoirs of Puysegur, and may be referred to the year 1647.

That it is first mentioned in England by Sir J. Turner, 1670-71.

That it was introduced into the English army in the first half of the year 1672. That before the peace of Nimuegen, Puysegur had seen troops on the Continent armed with bayonets furnished with rings which would go over the muzzles of the muskets. That in 1686 the device of the socket bayonet was tested before the French king and failed.

That in 1689 Mackay, by the adoption of the ringed bayonet, success-

fully opposed the Highlanders at the battle of Killiecrankie. Lastly, that the bayonet with the socket was in general use in the year 1703.

An interesting exhibition of early and modern bayonets from the collections of the United Service Institution, Captain Tupper, Mr. W. J. Bernhard Smith, Mr. Robert Pritchett, &c., &c., and drawings from specimens in the Tower of London, illustrated this communication.

May 10. A. W. FRANKS, Esq., Director, in the chair.

The notice as to the expulsion of Fellows in arrear was again read, and the ballot was taken in the affirmative.

It was announced that Mr. Akerman, the Secretary, was about to retire on account of ill health, and the recommendation of Mr. C. Knight Watson by the Council was also announced.

Mr. MINS exhibited photographs of Roman remains recently found in the vicinity of the Cathedral at Worcester.

Mr. JOHN MACLEAN exhibited a fine example of an engraved steel key, with the arms of Stawell, temp. Charles II.

The Rev. Canon HAVERGAL exhibited an enamelled shrine preserved in Hereford Cathedral, on which the Director read some remarks. It bears representations of the murder and the burial of Thomas à Becket, the subjects being treated in a manner similar to the representations on a shrine of the same age in the Society's museum.

The DIRECTOR then read remarks by Mr. W. S. Walford, on some deeds relating to the family of Morlee, exhibited by Mr. J. J. Howard.

May 17. JOHN BRUCE, Esq., V.P., in the chair.

Count Ferdinand de Lasteyrie was elected an Honorary Fellow, and the following gentlemen were elected Fellows:—Mr. George Edward Pritchett, Mr. John Reed Appleton, and Mr. Henry White.

Mr. CHARLES REED communicated some particulars relating to the ancient canoe found in North Wales, and exhibited by him to the Society in the last session.

The DIRECTOR exhibited a bone spear-head found in the Thames.

Mr. WIGGINS exhibited a signet ring found at Suessa in 1845. It is an example of an antique stone on which is engraved two right hands joined, set in a gold rim bearing the legend, in mediæval characters,—
SIGILLV. THOMASII. DE. ROGERIS. DE. SUESSA.

Sir FREDERIC MADDEN exhibited, through the Director, a deed of Gerard II., Bishop of Cambrai, A.D. 1090, with the seal *en placard*.

The DIRECTOR then read "Observations on certain Exchequer Documents relative to the Manufacture of Gunpowder in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth," communicated by Mr. W. H. Hart.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

April 13. Sir JOHN BOILEAU, Bart., V.-P., in the Chair.

Mr. Charles Tucker reported the arrangements which he had made during a recent visit to Gloucester, preliminary to the annual meeting of the Institute, to be held there during the week commencing July 17. An active local committee had been formed, under the direction of the Mayor, and the most friendly disposition evinced both in the city and county to insure the gratification of the Society. A programme will speedily be issued.

Mr. E. W. Godwin of Bristol read a memoir, illustrated by numerous drawings, regarding the Court-house, Clapton-in-Gordano, Somerset, a very good specimen of domestic architecture, near Portishead. There is a curious double doorway of oak, of an earlier period than the structure itself, being of the commencement of the thirteenth century, whereas the principal portion of the building may be assigned to the time of Henry IV. A sculptured escutcheon of the arms of Arthur marks the connection with that family, settled at Clapton from an early period.

A memoir by Mr. Edmund Waterton was read on Episcopal Rings, in which he explained the ancient use and form of the rings worn by bishops from very ancient times; the solemn benediction of the ring, and the ceremonies with which it was conferred; the various usages in wearing it; the mystical signification attached to the episcopal ring by various writers, and the investiture of bishops by the ring and pastoral staff, by the emperors from the days of Charlemagne, and the controversies thereby occasioned. Mr. Waterton described several beautiful examples of rings of this class in his own collection.

In the course of the conversation which ensued, the Very Rev. Dr. Rock offered some interesting remarks on the claim of the rights of investiture of bishops by the kings of England, and also on peculiar usages connected with the episcopal insignia to which Mr. Waterton's paper had referred, and their origin, probably in the earliest times of feudalism.

Mr. J. T. Christopher gave an account of the magnificent sepulchral brass, with life-size effigies, of two bishops of Lubeck, in the cathedral of that city. It commemorates Bishop Burchardt, who died in 1317, and Bishop John de Mül, 1350. The entire memorial, which is of the richest character, resembling the brasses at St. Alban's, Lynn, Newark, &c., measures 12 ft. by 6 ft. 6 in. It presents a remarkably rich design of tabernacle-work, with numerous figures of prophets, apostles, saints, and other sacred subjects. Lubeck, Mr. Christopher remarked, is singularly rich in mediæval metal-work, fonts, statues, tombs, &c., and in the Marien Kirche there exists a sumptuous depository for the holy Sacrament, a most elaborate example of brass-work. Mr. Alexander Nesbitt pointed out the peculiarity, that in the memorial of the bishops of Lubeck, now exhibited to the meeting by Mr. Christopher, and also in the brasses in this country of the same period regarded as of Flemish work, no attempt at portraiture can be traced; whilst in other brasses existing in the North of Europe, which he had formerly brought under the notice of the Institute, the features are characterised by a strong individuality of expression. He stated his reasons for believing that the fine brass at Lubeck was engraved in Flanders, and it is affixed to a slab of shelly marble identified as Flemish. The brass has been published on a large scale in the work on the Architectural Monuments of Lubeck, by Milde and Dr. Deecke.

Mr. Albert Way gave a short account of certain additional particulars relating to the gold Gothic crowns found near Toledo, and stated the opinions regarding them, lately put forth by the accomplished French antiquary, Ferdinand de Lasteyrie, in a beautifully illustrated work just published at Paris, of which a copy was brought by Mr. Franks for the inspection of the meeting.

Mr. Charles E. Dalrymple, in bringing before the Society a set of the admirable photographs of historical portraits which

were exhibited at the meeting of the British Association last summer at Aberdeen, offered some observations on the nature and extent of the collections formed on that occasion under his direction. The idea of combining with the great gathering of *savans* a series of Scottish antiquities and of remarkable portraits, had been suggested by the success of the temporary museum formed at the meeting of the Institute in Edinburgh in 1856. Among the portraits collected at Aberdeen there were many of high interest and authenticity. The photographs, most successfully produced by Mr. G. Wilson, of that city, might be obtained either singly or in complete sets, from Messrs. Blackwood, in London or Edinburgh. In the series will be found three of Mary Stuart.

An extensive collection of stone weapons and implements was brought before the meeting, including numerous examples of the relics from the drift, which have lately attracted so much attention. Among these were the pointed weapons of flint found at Hoxne, sent, with a fragment of elephant's bone found with them, by the Rev. Greville Chester, and a fine series of *lances de chats*, from the valley of the Somme, near Amiens, sent by Mr. Godwin-Austin. These last are almost identical with the relics from Hoxne. Of flint flakes and chippings, undoubtedly produced by the hand of man, a curious collection was sent by Mr. John Evans, and a selection from a very large variety found near Reigate by Mr. Shelley: some of these may have served as knives, or have been destined for fabricating arrow-heads. An extensive assemblage of the various types of celts and stone implements was contributed by Lord Braybrooke, Mr. Bernhard Smith, Mr. Albert Way, Mr. Evans, Mr. Chester, Dr. Thurnham, and the Rev. J. Beck, exemplifying nearly all the forms of these primeval objects, including several of very uncommon occurrence. Mr. Franks brought a facsimile of a remarkable *langue de chat*, similar to those found at Picardy and at Hoxne with remains of elephants; this, now in the British Museum, in the Sloane collections,

was found with bones of the elephant in Gray's-inn-lane.

Mr. Bayly brought for examination an exceedingly interesting MS. Journal of an Expedition to the Indies in the sixteenth century, with a minute relation of negotiations with Japan, and a treaty concluded at that time with the Emperor. This curious unpublished narrative is preserved at the Topographical Office connected with the Ordnance Department.

Mr. Blaauw exhibited a fine Oriental talisman, an onyx bearing invocations in Arabic arranged in the compartments of a mystic figure engraved on the gem. It bears also the date 1061 of the Hegira, A.D. 1650. It had been found by a British officer at the capture of Lucknow appended to the Begum's watch, on the table in her bed-room in the palace.

Mr. Robert Ferguson exhibited a curious gold ring, engraved with the symbols of the signs of the Zodiac. Another similar ring was sent by Mr. G. R. Corner, and it was stated that they are made by the skilful artificers on the west coast of Africa, and worn by the natives as fetish, or charms. The origin of the use of such Zodiacal symbols is supposed to be of remote antiquity.

Mr. Phillips exhibited a superb benitier of silver gilt, with ornaments in coral, a figure of the Saviour, and angels holding emblems of the Passion. It was formerly in the chapel of the Ginori Palace. The Rev. James Beck brought an exquisite enamelled and jewelled necklace and pendant, with some other beautiful specimens of the goldsmith's art.

Mr. Ready sent a few facsimiles of seals, part of the highly valuable examples which he had recently obtained at Cambridge through the liberal permission of the collegiate authorities at King's College, St. Peter's and Trinity College, to copy the seals in their muniment-rooms. Among those exhibited were, the admirable seal of Elizabeth Woodville, queen of Edward IV., very imperfectly given by Sandford; some fine seals of the Nevilles; the seal of Margaret, Countess of Richmond, &c. Also an impression in the most perfect possible condition of the seal of St. Augus-

time's, Canterbury, with the legend on the reverse recording that the seal was made in the first year of the reign of Richard, Cœur de Lion.

It was announced by Sir John Boileau that at the next meeting, on May 4, the subject specially selected for illustration was mediæval jewellery and metal-work of artistic description. The assistance

of the members was invited to augment the series to be exhibited on that day. Mr. Yates also signified that he would give at the next meeting an account of the solemn Mystery, bearing some analogy to the impersonations of sacred story in the Middle Ages, performed once in ten years at Oberhammergau, in Southern Bavaria.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

April 25. T. J. PETTIGREW, F.R.S., F.S.A., V.-P., in the chair.

Henry Hensman, Esq., Garway-road, and George Lewine, Esq., of Berlin, were elected Associates.

Mr. S. Wood exhibited three very fine Greek coins, a tetradrachm of Alexander the Great, a chalcos of Philip Aridæus, and a didrachm of Dyrrhachium.

Mr. Oliver exhibited an arched-topped casket impressed in gold, with richly bordered panels containing different subjects. It is of the close of the sixteenth century, and probably from the south of Germany.

Mr. Black produced a smaller, but not less elegant, specimen, with secret drawer, &c.

Mr. Wills exhibited an iron key of the fifteenth century, measuring nearly a foot in length, and said to have belonged to St. Alban's Abbey. He also produced an early padlock and key of iron, asserted to have been found in the Thames in 1856. The fabric is of African manufacture.

Captain Tupper exhibited a fine specimen of a sign key, measuring two feet two inches. The bow is seven and a half inches across, and in the form of the escutcheon of a lock. It is of the sixteenth century.

Mr. W. H. Forman also exhibited a sign key of a somewhat later period, and of beautiful manufacture, the bow being highly floriated.

Mr. Corner exhibited a variety of antiquities lately received by him from Gibraltar, among which were various Roman styles, hooks and fibulæ, a leaden weight, and a fine pectoral cross of copper, the front surface plated with gold and engraved with a diaper pattern. It is of the thirteenth century.

Dr. Kendrick exhibited a curious and interesting article, a fragment of a small cross of willow wood, discovered upon sawing a beam forming the oaken lintel of the fireplace in Shakespeare's house at Stratford-upon-Avon. The cross had been concealed in the timber, and the opening closed by a bit of deal. Mr. C. Knight has recorded that in the "Spiritual Will" of John Shakespeare he professes himself a Roman Catholic, and directs masses to be said for his soul. The will has been printed in Reed and Drake's *Lives of the poet*.

Mr. Cuming made a communication on the subject, and illustrated the practice of employing crosses and other objects to avert the action of evil spirits.

Mrs. White exhibited several antiquities: a Samian patera, found at the Mout, Higham, Kent; a bronze key of the thirteenth century, found at Missenden; a key (Roman) of the fourth century; a leaden figure of the Saviour, from a crucifix found in the sewer at Clerkenwell, near the gate of St. John; a paalstab from Llangollen; a bronze head from Pompeii; a bronze horse; an abbey piece found at Canterbury, &c.

Discussion upon these occupied the entire evening.

May 16. JOHN LEE, LL.D., F.R.S., F.S.A., V.-P., in the chair.

Francis Goodrich, Esq., of Sydney-place, Brompton, and Henry Algernon West, Esq., of Mottraine-in-Longdendale, Cheshire, were elected Associates.

Pre-sents were received from the Royal Society, Society of Antiquaries, &c.

The Rev. E. Kell, F.S.A., exhibited a fine specimen of the penny of Offa, the

first Mercian king having a coinage. The portrait of the king has great merit, and is conjectured to have been the work of Italian artists brought from Rome by the sovereign. The specimen varies in a slight degree from that figured in Ruding, plate 4, No. 10. It was dug up by a labourer at Southampton, from one of the Saxon bone-pits at the south-west corner of St. Mary's-road, of which a notice had been given to the Association. (See Journal for 1857, p. 207.) Mr. Kell also exhibited an archiepiscopal coin of Coelnoth, obtained from the same locality. It is figured in Ruding, plate 13, No. 7. The reverse offers the supposed monogram of *Dorobernia Civitas*. The moneyer was Eadmund.

Professor Buckman forwarded two very fine gold coins lately found at Cirencester, the site of the ancient Roman town of Corinium. They were found in the Lenses garden, near the south-west corner of the camp of Corinium, a little distance within the walls, along with other brass coins, pottery, bones, oyster-shells, &c. The coins are of Valentinianus and his brother Valens. Each presents on the reverse the figure of a warrior holding the labarum in one hand and a figure of Victory in the other. In the exergue of Valens is the name of the moneyer, KONS.

Mr. Wills exhibited various fragments of Roman fictilia, glass, and other objects, discovered by the Rev. T. Wills in a field at Silchester. Among them was a third-brass of Carausius.

Mr. C. A. Elliott exhibited an iron key found at Fulham, of the time of Elizabeth, the bow of which was of elegant open scroll-work. Mr. Elliott also produced a drawing of the key of Litcham Church, Norfolk, measuring full 8 inches in length, and the web designed for a lock of five wards. Although there is engraved on it 1697. 1.H., the key dates from the first half of the seventeenth century.

Mr. Elliott also exhibited a picture in embossed *appliqué* on white satin, 16 in. by 12 in. It is of the seventeenth century. The usual subject, King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba.

Mrs. White exhibited a German coffret, of gilt metal, engraved on the top, bottom, and sides, and having a complicated lock attached to the cover. It is of the end of the sixteenth century. Mrs. White also exhibited a brace, or bracer, to guard the left arm of the archer from the friction of the bow-string. It is formed of a cylindrical piece of ivory six inches long, with iron studs for straps to secure it to the arm. On the front surface it is engraved with arabesque borders surrounding the martyrdom of St. Sebastian, the patron of archers. It bears a date of 1589, and the name of probably its former owner, JEHAN HATTE. It appears, however, to belong to an earlier period.

Mrs. White also exhibited the lower half of a sacred Hindu box, wrought in elephant's tusk. The subjects are to be found in Hindu mythology.

Capt. A. C. Tupper produced drawings of the old key of Albury Church, a foot in length, and still in use; also one of Shire Church; and he exhibited the lock and key of the Convent at Frome, of the fifteenth century.

Dr. Kendrick sent an impression of the seal of the Endowed Grammar-school at Tewkesbury, and Mr. Syer Cuming read some notes descriptive of it.

Mr. Dollman exhibited three drawings of the Guesten-hall at Worcester, which formed part of the domestic buildings of the ancient priory. It gives, perhaps, the best example of an ornamental roof of domestic character and of Decorated date. The building is threatened with destruction, but it is hoped that the representations which have been made may avert that fatality.

A paper descriptive of the examination of a large Anglo-Saxon barrow on Bowcombe Downs, Isle of Wight, drawn up by Dr. Wilkins, the Rev. Mr. Kell, and Mr. John Locke, was read, and drawings exhibited of the several antiquities that had resulted from the excavation—spear-heads, knives, bosses of shields, buckles, fibulæ, beads, urns, and other pottery. These will be engraved.

LECTURES AT THE ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBITION.

LECTURE III.—BY MR. J. H. PARKER.

ON the 8th of May Mr. J. H. Parker (of Oxford) delivered, at the Architectural Exhibition, Conduit-street, Regent-street, a lecture entitled "On the Comparative Progress of English and French Architecture." There was a numerous attendance, and on the motion of Mr. Jas. Edmeston, Mr. E. B. LAMB was called to the chair.

The Chairman said he had great pleasure in introducing Mr. Parker, who was well known to every person in the room as the author of many excellent works, not only on the architecture of England but of the Continent; his early works had been a perfect study, and had paved the way for useful works in detail. His last work, on "Domestic Architecture" in this country, was invaluable. Lord Stanhope was to have presided over the meeting that evening, but being called away by other business, he was unable to be present.

Mr. Parker then read a long and elaborate paper, of which the following is an outline.

Mr. Parker began by fixing the year 1000 as the starting-point, on the ground that in the interval between the fall of the Roman empire and the eleventh century it was the usual habit of the people in both countries to build of wood. There are a few exceptions, such as, in England, the crypts of Ripon and Hexham, and the walls of churches at Brixworth and Dover; in France, several crypts, and some churches of the time of Charlemagne; but, though of historical interest, they are not of much architectural value, and not numerous enough to preserve the arts of quarrying, cutting, and carving stone, which were lost for want of practice, and had to be learnt again from the study of the Roman remains, when the fashion of building in stone was revived immediately after the year 1000. The Roman remains were more numerous and finer in some districts than in others, and were at first freely used as quarries.

The provincial character prevailing in different parts of France is partly to be

attributed to the style of the favourite Roman model in each district. Thus, in Lyons and Burgundy fluted pilasters continued to be used throughout the Gothic period; and in many parts of France plain round columns with Classical capitals were never entirely disused even in the finest Gothic buildings.

In England there were scarcely any Roman buildings remaining at that time sufficiently perfect to serve for models, and although the fashion of building in stone soon spread to England, the Anglo-Saxons were obliged to copy their own wooden buildings for want of any other models. By this means they invented a style of their own during the first half of the eleventh century, which, although rude, is not devoid of merit. The earliest dated example is Deerhurst, in 1056, of which the original inscription is preserved, but there is no doubt that some are earlier and some are later. This style was sometimes continued after the Norman conquest, as at Lincoln and St. Alban's.

In France much greater progress had been made in the art of building in stone; and about 1050 Edward the Confessor sent to Normandy for masons to build his abbey at Westminster, the choir of which was completed and consecrated just before his death in 1066; the dormitory, with the walls under it, which still remain, were probably built at the same time, as the monks who had to perform the service must have had some place prepared for them to sleep in. This is the earliest Norman building in England, and is probably about as much advanced as similar buildings in Normandy at the same time. In Aquitaine, from the greater number and richness of the Roman remains, and more civilised state of the people, the progress had been more rapid.

In Perigord, which is a part of Aquitaine, the Byzantine style had been introduced, but neither domes nor good masonry, still less sculpture, had then reached Normandy. Accordingly the work at

Westminster is quite plain; whatever sculpture there is was executed long afterwards.

After the Norman Conquest, England and Normandy became one sovereignty, and for about a century their architecture is the same. But the south of France was much in advance of Normandy. At Toulouse and Moissac the art of sculpture in stone had attained a degree of perfection to which it did not reach in the north for nearly fifty years afterwards. Gervase distinctly tells us that the chisel was not used in the "glorious choir of Conrad," built between 1100 and 1120, and a careful examination of the remains of that building fully bears out the statement. It is not probable that other churches were in advance of the metropolitan cathedral of Canterbury, and our examination of other buildings of the same period shews us that they were not. Where the capitals were within easy reach, as in the crypt of Canterbury, the substructure at Westminster, and the chapel in the White Tower, London, they were often carved afterwards, and this has tended to mislead inquirers as to the time when carving in stone was introduced into England.

During the eleventh century it is clear that France was in advance of England, and some parts of it considerably in advance. The ruins of Reading Abbey and the Priory Church of Leominster in Herefordshire, parts of the same foundation in 1121, are so massive, plain, and rude, that if their history was not perfectly clear they might pass for fifty years earlier.

Fine-jointed masonry was first introduced by Roger, Bishop of Salisbury, a native of Caen, about 1120, and the art of sculpture in stone about the same time.

It is recorded that two Greek princes were present at the foundation of St. Bartholomew's, Smithfield, in 1123, a proof that there was at that time considerable intercourse between England and other parts of the world, and which gives a probability to a certain mixture of the Byzantine style in English Gothic. It probably came to us through Anjou. The long, peaceful, and prosperous reign of Henry II. was very favourable to the pro-

gress of architecture, and the great change of style called the Transition took place during this reign.

He held his court frequently at Angers, and the whole of the western provinces of France, nearly one-third of the territory, belonged to his crown, and formed one kingdom with England. The meeting of the bishops and nobles of all these provinces, from the north of England to Gascony, at Angers, as a central point, and this at a time when architecture was the subject on which all the greatest minds of the age were engaged, could not fail to have considerable influence, and accelerate its progress.

The style of Anjou and Poitou at that time was a mixture between the Byzantine of Perigord and the Romanesque or Norman. Instead of actual domes forming the roof, domical vaults were used under timber roofs, and these seem to have led the way to the English system of vaulting, which is different from that practised in the royal domain of France.

The Abbot Suger had there begun the change of style at St. Denis, in 1144; but his work is so heavy, and has so little of the Gothic element, that Mr. Parker does not consider it at all in advance of English work of the same period. The pointed arch alone does not constitute the Gothic style. He considers that the French Gothic of the royal domains and the English Gothic of the English dominions were developed almost simultaneously, and independently one of the other, that one is not copied from the other, and it is difficult to say which has the priority of date.

English Gothic was fully developed between 1190 and 1200; French Gothic not at all earlier. Gothic mouldings were freely used in England at that period, as at Lincoln, Winchester, and Ely. At that time they were scarcely used at all in France, and the rich suites of mouldings so common in England are rare in France. French windows have usually no mouldings at all; the openings are merely cut through the wall, and left quite plain. Clustered pillars are also comparatively rare in France. Plain round columns,

with classical capitals, are used in some of their finest Gothic buildings, and the round abacus is very rare in France.

The ornaments commonly used in England in the thirteenth century, such as the tooth ornament and the ball flower, are frequently found in the English provinces of France in the twelfth, and are scarcely found at all in the real French Gothic of the royal domain.

Plate tracery appears to have been introduced at Lincoln by St. Hugh of Burgundy, from that province; but this is rather a doubtful question. It was certainly more used and developed to a greater extent and on a larger scale there than in England; but a complete series may be found at home, without going abroad for it.

Bar tracery appears to have been first used in the Sainte Chapelle at Paris, and immediately afterwards in the chapter-house at Westminster.

English chapter-houses are unrivalled. The octagonal vaults with a single central pillar do not occur in France. On the other hand, the vestry is a much more important feature in French churches than in English ones. The large door-

ways and porches of the French churches have no counterpart in England; on the other hand, the whole west front covered with sculpture, as at Wells and Exeter, or the lofty arches of the west front of Peterborough, are unknown in France. The French churches in general have greater height; the English greater length, and a better proportion of parts to each other. Fan tracery vaulting is one of the great beauties of English Gothic, and is unknown in France. There is much greater variety of window tracery in the fourteenth century in England. The French Flamboyant and the English Perpendicular shew how far the styles of the two countries had diverged from one another, and yet they have many things in common. There is much to study and admire in the styles of both countries, and it is not necessary to depreciate the one in order to raise the other.

The paper was illustrated by a great number of drawings, engravings, and photographs.

On the motion of the Chairman, a vote of thanks to Mr. Parker for his valuable paper was unanimously agreed to.

CAMDEN SOCIETY.

May 1. At the annual general meeting the Council reported, *inter alia*, as follows:—

The following works have been issued since the last general meeting:—

I. The Camden Miscellany, Volume the Fourth, containing: 1. A London Chronicle in the reigns of Henry VII. and Henry VIII.; 2. The Childe of Bristow, a Poem by John Lydgate; 3. Expenses of the Judges of Assize riding the Western and Oxford Circuits, temp. Elizabeth; 4. The Incredulity of St. Thomas, one of the Corpus Christi Plays at York; 5. Sir Edward Lake's Interview with Charles the First; 6. Letters of Pope to Atterbury when in the Tower of London; 7. Supplementary Note on the Jesuits' College at Clerkenwell.

This volume, which belongs to the subscription of the past year, has been found fully equal to its predecessors in the variety and interest of its several papers. The Miscellanies are generally approved,

GENT. MAG. VOL. CCVIII.

and the Council will have pleasure in receiving valuable *short* papers suitable for a Fifth Volume. Some such are already in hand.

II. The Journals of Richard Symonds, an Officer in the Royal Army, temp. Charles I. Edited by Charles Edward Long, Esq. M.A.

A volume full of interest to the historical student, as well as abounding in materials of great value to the genealogist and topographer.

III. Original Papers illustrative of the Life and Writings of John Milton, now first published from MSS. in the State Paper Office. Edited by W. D. Hamilton, Esq.

The name of Milton would justify and vindicate the publication of any volume of papers in which his hand could be traced. The present volume, which has been edited with great care by Mr. William D. Hamilton, of the State Paper Office, confirms and illustrates Milton's scholarship, by publishing various new Latin let-

ters written by him for the government of the day. It contains also the papers which explain the nature of the pecuniary dealings between himself and the Powell family, many of them now published for the first time, and the whole now also for the first time thrown into one entire series.

The last published volume, which has only just been issued to the members, is—

IV. *Letters of George Lord Carew, afterwards Earl of Totnes, to Sir Thomas Roe.* Edited by John Maclean, Esq., F.S.A.

A volume full of gossip about the notables of the time, and containing many interesting particulars of the court and courtiers of James I.

ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

May 2. At a Committee meeting held at Arklow-house,—present, A. J. B. BERESFORD-HOPE, Esq., the President, in the chair, J. S. Forbes, Esq., J. F. France, Esq., Sir John E. Harington, Bart., Rev. T. Helmore, Rev. G. H. Hodson, Rev. B. Webb, and Rev. G. Williams,—the Bishop of Labuan was added to the list of Patrons, and the following gentlemen were elected ordinary members:—J. W. Clark, Esq., M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge; Rev. A. D. Robinson, 13, Richmond New Road, Shepherd's Walk; Rev. L. H. Rumsey, Ipswich, Queensland, N. S. Wales; J. G. Talbot, Esq., Falconhurst, Edenbridge; R. E. E. Wilmot, Esq., Chaddesden-hall, Derby. J. W. Clark, Esq., and J. G. Talbot, Esq., were added to the committee.

A discussion took place on the theory of the consecration of churches and churchyards enunciated in a speech by the Bishop of Oxford in the House of Lords on the Bishop of London's motion for destroying some of the city churches and selling their sites; and it was agreed that a paper on the subject should appear in the next number of the "*Ecclesiologist*."

G. M. Hills, Esq., met the committee, and, after some conversation on the restoration of Twickenham Church, exhibited his designs for the restoration of St. Mary, Wiston, Sussex.

W. Burges, Esq., met the committee, and shewed his designs for a new church at Bewholme, Yorkshire, for Brisbane Cathedral, and for the Memorial Church at Constantinople, still further reduced in size and cost by the retrenchment of the clerestory. Some discussion took place on the treatment of the east end of Waltham Abbey Church, and on the design of the

Harold window which it is proposed to place in the restored church.

Sir John Harington again consulted the committee on the designs by Mr. Douglas for the new church of St. John, Over, Cheshire, building by Lord Delamere. Some former recommendations of the committee had been carried out.

The new design, by Mr. Street, for a detached high-tomb in Lichfield Cathedral to the memory of Major Hodson of Hodson's Horse was considered and much admired, with the exception that the cross on the top was thought to be on rather too large a scale.

The drawing of a high-tomb erected in the churchyard of St. James the Less, Schuylkill, near Philadelphia, to the memory of Bishop H. U. Onderdonk, sent by the designer, Mr. Charles Marquardt Burns, was next considered.

A series of cartoons for stained glass and some specimens were forwarded for inspection by Messrs. Lavers and Barraud. Among them were a set of drawings by Mr. Westlake, under the supervision of Mr. Burges, for Waltham Abbey; a five-light window for Modbury Church, Devonshire, drawn by Mr. Westlake, under Mr. White's supervision; a window for Preston Church, Kent, designed by Mr. Barraud; the cartoons of a memorial window to the late Lord Lorton, for Ardean Church, Ireland, designed by Mr. Allen, and representing the four Evangelists; and the cartoons of some medallions lately placed in the chancel windows of St. Giles, Camberwell. The specimens were a window for Newport Church, Isle of Wight, and a window presented by Mr. Lavers to the new church of St. Matthias, Richmond.

The committee also inspected the designs for a small new church building at Chalvey, Bucks, by Mr. Street, at the cost of £1,500. Mr. Street also sent some designs for embroidered altar-frontals, including some tracings of ancient embroidery in his possession.

Mr. Slater submitted his first designs for an important mortuary chapel, to be built at Sherborne, for Mr. Wingfield Digby; also, the drawings for a new stone lych-gate at Kilndown, Kent; for the reredos of Limerick Cathedral; for a reredos at Smeeton Westoby, Leicestershire; and for a pulpit at Market Harborough.

From Mr. S. S. Teulon the committee received the drawings of a new church and parsonage about to be built at Victoria Dock, London; also the plans for the restoration of Horsham Church, for the restoration of the South Carlton Church, Lincolnshire; the designs for ten new cottages to be built in Windsor Great Park and Forest, for the Crown; and the plans for reseating the Lady-chapel, or Holy Trinity Church, Ely.

The committee examined Mr. Clarke's designs for the restoration of Crayford Church, Kent, and for extensive school-buildings at Lingfield.

Mr. St. Aubyn sent the designs for a large Pointed mansion, Delamore-house, Ivybridge, and for the restorations of Con-

stantine Church and Duloe Church, Cornwall. Messrs. Walton and Robson of Durham exhibited their designs for the chapel, lych-gate, and boundary walls of the cemetery for St. Nicholas, Durham; also their designs for the Depository of Wills, Durham, and other works in secular Pointed. Mr. F. G. Lee communicated the discovery of some further ancient remains at Meopham Court, Kent, which modified his intended treatment of the restoration of this structure.

The committee examined with great interest a large photograph sent by one of their number, T. Gambier Parry, Esq., representing one-half of the Doom, as he is about to paint that subject, from his own designs, over the chancel-arch of his church at Highnam, Gloucestershire. The subject embraces a standing figure of Moses, six of the apostles seated in stalls, and an angel of the Judgment, all drawn in the highest style of pictorial art.

It was agreed to send a deputation to examine the new church of All Souls, Halifax, and also the churches by the same architect, Mr. Scott, at Doncaster.

The committee decided that the anniversary meeting should be held on June 11, at eight P.M., in the galleries of the Architectural Union Company, 9, Conduit-street, Regent-street, by the kind permission of the Council of the Architectural Exhibition.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

April 26. W. S. W. VAUX, Esq., President, in the chair.

The Rev. Aasheton Pownall was elected a member of the Society.

Mr. Warren read a paper upon the various mintmarks and exergual inscriptions which appear upon the later Roman coins. He shewed how, owing to the previous decay and final extinction under Gallienus of the old municipal institutions, the local as opposed to the imperial mints fell into disuse, and how the Empire was afterwards centralised and consolidated under Aurelian. It is under this Emperor that letters indicative of the places of mintage first appear upon the coins; and though

this was rarely the practice at that time, it became universal under Diocletian. The fabric of the Roman coins varies considerably in the eastern, central, and western parts of the Empire; and this, in conjunction with the letters upon the coins, enabled Mr. Warren to point out with certainty the existence of mints in various towns of Britain, Gaul and Spain, Italy, Africa, Illyrium and Western Thrace, Eastern Thrace, Asia Minor, Syria and Egypt. The most important and novel features noticed were the existence of a mint at Ambianum (Amiens) in the time of Magnentius and Decentius, the attribution of a number of coins usually ascribed to Con-

stantinople to Arelate (Arles) under its short-lived name of Constantina, and the existence of a mint at Tarraco (Tarragona), the capital of Roman Spain, a province to which no mint had hitherto been assigned. This mint at Tarraco was afterwards removed to Arles, in the same way as that of Carthage had been removed first to Ostia and then to Rome. The *OB* on the gold coins of Constantine, which frequently occurs in conjunction with the initial letters of the name of some town where there was a mint established, was considered as being merely numerical, the Greek numerals *OB* being equivalent to 72; and on the coins is significant of the fact that 72 solidi were coined from a pound of gold. *OOMOB* occurs only on gold coins of the West, and may be thus interpreted:—Constantinopolitana Moneta LXII. — 'Money of the

Standard of Constantinople 72 to the pound.' By means of the fabric and mint marks of the coins, those of Eudoxia the wife of Arcadius may be distinguished from those of Eudoxia the wife of Theodosius II. Mr. Warren also saw reason for expunging the name of *Ælia Placidia* from the Roman series, and ascribing the coins usually attributed to her to *Galla Placidia*, the sister of Honorius; and entered at some length into the question of the attribution of coins of the Alexandrian mint with the name of Domitianus, and the coins of the Palmyrene dynasty which exercised viceregal power under Gallienus and Claudius Gothicus, but subsequently attempted to claim a co-ordinate power with Aurelian. The paper terminated with some remarks on the Macriani and Quietus.

EXETER DIOCESAN ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

April 19. At the quarterly meeting at the College Hall, Exeter, Dr. PENELL, M.D., in the chair, the report was read by the Secretary; and stated that measures are being taken by one of the members to bring before the Society an account of the various monumental brasses, which in so many instances add both interest and history to the different churches in Cornwall, so as to form a companion to the brasses of Devon, undertaken and so ably executed by Mr. Crabb.

"Your Committee refer with pleasure to the restoration that has taken place in the nave and north aisle of Bovey Tracy Church, South Devon, under the able superintendence of the respected vicar, the Hon. and Rev. C. L. Courtenay. During the progress of this work, some mural paintings were disclosed on the north side of the nave, the subject of which has excited much interest. It consists of three groups. The first composed of three figures crowned, shewing the long hanging sleeve extending from the shoulder to the knee, with a tight jerkin, and pointed and curled toe, a dress much worn by the higher classes in Henry VI. and Edw. IV.'s reigns. A hawk is perched on the left hand of the first figure, an emblem of nobility; while the second and third bear sceptres, indica-

tive of royalty. The first and third figure appear pointing to the second group, consisting of three skeletons standing to the front, and joined hand in hand. Behind the third figure of the first group are the words 'Behold and see,' and the couplet may be completed by adding, 'What we must be.' The first group appears to indicate the pomps and vanities of the world, and the certain fate that awaits on kings and nobles as well as peasants.

"The third group consists of St. Michael the Archangel treading on a seven-headed dragon, and weighing good and evil. Beyond is the Virgin Mary, crowned by a nimbus, with long flowing hair, and surrounded by standing and kneeling figures in the attitude of prayer. The outside figure is habited as a monk, who doubtless represents the Church, and the whole represents the Judgment.

"Between the first and second groups is the lamb and flag, with a text from John i. 29, 'Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world.'"

Some beautiful and well-executed rubbings, the work of the Rev. Æneas B. Hutchison, Vicar of St. James's, Devonport, and taken from brasses in the cathedral and other churches at Bruges, were exhibited; also an outline of a mural painting, recently discovered at Bovey

Tracy, which has been described in the report.

The Rev. A. B. Hutchison then read a paper on the Restoration of St. Mary's at Callington, a daughter church of South-hill, Cornwall. It was erected in 1438, is of Perpendicular architecture, and consists of chancel, nave, and north and south aisles, with a clerestory. The church is constructed of large rough blocks of granite, with polyphant dressings in some cases, and free-stone in others. Previous to the restoration, the condition of the building was most miserable. The aisle roofs had been taken off, and lean-to roofs substituted, by which the clerestory windows were entirely blocked up. These roofs have been removed, and the windows restored. Uniform fittings and open seats have replaced high square pews and cumbersome galleries, and the chancel has been fitted with stalls for the clergy and choir. The east window, of five lights, is large and lofty, and has the peculiarity of occupying the whole of the east end. The font is square, Norman, carved on all sides, round base, with octagonal shafts at the angles.

An interesting feature in this restoration may be mentioned with satisfaction,

(although far from being a solitary instance,) that whereas the church in its dilapidated state was very thinly attended, it is now filled to overflowing.

In the midst of the choir are the effigies, in brass, of the builder, Sir Nicholas Assheton, and Margaret his wife, surrounded by a fillet of brass recording his death, March 10, 1465.

A magnificent high-tomb of the purest alabaster, occupying a position in the sacrum, is erected to the memory of Sir Robert Willoughby, the first Lord Willoughby de Broke, who died in 1502. This beautiful and costly monument, the most striking and chaste, perhaps, of its kind in Cornwall, exhibits "the chasteness and elegance of design which so pre-eminently characterized the architectural structure of that period." The feet of the effigies rest on a lion or talbot, whilst on the soles of the feet, beneath the broad solerets, are carved the figures of two monks in cloaks and cowls, seated, the head of each monk being inclined inwards, and resting on one of his hands, whilst with the other he is apparently telling his beads, as the rosary forms a prominent appendage. The mode in which these figures are introduced is, there is reason to believe, unique.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

April 4. The monthly meeting was held at the Castle, MATTHEW WHEATLEY, Esq., Treasurer, in the chair.

R. L. Pemberton, Esq., was elected an ordinary member.

A vegetable fossil, lying on the table, was found in the Beaumont coal-seam, View pit, Montagu colliery, at a depth of 28½ fathoms, and was a donation from Mr. W. R. Carr.

Mr. Clayton stated that Mr. Coulson, who formerly was usefully employed at Bremenium, was now excavating the approaches to the Roman bridge piers on the North Tyne, and some curious results might be expected.

May 2. At the monthly meeting, JOHN FENWICK, Esq., in the chair, Mr. Edward Peacock, of the Manor, Bottesford, Brigg, Lincolnshire, was elected a member.

Dr. Charlton then read a short paper, "On some Ancient Vases from Malta," and Mr. Hylton Longstaffe exhibited a curious narrative by Captain John Gwyn, a royalist gentleman of Wales, of his experiences in the civil wars. The MS. was formerly Dr. Hunter's, the antiquary, and now belongs to Mrs. Allgood, his relative. Amongst much interesting detail, the following occurs touching Newcastle:—

"When all our hopes of rising, or any good to be done in or about London, were at an end, then I took a journey (though never so ill-provided for it) to Newcastle, to see what the Scotts would do; and by that time I came, there was an order of Parliament sent to the Scotts, that they should not entertain any into their army whom formerly had served the King; but awhile after, in the extremity I was in to subsist, and by attempting to get to

the town to find a friend, I was seiz'd upon for a Malignant, and sent with a file of muesqueteers before the Maior of Newcastle, who was an exact fanatique, and lays it to me thus: 'Well, had it pleased God to give you victory over us, as it pleased His divine will to give us the victory over you, ye had called us villains, traytors, sons of * * * * ! Nay, ye had kickt us, too.' 'You are in the right on't, Sir,' said I; at which he sullenly ruminats, whilst some of his Aldermen could not containe themselves for laughing; but, being both of one opinion as to the point, he only banisht me the town, with a promise that when I came againe he would provide a lodging for me,

which was to be in the castle dungeon, where many a brave fellow that came upon the same account as I did, in hope the Scotts would declare for the King, were starved to death by a reprobate Marshall. When I had waited a tedious time up and down about Newcastle in penance, to know what the Scotts would do, and in conclusion all to prove starke nought, then I design'd to go for Scotland."

The MS. was inspected with considerable interest; and an expression of the desirability of its publication was made, it containing much curious matter about Montrose and other notabilities of the day.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

April 11. At a meeting in the Library, Royal Institution, Mr. DAVID LAING, V.-P., in the Chair, the following communications were read:—

1. Some Account of the Original Protest of the Bohemian Nobles against the Burning of John Huss, by the Sentence of the Council of Constance, in 1415, preserved in the Library of the University of Edinburgh. By John Small, Esq., M.A., librarian to the University.

After reading a short account of the proceedings of the Council of Constance with reference to the burning of John Huss in 1415, Mr. Small stated that the interesting document, preserved since 1658 in the library of the University, is one of the original protests drawn up by the Bohemian nobles against the burning of Huss and the proceedings of the Council against Jerome of Prague, and dated and signed at Prague by one hundred of them on September 2, 1415. These were, he thought, circulated in various parts of Bohemia for signature, probably in a similar manner to the signing of the Confession of Faith and National Covenant in Scotland in 1638.

Mr. Stuart, after remarking on the value and interest of Mr. Small's paper, exhibited the cast of a silver medal preserved in the Museum of Marischal College, which appeared to have been struck by those who sympathised with Huss, and

to commemorate his cruel fate. This medal has on the one side a figure of the Reformer tied to the stake and in the midst of flames, with the word CONDEMNATVR across. There are two legends, of which the outermost is CENTVM. REVOLVTIS. ANNIS. DEO. RESPVNDERITIS. ET MIHI. The inner one is IO. HVS. ANNO. A. CHRISTO. NATO. 1415. On the other side is a head of Huss, surrounded by the legend, CREDO. VNAM. ESSE. ECCLESIAM. SANCTAM. CATOLICAM.

2. On the Use of Wine among the Lower Orders in Scotland in the Seventeenth Century. By Joseph Robertson, Esq., F.S.A. Scot.

Mr. Robertson said that the discussion of Mr. Gladstone's Budget and the Commercial Treaty with France had raised the purely historical question,—'How far at any time has wine been in general use among the common people of this country?' As far at least as Scotland was concerned, he had no hesitation in saying that wine was one of the staple drinks of our forefathers, until they became politically and commercially estranged from France at the Revolution in 1688. If there were any province of Scotland, or of Britain, of which it could be affirmed that its people must from all their circumstances have had both less wish and less power than their neighbours to indulge in the use of wine, it was the He-

brides. The inhabitants were poor even beyond the measure of Scotch poverty. The climate was proverbially damp and raw. And in the spirits of divers kinds which the people made at home—in their *usquebaugh*, their *trestarig*, and their *usquebaugh-bawl*—they had a drink which might have been supposed to be the most congenial of all drinks, alike to their poverty, their climate, and their taste. Yet such was the passion for wine among these isle-men in the beginning of the seventeenth century, that the Government of the day found themselves unable to restrain it except by measures which went beyond the provisions of the Maine Law of our own time. In 1616 the Scotch Privy Council passed an “Act against the drinking of wines in the Isles,” which, in order to put a stop to “the great and extraordinary excess in drinking of wine commonly used among the commons and tenants of the Isles,” ordained “that none of the tenants and commons of the Isles shall at any time hereafter buy or drink any wines in the Isles or continent next adjacent under the pain of £20 to be incurred by every contravener *toties quoties*.” This ordinance was not the first piece of legislation on the subject, neither was it the last. In 1609 the Scotch Privy Council forbade the introduction of wine into the Isles from the mainland. In 1616 they forbade its use. And now, in 1622, confessing the failure of their former attempts, they of new prohibit its importation from any quarter whatever, and its sale by any person whatever. Nothing more was known with regard to the consumption of wine in the West Isles during the seventeenth century, and it has long ceased to be used among the common people of the Hebrides. Its place had been supplied by whisky; and of the extent to which that was consumed, Sir John M’Neill had given startling information in the Report on the Western Highlands and Islands which he made to the Home Secretary in 1851. But while wine was utterly prohibited to the common people in the Isles, their chiefs were allowed to use it in certain limited quantities. The Society might, perhaps, wish to know

what in those days was considered a reduced allowance of claret for a Highland gentleman. The smaller chiefs, then, such as Mackinnon in Skye, Maclean of Coll, and Maclean of Lochbuy, were restricted to one tun, or four hogsheads each, in the twelvemonth. Chiefs of a higher rank, such as the Captain of Clanranald, had three tuns, or twelve hogsheads, a year. Potentates of still greater mark—Maclean of Duart, Macleod of Dunvegan, and Donald Gorme of Sleat—were permitted to have, each of them, four tuns, or sixteen hogsheads, yearly. Four Scotch tuns contain rather more than 876 imperial gallons. In other words, there were in 1616 at least three houses in the West Isles where the annual consumption of wine, under the jealous regimen of the Privy Council, amounted to 438 dozen. Is there now *one* house in all the Hebrides which uses so much?

Mr. Stuart read some extracts from the accounts of the Burgh of Aberdeen, which date from the year 1398, with the view of shewing how much the drinking of wine had been mixed up with social and business arrangements in old times in Scotland. These accounts preserve notices of the expense of many entertainments to the kings of Scotland on their visits to the burgh, and descend even to the dole given to “Archibald Armstrong his Majesties pleasant,” while it appears that no stranger of any standing could pass through the town without receiving an entertainment. In 1453 the Countess of Huntly got a lagen of red wine which cost 5s. 4d., and the Bishops of Aberdeen and St. Andrews had each of them a like allowance. In 1594 the King lodged in the town for some days, and large supplies of sugar, pepper, “safoem, meassia, and cannel,” were bought for his use, as well as a supply of “confeittis scorchettis and confectiounis.” In 1644 the magistrates sent to Montrose’s camp, then in the neighbourhood, “aucht pyntis and ane choppein of Spanish wyne at 24s. the pynt,” as also “four pyntis and ane choppein acquavitie,” at 30s. the pint. Few entries, however, occur of the last-named beverage.

3. Notices of several old Watches now deposited in the Society's Museum, with a Short History of Watchmaking in Scotland. By Alexander Bryson, Esq., F.S.A. Scot.

Mr. Bryson gave an instructive account of the origin and progress of watchmaking, and illustrated his remarks by reference to large-size models of the different kinds of movements. Among the watches which he deposited in the museum, one is stated to have belonged to

Sir Walter Raleigh, and one is believed to have been the property of Drummond of Hawthornden, the poet.

Many valuable donations to the library and museum were announced, especially an oak cabinet, containing a series of 718 casts, in sulphur, of Scottish seals, described in Mr. Henry Laing's Catalogue of Seals, from the year 1094 to the Commonwealth, with a Manuscript Catalogue. By the Bannatyne Club, through their Secretary, David Laing, Esq., V.P.S.A. Scot.

SUFFOLK INSTITUTE OF ARCHÆOLOGY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

Jan. 26. The quarterly meeting was held in the Lecture-hall of the Athenæum, Bury St. Edmunds, the President, the Hon. and Rev. Lord ARTHUR HERVEY, in the chair.

The Rev. Hugh Pigot, M.A., of Hadleigh, read portions of a paper on the various superstitions which had come under his own observation in the county.

Three trays of coins were exhibited by Mr. Litchfield: one of British gold, containing an extremely rare one of TASCIBICON; a second of silver consular coins; and the third of twenty-four Roman gold.

The Rev. Hugh Pigot exhibited some remains from Hadleigh Church; and Mr. Scott a picture of Joseph and the child Jesus, of the time probably of Hen. VII.

Some very curious bricks of the time of Edward VI., moulded with bas-reliefs of different designs, some representing parts of the story of Susannah and the Elders, and discovered near Wolsey's-gate at Ipswich, were exhibited by Mr. Barnes of that town.

Among the books were records of the families of Jermyn, Dewes, Hervey, Davers, Gage, and Spring, exhibited by the President; and two of twenty volumes of "Heraldic Insignia of Suffolk Families," being a carefully compiled MS. dictionary of the old families of Suffolk, with their coats of arms emblazoned in colours: the whole work has been presented to the Institute by the Rev. H. W. Jermyn, Archdeacon of St. Kitts.

April 27. The spring meeting of this Society took place under the presidency of the Rev. Lord ARTHUR HERVEY. The company met at Brockley Church, where a paper was read by the Rev. H. Creed, and a conversation arose as to the object of the intermediate space (of narrow dimensions) between the nave and chancel, suggesting the idea that it had been originally intended to build the church on the cruciform plan. Another peculiarity observable is that the chancel is nearly as long as the nave, the former being 28 ft. 8 in., and the latter 30 ft. The church is of the Decorated period, but the tower is in the Perpendicular style, erected, it is supposed, mainly at the cost of the "Ricardus Copping," or Coppinger, whose name appears on the enriched panelled base on the south side. The examples of iron-work in the handles, &c., of the various doors of the church were much admired for the elegance of design and skill in workmanship. Here too is observable, by the side of a Jacobean pulpit bearing the date 1614, the iron frame of the hour-glass.

The company next proceeded to Somerton Church, where Mr. Tymms read a paper on its architecture. In this small church the variety of architectural details was very great. The north doorway has a well-preserved and well-designed Norman arch and lateral columns. The chancel is Early English, and has on its south side what is generally called a second chancel, of the same period, but which was proba-

bly a memorial chapel; now used as a school. The tower, built in the fifteenth century, contains several bells of great interest. Three of them bear the dates of 1573 and 1578, and the name of the maker, Stephen Tonni of Bury St. Edmunds, concerning whom and other Bury bell-founders Mr. Tymms read some curious information that had been kindly furnished him by the Rev. J. J. Raven of Bungay. The fourth bell is inscribed, "1681 Miles Graye made me."

The next place visited was Somerton Hall, the residence of J. E. Hale, Esq., who had kindly permitted the Institute to have its accustomed exhibition of antiquities, &c., in his house. Among these were a cabinet of coins, containing some fine specimens of British, Roman, Saxon, and English moneys; several matrices of seals, one of them bearing the device of a man kneeling before the head of a stag surmounted by a cross, (the emblem of St. Eustace,) and having the legend s. EVSTATHII MERCERII; also a small plain silver tea-pot which had once belonged to Dr. Johnson, and of which one side was completely covered by a long inscription, stating the circumstance of its purchase in 1788, by H. C. Nowell, Esq., when about to be melted down.

There were also on the table a large collection of deeds relating to Brockley, (including a compotus of 17 Edw. III., 1344, and some court rolls, temp. Henry III. to 1661,) sent by J. F. Brooke, Esq., of Ufford, the lord of the manor; some other deeds relating to Rede, Somerton, &c., contributed by Mr. C. Mills of Somerton; and the noble President announced from the chair the handsome donation to the already valuable library of the Society, just made by Mr. Archdeacon Jermyn, of twenty-one MS. vols. of Suffolk Genealogies and Heraldry, beautifully written and blazoned by his father, the late Mr. Jer-

myn, whose extensive Suffolk collections, preserved in the British Museum, must be familiar to every Suffolk archæologist. The company then proceeded to Hawkedon Church, where among other details is a singular font of the Norman period, which has been engraved in one of the earlier numbers of the Institute's Journal, in illustration of a paper on fonts contributed to the meeting at Clare by J. H. P. Oakes, Esq. Of this parish it was stated that Anthony Sparrow, afterwards Bishop of Norwich, was rector, being ejected by the "Committee of Religion" in 1648-9.

From the church the visitors went to the curious hall of the manor of Thurston Chace, an ancient possession of the old knightly family of Clopton, one of the earliest progenitors of the race being named Thurston de Clopton. It is now the property of H. J. Oakes, Esq., of Newton Court, who is lord and patron.

The next place visited was Stansfield Church, where the Rev. E. J. Phipps, the Rector, pointed out the various features of interest; and the party lastly went to the fine Perpendicular church of the College of Regular Canons at Denston, where the carved work of the roof, screens, and seats is excellent, abundant, and in admirable preservation. The church is lofty, has a fine clerestory, and a magnificent east window of fine transomed lights, filled with old stained glass, collected from different parts of the building. The stalls in the chancel and miserere chairs with falling seats remain, as does the lower part of the rood-screen, which is continued across the nave and aisles, and the large embattled candle-beam over it across the nave, and at some height above it. At the north aisle of the chancel is an open-worked altar-tomb, enclosing the effigies of a man and woman in their shrouds; but to whose memory it was erected is not known.

WORCESTER DIOCESAN ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

THIS Society has hitherto met only in the summer months, but in the beginning of this year Mr. Severne Walker, Hon. Sec., and Mr. Hopkins, the Diocesan Architect, offered the use of convenient rooms for the purpose of holding some *conversazioni* during the winter. The first took place on Jan. 31, when the Rev.

chitect, offered the use of convenient rooms for the purpose of holding some *conversazioni* during the winter. The first took place on Jan. 31, when the Rev.

J. D. Collis delivered a lecture on the Styles of Gothic Architecture, Mr. Se-
verne Walker described the striking fea-
tures of many churches in the neighbour-
hood, and Mr. Gutch brought forward
the subject of Block-Printing; the rest
of the evening being occupied in the ex-
amination of drawings, photographs, &c.,
and general conversation on architectural
matters.

A "Worcester Archaeological Club" has
recently been formed, for the purpose of
discussing antiquarian matters, especially
such as are of local interest. The mem-
bers meet once a month, every one taking
his turn to preside and bring forward a
subject for discussion. At the first meet-
ing, Mr. Baxter introduced "The Changes
which had taken place in the Names of
Streets in Worcester;" and a memorial
to the Town Council was adopted, depre-
cating the alteration of ancient names of
historical value merely for the sake of a
more grandiloquent modern designation,
which has lately been carried to a per-
nicious extent in Worcester*. At the
following meeting, Mr. Binns, F.S.A., read
a paper on "Worcester Tokens," nume-
rous specimens of which he exhibited.

On March 11, Mr. W. J. Hopkins, Ar-
chitect, read a paper on the "Old Timber
Houses of Worcester." He considered
that archaeologists should not confine their
study to palaces, castles, and churches,
but should remember that the mass of
the people formerly resided in half-timber
structures, and that if we wished to make
ourselves acquainted with their habits and
customs, we should visit their dwellings.
He then invited the meeting to a ramble
through the old houses still remaining in
Worcester, noticing in the first place the
remains of the old house in the Corn-
market and New-street, which Charles II.
is said to have occupied at the battle of
Worcester. On the ground-floor are some
good moulded beams, and on the first-floor
a panelled room having encaustic tiles on
the hearth, some of which bear the

"talbot," and the name "John Talbot."
This family had a seat at Salwarpe, near
Droitwich, and were zealous royalists. On
the outside of the house is the inscription,
"Love God. W.B. 1577. R.D. Honour the
King." The date is doubtless that of the
erection of the house, and judging from
the character of the letters, the inscrip-
tion was put up at the same period,
though it has generally been supposed
to be commemorative of King Charles II.
Adjoining the city prison is a very fine
example of a timber-house, apparently of
the early part of the reign of Henry VIII.
Though now divided into three dwellings,
it was most likely a hostelry attached to
the monastery of the Grey Friars, which
occupied the site of the prison. Over the
gateway is a twelve-light window; there
is also some good sharp carving, and a
fine old staircase.

In Sidbury is a dilapidated house, but
retaining its original features compara-
tively uninjured, and having the date
1642 over the doorway. But the most
valuable half-timber structure is the Com-
mandery, a religious house, suppressed
by Henry VIII. The oldest part of the
present building must have been erected
just before the dissolution. The hall is in
good preservation, and has a lofty ham-
mer-beam roof, minstrels' gallery, bay-
window, &c. There are two ceilings of
the same period, and a staircase and
carved oak chimney-piece of Jacobean
character. The houses in Fish-street (one
of which has a well-carved fish on the
barge-boards), the Trinity, Lich-street,
and other parts of the city, were glanced
at. Mr. Hopkins also pointed out the
great variety observable in the design of
these interesting structures, no two being
alike in general outline or detail; and he
remarked that there is more real artistic
feeling displayed in one of them than in
a dozen modern brick and stucco fronts.
Mr. Hopkins concluded by impressing
upon the Club the desirability of obtain-
ing careful descriptions and delineations
of these ancient structures, before they
are swept for ever away.

* See GENT. MAG., May, 1860, p. 426.

YORKSHIRE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

April 3. The usual monthly meeting was held in the Library of the Museum, the Rev. CANON HARCOURT in the chair.

Several donations to the Museum and Library were announced. On the table, for the inspection of the members, was placed a vase or urn, containing the charred bones of a human body, supposed to be that of a female. The urn had been discovered about ten days before by some men who were engaged in excavating on the Driffild estate, on the Mount, without Micklegate Bar, in the suburbs of York. Along with the urn were found portions of a bone comb, a curious pair of scissors, and a small silver coin. Mr. Procter said it was important that it should be ascertained whether the coin was found in the urn or not. He had been able to decipher the coin, which was a Saxon one, and the date of the urn could therefore at once be definitely decided by it. It had every appearance of being of the Saxon period.

A vote of thanks to the donors of the different specimens was passed, after which Lord Zetland, and Mr. R. Mosley, Holdgate-road, were admitted members of the Society, and the meeting then formed itself into a special one, for the purpose of electing Lord Zetland as vice-president of the Society.

A communication was made stating that the Council of the Society had some time since received a notice from the Corporation,

requiring them, on the York Improvement Bill being carried, to quit, if necessary, the whole of the property belonging to the Corporation which was occupied by the Philosophical Society. A sub-committee was then formed, to confer with the Lord Mayor and the Corporation on the subject, and they had received every assurance from them of their intention not to take away or demolish any part of the premises beyond what was absolutely required. The notice was one of a *pro forma* nature, in case any portion of the grounds should be wanted, but they could not say as yet how much they would require. It was not likely, however, that any important part of the grounds or relics would be required.

May 1. WILLIAM PROCTER, Esq., in the chair.

Mr. Thomas Horsley, of Coney-street, and the Rev. James Sugden, New-street, York, were elected members.

Various presents to the museum and library were announced.

The Chairman stated that the vase recently found upon the Mount was, without doubt, of Roman character. Among the bones inside the vase was discovered a Roman coin, in most excellent preservation. The coin was one of Julia, the daughter of Titus, who lived in the middle of the first century.

MISCELLANEA.

MUSEUM OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES. —“M. Mariette, with the Viceroy's consent, has just begun to form a museum of antiquities at Cairo, which will soon be one of the most interesting in the world. M. Mariette is actively pursuing his excavations, and had almost entirely laid bare the temple of Ephron, at Abyda, one of the best preserved in Europe. Under the temple a chapel has been found hewn in the solid rock. It is decorated with legends and inscriptions in the name of

King Amyotheus. But another discovery, still more important, has been made in the temple of the Sphynx, close to the second pyramid of Gizeh; it consists of a statue of King Cephria, founder of the second great pyramid. This statue is entire, of good finish, and seated in a chair, the arms of which end in lions' heads. This is the most ancient piece of Egyptian sculpture yet discovered.”—(*Letter from Alexandria in Galignani, March 20.*)

Correspondence of Sylvanus Urban.

[Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable, for publication, but in order that a copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.]

RESTORATION OF WALTHAM ABBEY CHURCH.

MR. URBAN,—As you have taken so much interest in Waltham Abbey Church, and as the edifice has just been re-opened for divine service^a, you may probably like to know exactly what has been done and what still remains to do.

I am, &c.,

May 15, 1860.

W. BURGESS.

ABOUT this time last year nothing could be worse than the state both of the exterior and interior of Waltham Abbey Church. The whole of the interior was filled with high pews, of the most objectionable kind, and a huge gallery extended along the south aisle of the nave, while two others, the upper one of which carried the organ, were affixed to the blank wall at the west end. A coating of whitewash covered the whole of the walls and pillars, and sundry parts of the structure, more especially the west pillar of the chancel and the arches above it, were in so bad a state, that had the necessary repairs been delayed but a few years longer, the ruin of the fabric would probably have been the result. All that had hitherto been done were a few restorations under the direction of Ambrose Poynter, Esq., but these had been confined to the western door

and the western end of the south aisle. Lately, however, a thorough repair, as far as the funds would admit, was determined upon; and the most necessary of these being completed on the 3rd of the present month, the church was re-opened for divine service; but all that has been effected must rather be regarded as an instalment of what we hope to see carried out than as a complete repair.

The principal repairs now executed are as follows:—

1. The pews have been all cleared out, the floor reduced to the ancient level, and a number of moveable oak benches supplied for the congregation.

2. The side gallery having been removed, it was proved that the bearers for its support, which were partly taken from the old roof, had made such large holes in the pillars that the cavities were obliged to be filled up immediately the timbers were taken out.

3. The two western galleries have been destroyed, and as a place was absolutely wanted for the organ, a new gallery in the style of the early part of the thirteenth century has been constructed by Mr. Burrell of Norwich. The organ has also been enlarged by Mr. Walker.

4. The whole of the interior, both nave and chancel, has been scraped down and freed from whitewash.

5. The south-western column of the

^a The opening took place on the 3rd of May, the 800th anniversary of the foundation. Beside an early communion, there were three services, in the morning, afternoon, and evening; at the first two, the musical portions of the service were rendered by members of the St. Paul's, Westminster Abbey, Temple, and Chapel Royal choirs, under the direction of Mr. Cummings,—the organ, reconstructed and enlarged by Mr. J. W. Walker, being re-used for the first time. The preachers of the day were the Rev. Harold Browne, Norrisonian Professor of Divinity at Cambridge and Canon of Exeter; the Rev. Dr. Jeff, Principal of King's College and Canon of Oxford; and the Rev. J. M. Hussey, Incumbent of Christ Church, Brixton. The collections amounted to about £90.

chancel^b, which at some ancient period had sunk at least four inches, and had been, moreover, very much cut away for the reception of the pulpit, has had the foundations strengthened, and has been almost entirely rebuilt, the superincumbent work being needled up during the operation. In the course of the excavations for the foundations, it was found that the whole of the area of the aisle at that part was one mass of concrete, with graves made in it. In all probability this addition to the foundations was made in Charles II.'s time, as we know that money was then collected for repairs to the church; and, moreover, a half-penny of that monarch was found in this place.

6. The whole of the other pillars have been repaired, as well as the stonework generally.

7. The clerestory windows of the chancel which were blocked up have been reopened, repaired, and glazed.

8. Upon the removal of the plaster from the north aisle, the four large modern square windows were found to have taken the place of (1,) a beautiful two-light early Decorated window; (2,) two Norman windows; and (3,) a very large and fine late flowing Decorated window. As enough remained to shew what the original design had been, all these windows have been restored, and the north aisle now presents its original appearance.

9. The flat plaster ceiling has been taken away, and the ceiling joists boarded. Upon this the outline and ornaments of the ceiling of the nave of Peterborough have been painted by Harland and Fisher, while the centres of the compartments have been filled by a series of paintings representing the labours of the year and the signs of the zodiac. These latter have been executed by Edward Poynter, Esq., the son of Ambrose Poynter, Esq., the former architect.

10. The outside of the building has been entirely freed from whitewash, but

no repairs have been undertaken except on the north aisle, as before mentioned, where not only the windows had to be replaced, but the wall was in so dangerous a state as to require under-pinning.

11. Messrs. Clayton and Bell have furnished stained glass for three Norman windows, i.e. two in the south aisle and one in the north. The former are the gift of the Incumbent, Mr. Francis, and his family, and the latter of Mr. Thomas.

12. The newly-discovered two-light Decorated window has been filled with stained glass by Messrs. Lavers and Barraud. It represents the good women of the Old Testament, and is a very successful production, coloured enamels having been used in the shadows instead of the ordinary brown smear enamel. The figures were drawn by M. N. Westlake, Esq., who is now publishing the fac-simile of Queen Mary's Psalter. This window is the gift of Captain Edenborough.

13. Two transparencies have been temporarily placed in the clerestory as experiments, and to try the effect of a lightly-toned glass, whereby the extreme brightness of the light will be taken off, and yet sufficient light afforded to show the pictures on the ceiling.

Such are the works at present executed. The following is a short list of those still desirable:—

1. A new east end. A design for this has been made in the style of the early part of the thirteenth century, whereby a degree of severity will be obtained so as to make it assimilate with the Norman work, and yet be sufficiently distinct to prevent its being taken at first sight as part and parcel of the old building. It is calculated that the expense of this east end, with the very best stained glass and an appropriate altar-piece to replace the present vile daub of Moses and Aaron, will cost about £1,000; and we understand that this is the next object to which the energies of the committee will be directed.

2. The beautiful Lady-chapel requires very large and extensive repairs. At present the exterior is covered with rustic work executed in plaster, and the tracery of the side windows entirely destroyed.

^b The nave is, as every one knows, the only part which remains of the Abbey Church, but the two eastern bays are now used as the chancel, and kept in repair by Sir C. Wake, the lord of the manor.

About £1,200 or £1,400 would be wanted to put this chapel to rights, and to fill the windows with grisaille glass.

3. The large south doorway requires a new door and iron-work, and sundry other new doors are wanted throughout the building; e.g. the west door, the head of which was lately discovered.

4. Both north and south clerestories require repairs.

5. A new sacristy is wanted, the proper place for which would be the east

bay on the north side of the chancel, where the wall has been rebuilt, and where no ancient feature would be hidden by the erection.

6. The overhanging eaves of the roof of the south aisle require removal, as the ancient corbel-table still remains within them.

7. The roof of both the aisles are in a very unsatisfactory state, and require boarding and painting in a manner somewhat similar to that of the nave.

THE CHURCH OF ST. DUILECH.

MR. URBAN,—The article in your last number on the Church of St. Duilech and the Anchorites of the Middle Ages has doubtless excited the curiosity of many of your readers, and therefore I crave your permission to state what the Restoration Committee have already done, and what led to the doing of it.

I have always had an interest in old buildings, and St. Doulagh's being in the neighbourhood of my native city, has been well known to me from childhood, although my first drawing of it was made so lately as 1815, as when a boy I gave the ruin a wide berth in passing, for the sufficient reason that it was the residence of the bad characters of the neighbourhood. In 1856 wishing to prepare a paper of interest to the Ecclesiological Society of St. Patrick, it occurred to me that my favourite St. Doulagh's would afford an excellent theme, and in the April of that year I visited the church, and was greatly pleased to find in the incumbent a gentleman of congenial tastes, and one who, notwithstanding all the abominations that the building had passed through before his time, had done wonders in the cleansing way, and by judiciously building up the windows, had prevented the inroads of the neighbouring 'wild tribes.' I then made, perhaps, the first detailed measurement of the building, and shortly after I was enabled to lay before the Society nine sheets of drawings illustrative of a short paper on the subject of the building and its well. Some of the views I then expressed were questioned by antiquaries of eminence, but

now that almost every stone of the building has become familiar to me I still adhere to them, each successive survey appearing to me to confirm them.

When early last year the Rev. W. S. Kennedy was kind enough to ask me to aid by my professional assistance the good work of repairing the building, I need hardly say how gladly I acquiesced in the proposition. My first idea was to support the arches internally with arched bands of fire-brick in cement, which, without at all interfering with the ancient character of the building, would preserve it without attempting to restore it, and could never be mistaken for any portion of the original building; but this idea I soon abandoned, the ancient mortar was of a very bad description, and the arches were too insufficiently bonded to allow occasional supports to be of much use; and with the concurrence of the Preservation Committee, I adopted the plan of wedging up the arches in stone and cement, and plastering the interior also in cement, and laying a course of fire-tiles in cement on the backs and crown of the internal arching; and this, along with the pointing and repairing of the outside of the building, with the exception of the tower, has all been completed with the most signal success. As an experiment, I am getting the three principal north, south, and east windows glazed, and I have a great hope that subscriptions will not be wanting to enable the Committee to complete their work.

Having now repaired the outside, and made it wind and water-tight for the next

thousand years, we intend turning our attention to further internal strengthening. I propose to take out all the joints and point them in cement, and to glaze the hagioscope, (a word which I must use, dispute the sneers of a certain Building journal,) which is a very rare example in Ireland. The square-headed doors and windows, (which I believe to be of the eighth century, and coeval with the ori-

ginal building,) so far as they occur, are very well preserved, and when cleared of the masonry with which they were built up in the sixteenth century, they will afford a treat to many of our antiquarian friends who may visit the building.

I am, &c.,

JOHN S. SLOANE, C.E.,
Dublin, April 22, 1860. Architect.

A CENTENARIAN PETITIONER.

MR. URBAN,—The original of the following Petition remains among a large number of similar documents in the Evidence Chamber at Kilkenny Castle; a transcript may deserve insertion in the pages of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.—I am, &c.,

Kilkenny, April 30, 1860.

JAMES GRAVES.

TO HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ORMOND.

The Humble Petition of Margaret Black,
a Poor distressed Widdow, aged one
hundred and three years and some odd
months; and did belong to Queen Mary's
Lodgings at White Hall, as well knowne,
Humbly Sheweth,

That She hath lost Two Husbands and
five sons in the service of the Crown, and
that she being sent from the Tower by
the Hon^{ble} Board of Ordinance into Ire-
land, as a Nurse to the Sick and wound-
ed belonging to the Artillery, she was
wounded in the head and shoulder, and
went through great Sufferings, as has
heretofore been Certified by Officers, and
other p^{ersons} of Distinction, upon which his
late Majesty King Will^m Ordered her
30^l sterling p^{er} annum during her life,
and had a reference on Her Petition in
Councill. Notwithstanding never rec^d it
but one Year, his Maj^{ty}'s Death presently
ensuing, and has often since made her
Application to her present Maj^{ty} for Re-
lief; but to no effect, more than that the
Dutches of Sum^{er}set, by orders of her

Maj^{ty}, told your Petitioner twice that
there should be provision made for her,
but am still forgott, and am in a deplor-
able Condition. His Roy^l Highness Prince
George was pleased to say he would be
mindfull of me, knowing me to discharg
the trust that was reposed in me in Ire-
land.

The p^{ersons} considered (presuming y^r
Grace has some remembrance of me
when I did belong to the Artillery,
having already rec^d some marks of y^r
(Grace's favour,) hope you'll be pleased
to second me in this affair, and com-
miserate my Condition, who am reduced
to great Extremity; being old and Dis-
abled, having pledged all moveables for
a little sustenance, and have no way
left to preserve life if not speedily re-
lieved by some token from y^r Grace by
way of Charity. Therefore humbly
Begg you'll Remember me, my depen-
dence being wholely on you, and as in
Duty bound y^r poor petitioner shall
ever pray.

HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

Lyrical Poems. By JOHN STUART BLACKIE, Professor of Greek in the University of Edinburgh. (Sutherland and Knox.)—We should be very sorry to take the writer of these poems as a fair specimen of Scottish literary men, though he has as we see attained to the dignity of a Professorship, and, as he takes care to let us know, has travelled in Greece, and has also at some time or other “lived more in the German than the English world, when German words came gushing out of his full heart as naturally as if he had been born on the banks of the Rhine.” So Scotland, we are happy to see, is not responsible for him. The whole end and aim of his rhymings, as far as we can understand them, seems to be to stir up “envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness” between the natives of North and South Britain; and for this most undesirable end, he has wasted a large quantity of excellent paper on a heterogeneous volume of Greek, Latin, German, blustering verse and uncivil prose—everything indeed, except gentlemanly English. Ordinary men cannot at the present day see any inclination in “the Southron” to insult “the Kirk and the laws” north of Tweed, but our cosmopolitan Professor is of a different opinion. He exclaims,—

“We’ll make a stand for Scotland yet, the Wallace and the Bruce,
Though frosty wi’s may sneer at home, and
Cockneys pour abuse!
With the fire of Robert Burns, and the faith of
stout John Knox,
We’ll be more than a match for the smooth English folks!”

The man who thinks it worth while to print this rhodomontade is, it appears, a sworn foe to everything and everybody but the Covenanters, and he has a store of choice epithets for their opponents. The Stuarts are a “perverse and pig-headed generation of crowned formalists,” and theirs are “the bloody times of tyrannous Episcopacy.” We have met with some such flowers of speech before, and there-

fore they may pass, though hardly befitting a Professor, but what shall we say to “a philosophical student of history”—one whom “no one will suspect of partisanship” (!)—who sneers at those “who affect a pious horror of assassination,” and deliberately defends murder? He puts a laboured note to prove that “law and legitimate authority” are in certain cases “without meaning to the consistent thinker,” and that “when wolves in sheep’s clothing exercise open force over the sheep, there is nothing for the faithful shepherd but to use secret force, when opportunity offers.” One of these “opportunities” was the murder of Cardinal Beaton, over which he exults in a strain, of which the following five lines will be quite a sufficient specimen:—

“Down to hell!—for so ’tis right—
With Cardinal Beaton, the Pope’s proud knight,
Who murdered Wishart, the godly wight!
Down—down—down—to hell
With the Pope and Cardinal Beaton!”

The rabid Professor knows, or ought to know, on the authority of a really “philosophical student of history,” Frazer Tytler, and English state papers^a, that the murderers of the Cardinal were the paid cut-throats of Henry VIII., and that it is all but certain that “Wishart, the godly wight,” was one of the conspirators—a sufficient explanation of his “prophecy;” Mr. Cunningham, the latest writer on Scottish Church History, candidly allows “there is a strong presumption that he was, though not positive and conclusive proof^b.” However, with our Professor, though hating the Jesuits, “the end justifies the means,” and in his next volume of “*Lyrical Poems*” we would advise him by all means to celebrate in “immortal verse” the hanging of Montrose, the wounding

^a State Papers of Henry VIII., vol. v. p. 449; or Annals of England, vol. ii. p. 199.

^b The Church History of Scotland, from the Commencement of the Christian Era to the present Century. By the Rev. John Cunningham, Minister of Crief. 2 vols. 8vo. (A. and C. Black.)

of Honeyman, the murder of Sharp, and the "rubbling the Ministers."

The Professor, however, does not entirely employ his talents in preaching "killing no murder;" he here and there attempts to be coarsely jocular, as when he sings the praises of "Jenny Geddes and her stool;" but this is rather an unlucky subject, for Lord Neaves can tell him of a tradition that Jenny saw the error of her ways, and burnt her stool for joy at the Restoration^c.

In a book in which a principle subversive of the very foundations of civilized society is maintained, it is hardly worth while to point out mere ordinary defects. Else we might dwell on its pedantic division into books, named, we cannot guess why, "Clio," "Polyhymnia," "Erato," "Euterpe," and "Camena;"—its attacks alike on the "perversity" of "Greeklings" from Oxford, who will not receive the true pronunciation from our traveller, though he has learnt it from an Athenian cobbler, and on "fellows who write in the weekly Reviews;"—and on a "Confession of Faith for all Men," each stanza of which except the last ends with—

"And who denies this creed
Is damned indeed!"

Very tolerant, and quite in character from a "philosophical student of history." But these slight blemishes are not worth notice in a work of which it may truly be said, to quote a somewhat famous phrase, that its author has "elevated assassination to a doctrine."

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Popular Field Botany. By AGNES CATLOW. Fourth Edition.

Wild Flowers: How to See and how to Gather Them. By SPENCER THOMSON, M.D. New Edition, revised. (Routledge, Warne, and Routledge.)

We think it was in one of Mrs. Barbauld's pleasant books that we long ago read a tale called "Eyes and No Eyes," being the experiences of two youths who on their return from a walk were asked

for some account of what they had seen. Their walk had been along a stream, by a mill, over a bridge, past a church, and through woods and meadows. One, who "whistled as he went, for want of thought," had seen "nothing," and consequently knew nothing, save that he was hot, and dusty, and tired, and would rather have been at home. The other, who had used his eyes, had seen many things to interest him, and was able to give a good account of them; but in one branch of his observations at least he would have been able to enjoy his walk and gratify his friends far more, had such agreeable works as those named above been then in existence. He might in that one walk have laid the foundation of a real knowledge of the most fascinating of the sciences, botany—one that can be pursued with the least possible expense of money, and the most elementary acquaintance with which is a source of never-failing enjoyment.

It is due to the authors of both these works to say that we hardly know which is the most attractive. "Field Botany," the higher priced, has eighty coloured figures of plants; "Wild Flowers," which will suit lighter purses, has at least as many, tastefully grouped in eight coloured plates, besides 170 less showy but useful illustrations embodied in the text. In both works intelligible summaries are given of the various systems of classification, but Dr. Thomson is at pains to shew that the hard names which have before now frightened beginners, are really not essential either to the knowledge or the intelligent pleasure of the British wild flower gatherer and student:—

"We could take all our wanderings," he says, "amid the woods and glades of England, and by the mountain burns of Scotland, without troubling one of them, or finding them stand in the way of our study of any wilding we pick up. You need have nothing to do with them unless you like, and yet, we venture to say that when you have got interested in botanical study, you will find these names so convenient, that you will think it no trouble to learn and to use them. If you really love wild flowers, even their hard names will gradually fix themselves in your memory; and once in, they do not very readily escape."

Now, with the approach of summer, is

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^c Address of Lord Neaves at the Convezione-Soiree of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Dec. 23, 1859.

the time for our young friends to seek their pleasure in the fields, and therefore it is that we now notice these books. They must gain by attending to the hints that they contain; for those who before thought a country walk a dull affair, have now only to gather a flower, (say the primrose, or the violet, or the forget-me-not,) and they have a subject of deep interest immediately; they may, if so inclined, attempt to classify it, and thus gain a habit of orderly arrangement which may perhaps stand them in good stead in regard to other matters; or they may confine their attention to its obvious outward peculiarities; or, if either studious or imaginative, they may consider its economical or medicinal uses, its mention by the poets, and old superstitions connected with it. All these Dr. Thomson will point out in a cheerful unschoolmaster-like tone, and Miss Catlow will unite with him in directions for preserving the treasures gathered; and the best of it is, that all this information is wisely imparted, "not as a school-room task, full of long names and technicalities, but as the pleasant out-door lesson, in which the affections are engaged as well as the intellect." Nor does either forget that the true use of the contemplation of the beauteous flowers of the field, as of all other works of nature, is to lift up the mind of the student to their Author.

Annual Report of the Royal National Life-boat Institution; Instructions for the Management of Open Boats in Heavy Surfs and Broken Water. (Office, 14, John-street, Adelphi.)—This is the Report of a truly valuable Society, which we are sorry to observe is not so well supported as it ought to be. Its object, "the preservation of life from shipwreck," certainly ought to commend itself to a population so essentially sea-going as ours, but probably people are not in general aware of the extent to which life is hazarded by "they that go down to the sea in ships." From the Wreck Chart appended to this Report we see that in 1859, 1,416 vessels were wrecked on our shores, and at least

1,646 persons lost their lives. This Society has under its management 102 life-boats out of the 157 that are to be found in the United Kingdom, and with these they last year saved 218 lives out of the 291 that were preserved by such means. Upwards of 2,000 others were saved by "ships' own boats, shore-boats and steam vessels," but it must be remembered that the services of a life-boat are usually only called into requisition when it would not be possible for any other kind of vessel to approach a wreck, and it is no unfair conclusion that greater hazard was incurred in saving the 200 than in rescuing the 2,000.

The total number of persons saved from shipwreck since the first establishment of the National Life-boat Institution, and for rescuing whom the Committee have granted honorary and pecuniary rewards, is 11,401; and the institution has expended on life-boat establishments £36,948 5s. 8d., and has voted 82 gold and 658 silver medals for distinguished services in saving life, beside pecuniary awards, amounting together to £12,759 15s. 3d. "During the past year 1 gold medal, 20 silver medals, 13 votes of thanks, inscribed on vellum, and £1,108 15s. 3d. have been granted for saving the lives of 499 persons on the coasts and outlying banks of the United Kingdom. Many of these services had been of the most gallant and noble character. The gold medal was presented to Joseph Rogers, the Maltese seaman of the 'Royal Charter,' who with a line round him swam through the heavy surf to the rocky shore, when that unfortunate vessel was wrecked on the Anglesey coast in October last, which line was the means of saving many persons, and which, had not the vessel broken up in so short a time, would undoubtedly have been the means of saving most of those on board."

With such claims on the public for services actually rendered, it is not satisfactory to find that the income of the Society in 1859 was nearly £600 below its expenditure. The coming season, which will take thousands on thousands to the seaside, will give them the opportunity of adjusting the balance, as they occasionally lounge on the benches of the neat boat-

houses that the Society has erected at so many points, a money-box being conveniently fixed; and they may probably be the more ready to do so, if they will turn to the very useful little pamphlet of "Hints for the Management of Boats" issued by the Society and adopted by the Board of Trade; for the general diffusion of such knowledge has a direct and personal application to the safety of nine-tenths of the summer visitants of the coast as well as to that of the "tempest-tost mariner."

The Habits of Good Society: a Handbook of Etiquette for Ladies and Gentlemen. (James Hogg and Sons.)—The proper title of this book should be, we think, "Manners for the Millionnaire," for certainly few can have any chance of admission into good society and yet have need of many of its admonitions, unless they belong to a class that advances *per saltum* from the shop or the navy's barrow to be "a Parliament member, a justice of the peace." Who but such can need to be warned not to put their knives into their mouths, or turn dinner napkins into pocket-handkerchiefs? Still, those who care to see how a great deal of very discursive matter may be strung together on such important subjects as smoking and beer-drinking *versus* wine-drinking and gambling, the great moustache question, and how many pocket-handkerchiefs are necessary to those who do not appropriate the dinner napkins—not forgetting dinners, teas, "muffin-worries," pic-nics, balls, engagements, marriage, and presentation at Court,—may while away an idle half-hour over the book, which has amusing scraps here and there, though they will find among its hints several that they will have not much idea of reducing to practice.

Extracts from the Dunstable Chronicle. (Tibbett, and Johnson, Dunstable.)—A gentleman, who gives only the initials G. M., has commenced the publication of a series of translated extracts from Hearne's edition of the Chronicle. In his choice of the extracts he has endeavoured to select all articles which relate to the priory, the

town and neighbourhood, or which might illustrate the peculiarities of the monastic system. Those who take interest in either of these topics, and for any reason prefer a translation to the rather scarce original of Hearne, can procure these "Extracts" in parts, price 4d. each, and by so doing they will probably secure the translation of the whole, for the editor informs us, that if he should meet with sufficient encouragement, he purposes by and bye to bring forward the complete work, and the Chartulary also.

An Address before the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, on the Hundredth Anniversary of the Death of Major-General James Wolfe. By LORENZO SABINE. (Boston: published by A. Williams and Co., for the Society.)—In the January of last year, the New England Historic-Genealogical Society proposed a public commemoration of the centenary of the capture of Quebec; "an event," as they justly remarked, "which determined the institutions, history, and character of the whole future of America." The proposition met with very general acceptance from other learned bodies and from the public, and accordingly the commemoration was held on the 13th of September, 1859, in the hall of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts, before both branches of the Legislature, many delegates from Historical Societies of other States, and a numerous audience. The address is now before us, with passages necessarily omitted in the delivery, and illustrative notes and documents. It gives an admirable picture of Wolfe's brief but brilliant career; and though it, of necessity, touches on the points that broke up England's colonial empire and gave birth to the United States, the orator employs a calm and gentlemanly style, and does not use a single word against which any reasonable man in either country can take just exception. We should be glad if international questions were always discussed in so candid a spirit.

Memoirs of a Cavalier: and other Tales. Selected and abridged from the Works of Daniel Defoe. With a Sketch of the

Author's Life. (Seeley, Jackson, and Halliday.)—We have a serious objection to take to the composition of this book, and are unfeignedly surprised to see it issued by a religious publishing firm. To the "Memoirs of a Cavalier," which forms the first portion, we have nothing to say, except that the First Part, which treats of the Thirty Years' War and the exploits of Gustavus Adolphus, and is unquestionably the most interesting portion of the original, is omitted, and instead of this we have two other tales, which have a very undesirable moral. Though many gross passages are omitted from the "Life, Adventures, and Piracies of Captain Singleton," and the "Life of Colonel Jack," the mischievous fallacy is preserved, that thieves and miscreants of every description are not bad at heart after all, and if they please to leave off their evil ways at the last moment, they may quietly enjoy the ill-gotten gains and be very worthy members of society. Another objectionable feature of the book, though much less important, is, a bombastic eulogy of Defoe, who is represented as a persecuted genius, a true patriot, &c., and because Gay, Pope, and Swift held a lower opinion of him, they are classed along with "rascally scribblers, all whose names are utterly forgotten, and it is worth no man's while to grub for them."

Letters to a Young Man whose Education has been neglected, and other Papers. By THOMAS DE QUINCEY. (London: Jas. Hogg and Sons.)—It had been, we believe, for some time determined that this fourteenth should be the concluding volume of these grave and gay Selections, and Mr. De Quincey was permitted to revise a considerable part of the papers which are contained in it before death closed his labours. It was a gleam of sunshine over the last days of a life that could not on the whole be called a happy one, that the author did at last accomplish the great task which he had for many years believed to be impracticable. This noble body of literature is left to the world under the last corrections, and improvements, and

expansions that the ripened genius of the author could devise.

In the nine papers which are now issued there is great variety in matter and in tone, and certainly no falling-off in merit from the contents of preceding volumes. Some of the articles are such as cannot fail to afford entertainment; some are freighted to the full with thought and knowledge, and in some there is a happy intermingling of amusing fun and sound and deep instruction. Some among them we recognise as far-off contributions to the "London Magazine" in the earliest days of Mr. De Quincey's authorship,—compositions as old almost as the "Confessions,"—and they are among the most valuable and most interesting in the volume. One of the ablest and most charming of these is that account of Jean Paul Richter, with examples of translation from his writings, which was, we believe, at the time of its original publication, the first occasion on which the great German humourist had been made known, or even named, to the English public. The earliest of Mr. Thomas Carlyle's eloquent essays on the same theme was a production which appeared subsequently.

The other papers in the volume—especially the thoughtful and learned "Letters to a Young Man," the acute and interesting essay on "The Antigone of Sophocles," and the amusing article on "Modern Greece"—are individually rich in one or other of the qualities of Mr. De Quincey's best writings. They form upon the whole the worthy and becoming close of a collection which cannot fail to instruct and delight intelligent readers, and which assuredly cannot easily be paralleled in beauty, depth, or scope of power, elsewhere in modern English literature.

Index to Current Literature, Nos. 1 to 4, completing the year 1859. (Sampson Low, Son and Co.) One half of this Index was published some time since, but the first four numbers are now incorporated in one alphabet, dating back to the beginning of 1859, and thus we have before us a reference to author and subject of every book in the English language, pro-

duced in that period, with size, price, and publisher's name; and besides this, references to hundreds of original articles of distinct literary interest, contained in quarterly, monthly, or weekly Reviews and Magazines, Transactions, newspapers, &c. It would be superfluous to point out the vast labour that must be bestowed in giving to such an Index even a tolerable degree of accuracy and completeness, and if we may judge by the tests to which we have put it with relation to our own publication, it has reached far beyond the ordinary standard in such matters. If when tested by others a similar result is arrived at, as we should conceive to be the case, the Index will be established as an indispensable help to literary men, and we trust that a number of subscribers will be obtained to repay the toil of its compiler.

The Twentieth Report of the London Diocesan Board of Education, 1859, (Office, 79, Pall Mall,) gives the result of inspection of 274 schools. The Inspector reports 186 of these as ranking between "very good" and "fair;" 63 as "indifferent;" and 25 as "bad." The state of education throughout Middlesex is happily progressive; there are now 122,695 children, or 1 in 15, receiving education in the Church schools; in 1846-7 there were but 80,977, or 1 in 19½.

The Natural History of Selborne. By the Rev. GILBERT WHITE, M.A., Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford. Arranged for Young Persons. A new Edition, with Notes. (Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.)—We hardly thought that our old friend Gilbert White stood in need of "arrangement," understanding by that, the suppression of objectionable passages. Lady Dover, however, who appears to be the editor, or part editor, for the fact is not distinctly stated, has thought otherwise, and has struck out various matters which might give offence to some, so that the work may now, like Mr. Bowdler's "Shakespeare," be, with strict propriety, "read aloud in a family." The editorship, we must say, is not all that we could wish; the sounding Latin phrases

in which Linnæus, Scopoli, and other naturalists described birds and beasts, and which the good vicar of Selborne delighted to quote to his learned correspondents, are sometimes translated, and sometimes not; the notes are very few; and the "dear little boy" for whose benefit the "arrangement" was made, is oddly styled "Lord Clifford"—Clifden, no doubt, being intended. But these are small matters, and are amply compensated for by a map and several pretty views, and many excellent engravings, principally of birds.

Descriptive and other Poems. By CHARLES BAYLY, Esq. (London: Nisbet and Co.)—We are always concerned when in the course of our critical duties we encounter "a good-natured man with an ill-natured muse." We often meet with good subjects, good intentions, even good English, and good rhyme, but something more than all these is required to make poetry. This is the case with the present book. From the dedication and passages here and there we learn with regret that the failing health of a beloved daughter induced him and his family to reside abroad for some years, and in the course of their journeyings Nice, Florence, Rome, Baïæ, Pæstum, Pompeii were all visited, but this is no reason why he should print the wearisome verses on those subjects which make up the bulk of his volume. Having probably time on his hands, he may be pardoned for writing them, and we are willing to allow the same excuse for other pieces, which take a rather wide range, from "Jerusalem" and "Horeb," to "Lines on the Death of a Canary" and others on "Old Jeffries the Stone-breaker," with his dinner in a basin,—

" Wrapp'd in a cloth, which carefully
Did Jeffries knowingly untie,
With look and manner bland."

We positively can find nothing better worth quoting than these three lines, though we have in the volume 2,000 lines about Rome, and almost an equal number on Pompeii, but to cite any of these would be unkindness to a man whose only fault is that he has mistaken his vocation.

Atheline, or the Castle by the Sea. A Tale. By LOUISA STEWART. (J. H. and Jas. Parker.)—We cannot speak highly of this tale. Lord Atheline, an Irish peer, whose wife has deserted him, too easily believes her to be dead, and marries Miss Melville, his daughter's governess, much to the disgust of Ellen Creasy, the foster-mother of his son Gerald. Ellen, to prevent the match, plays many practical jokes on the intended bride, the blame of which is thrown on Gerald; he is in consequence driven from home, and dies of fever on board a troop-ship. In the meantime, the original Lady Atheline reappears, and her successor is obliged to decamp; soon after, the news of his son's death, aided by a vehement exculpation from Ellen, breaks the heart of Lord Atheline. His daughter, Olivia, however, survives, and marries Mr. Stafford, a lawyer, when they become pattern country gentry in the west of Ireland, where they diffuse happiness all around them. Thus we have but an indifferent story. The authoress, however, seems at home in depicting children gracefully, and thus the first volume of the work is infinitely more pleasing than the second, where the characters, if not unnatural, are certainly not to our liking.

Through the Tyrol to Venice. By Mrs. NEWMAN HALL. (Nisbets.)—This is a very commonplace version of what everybody who travels through Nuremberg, Augsburg, and over the Brenner to Venice, and back again by Milan and over the Stelvio may see, and which Murray has put into far more readable shape than most of our summer tourists could do. Mrs. Hall, of course, bepraises Luther, and Hans Sachs, and Hofer, and Haspinger, reviles the Austrians, and laments over Venice, all in the ordinary fashion, except that she brings in rather more evangelicism than usual, and mixes up "Childe Harold" and the "Christian Year," and brings the *Magnificat* and the Litany into her book too freely for our taste. "N." has sup-

plied her with some sketches, and also with translations of Virgil and Catullus, in poetic prose and prosaic poetry, and she indulges in speculations of her own on the evangelization of the Tyrolese, and the doings of the Council of Trent; but the only piece of useful information that we can find in her book is one that we will mention for the benefit of the ladies, and that is, that at the Maison de St. Petersburg at Venice are to be found "a pleasant little man and his wife, who sell you excellent gloves with two buttons, at eighteenpence a pair."

Esquisse d'un Traité sur la Souveraineté Temporelle du Pape. Par MGR. L. A. A. PAVY, Evêque d'Alger, ancien Professeur d'Histoire Ecclesiastique. (Alger et Paris.)—The Bishop of Algiers has presented us with a goodly volume of 400 pages, which first traces the history of the temporal sovereignty of the popes from its rise down to the present day; then, secondly, argues for the legitimacy of such power, on the various grounds of its historic titles, its agreement with European public right, the interests of religion, and the European equilibrium and independence of Italy. The temporal diadem has, he says, been acquired by the popes, without ambition, without crime, and, so to say, in spite of themselves; patience has been all their force, and prudence all their "*habileté*." To attempt to overthrow such a power, established for so many ages, must be, of course, "un détestable sacrilege;" but as that is an argument which may not have its proper force with all minds, he devotes a third part of his volume to an exposé of the actual state of the country, with the view of shewing that its priestly rulers are neither indifferent to, nor incapable of providing for, the welfare of the population. Though of course the work of a devoted son of the Church, there are many points in it that will repay perusal.

BIRTHS.

April 9. At Needwood-house, Staffordshire, the wife of Capt. Tennant, R.N., a dau.

April 12. At Belgaum, in the Bombay Presidency, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Malcolm, C.B., Southern Mahratta Horse, a son.

At St. George's, Bermuda, the wife of A. H. Raper, esq., 39th Regt., a dau.

April 14. At the residence of the Marchioness of Bath, Prince's-gate, the Lady Ulrica Thynne, a son and heir.

At Eaton Socon, Bedfordshire, the wife of the Rev. Arnold W. Wainewright, a son and heir.

April 15. At Sheffield, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Lightfoot, C.B., commanding the 84th Regt., a dau.

April 21. At Arklow-house, Connaught-pl., Lady Mildred Beresford-Hope, prematurely, a dau., who only survived a short time.

At Chatham, the wife of Lieut.-Col. A. Ross, R.F., a son.

At Sutton, Surrey, the wife of Charles Murray, esq., a son.

April 22. At Frodingham, Lincolnshire, the wife of the Rev. E. M. Weigall, a son.

April 23. At Kinnersley-castle, Herefordshire, Mrs. Reavely, a dau.

At Gotham-house, the wife of Captain J. D. Hemsley, a dau.

At Kensington-gate, the wife of Major Taylor Mayne, a son.

At Hampton-court-green, the wife of Joseph Hankey Dobree, esq., a son.

April 24. At the Waldrons, Croydon, the wife of the Rev. H. R. Reynolds, a son.

At Woolwich, the wife of Capt. G. H. Fraser, B.A., a son.

April 25. In Hereford-st., the Lady Saltoun, a dau.

Lady Awdry, a dau.

At Hamilton-place, the wife of the Hon. and Rev. F. Byng, a son.

At Baden Baden, the Hon. Mrs. Eden, a dau.

April 26. The wife of Col. E. Wetherall, C.B., Upper Mount-st., Dublin, a son.

April 27. The wife of Lieut.-Col. R. Scott, Carmarthen, a dau.

In Harley-st., the wife of John Bolt, esq., M.P., a son.

At Layston, Herts, the wife of the Rev. John Henry Butt, a son.

April 28. At Barrows Hedges, Carshalton, the wife of Geo. Bradford Ellicombe, esq., a dau.

At the Vicarage, the wife of the Rev. Augustus Orlebar, Vicar of Willington, Beds., a son.

April 29. At Queen's-terrace, Queen's-gate, Viscountess Hardinge, a dau.

At Plymouth, the wife of the Rev. T. G. Postlethwaite, a son.

April 30. In Gloucester-sq., Hyde-park, the Lady Elizabeth Arthur, a son.

May 1. The wife of W. F. Blandy, esq., Reading, a son.

May 2. At Prideaux-pl., Cornwall, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Prideaux Brune, a dau.

At Norfolk-crescent, the wife of Pasco Du Pre Grenfell, esq., a dau.

At Burntwood-grange, Wandsworth-common, the wife of C. M. Major, esq., a dau.

The wife of the Rev. T. W. Elrington, Saling, Essex, twins, a son and dau.

At Bartley, the wife of Robert Eyre, Esq., a son.

May 3. The Hon. Mrs. H. W. Petre, Bedford, Essex, a dau.

At Blackheath, the wife of G. F. McDougall, esq., R.N., Admiralty Surveyor, Ceylon, a son.

May 4. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Graves, a son.

In Queen-st., Mayfair, the Hon. Mrs. Trefusis, a dau.

May 5. At Little Durnford-house, the wife of Edward Hinxman, esq., a dau.

In Chesam-st., the wife of George Lyall, esq., M.P., a son.

May 6. At Westbury-hill, near Bristol, Lady Campbell, of Barcaldine, a dau.

At Eccleston-terrace South, the wife of Capt. Thursby, Coldstream Guards, a son.

At Thickthorn, near Kenilworth, the wife of Philip Albert Muntz, esq., a dau.

May 7. At Rougham, Norfolk, the wife of Charles North, esq., (only son of Fred. North, esq., M.P.,) a son.

At Neston, Cheshire, the wife of Horatio Lloyd, esq., barrister-at-law, a son.

May 8. At Woodhall, Yorkshire, the wife of the Hon. J. C. Dundas, a son.

In Tavistock-sq., the wife of the Rev. J. V. Povah, a dau.

May 9. In Wilton-st., Belgrave-sq., the wife of Lieut.-Col. Hume, C.B., Grenadier Guards, a dau.

May 10. In South Audley-st., the Hon. Mrs. Augustus Halford, a son, stillborn.

At Broddon Tor, Torquay, the wife of Vice-Adm. Sir M. Stopford, a son.

May 11. At Thorpe-hall, Elkington, Lincolnshire, the wife of Lewis Fytshe, esq., a dau.

At Kirtlington-park, Oxfordshire, the wife of C. G. Cholmondeley, esq., a dau.

May 12. At Hollybrook, Lady Erakine, of Cambo, a son.

At Edinburgh, the Hon. Mrs. Walker, of Dalry, a dau.

In Berkeley-sq., the wife of the Rev. F. Sullivan, a son.

May 13. At the Ranger's-lodge, Hyde-park, the Hon. Mrs. Macdonald, prematurely, a son, stillborn.

May 14. At Durham, the wife of the Rev. Precentor Dykes, a dau.

In St. James's-sq., the Duchess of Marlborough, a dau.

At Southend, the wife of Lieut.-Col. S. E. Gordon, a dau.

May 15. In Upper Brook-st., the Viscountess Boyle, a son.

The wife of the Rev. J. D. Williams, Christ's College, Brecon, a dau.

At Osborne, near Sherborne, the wife of the Rev. W. H. Lyon, a son.

At Dilton's Marsh, Wilts, the wife of the Rev. H. Wilkinson, a son.

At Priory-crescent, Southover, Lewes, the wife of Alfred King Sampson, esq., a son.

May 16. At Westbourne-lodge, Harrow-road, the wife of the Rev. Frederick Manners Stopford, a son.

May 17. At Church Knowle-rectory, the wife of the Rev. Owen Luttrell Mansel, a dau.

May 18. At Cheltenham, the wife of Major Cadwallader Edwards, a dau.

May 19. At East-close, Christchurch, the wife of Sir George Gervis, bart., a dau.

At Heath-cottage, Inverness, the wife of Major T. T. Bolleau, H.M.'s 2nd Bengal European Cavalry, a dau.

At Horsham-park, the wife of B. H. Hurst, esq., a dau.

At the Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea, the wife of Col. Charles Crutchley, a dau.

At Laurel-bank, Forest-hill, Mrs. Roger Smith, a dau.

May 21. At Harewood-house, Hanover-sq., the Countess of Harewood, a dau.

At Harriet-street, Lowndes-square, the wife of Major William Fitzgerald, a son.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 30. At Beckby, Wanoa, near Auckland, New Zealand, Francis Henry Browne, esq., son of the late Venerable Archdeacon Browne, to Catherine Eudora, eldest dau. of Joshua Thorp, esq., of Beckby.

Feb. 28. At Patna, A. V. Palmer, esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, son of Lieut.-Col. Palmer of Nazing-park, Essex, to Helen, dau. of W. Taylor, esq., late of the Bengal Civil Service.

March 1. At Colombo, Ceylon, Major Andrew C. K. Lock, of the 50th (Queen's Own) Regt., second son of Capt. Campbell Lock, R.N., Haylands, Ryde, to Catherine Ann, second dau. of Col. Layard, Ceylon Rifle Regt.

March 13. At Trichinopoly, Lieut. Barnard Hughes Preston, 2nd European M.L.I., eldest son of John Hughes Preston, esq., Eldon-road, South Kensington, to Helen Augusta, youngest dau. of Charles Ford, esq., F.R.C.S., of the same Regt.

March 27. At George-town, Demarara, Wm. Madan, esq., Capt. H.M.'s 49th Regt., second son of the late Rev. Spencer Madan, Canon Residentiary of Lichfield Cathedral, to Georgina Marian, third dau. of James Crosby, esq., barrister-at-law.

April 9. At Ecclesall, near Sheffield, the Rev. W. Sutcliff, M.A., Incumbent of Bosley, Cheshire, to Elizabeth, third dau. of the late Mr. George Fisher, of Sheffield.

April 10. At St. James's, Hyde-park, the Rev. Marmaduke J. Conolly, B.A., of Pinchbeck, Lincolnshire, to Eliza, eldest dau. of the late Major Henry Maxwell Wainwright, H.M.'s 47th Regt.: also, at the same time, the Rev. Edw. Jackson Lowe, M.A., of St. Bartholomew's District, Islington, (son of Mr. George Lowe of Curzon-park, Chester,) to Mary, youngest dau. of the late Major Wainwright.

At St. John's, Ladywood, Birmingham, the Rev. John Wycliffe Gedge, B.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Missionary Elect of the Church Missionary Society to New Zealand, to

Sophia Anne, second dau. of the Rev. J. T. Burt, Chaplain of Birmingham Borough Gaol.

In London, the Rev. Geo. Mackness, M.A., Curate of Stonham Aspal, to Caroline Louisa, fourth dau. of the late Rev. S. Carr, Vicar of St. Peter's, Colchester.

April 11. The Rev. J. B. Whiting, Secretary of the Church Missionary Society, to Charlotte Maria, eldest dau. of the Rev. W. H. Markby, Rector of Duxford St. Peter's, Cambs.

At Osmington, near Weymouth, Jos. Brutton, esq., of Yeovil, to Elizabeth Lillington, only dau. of the late Charles Hall, esq., of Osmington-lodge.

At Blackburn, Alfred Crosby Pope, esq., surgeon, of Blackburn, eldest son of the Rev. Alfred Pope of Leamington, to Isabella, youngest dau. of John Hargreaves, esq., of Larkhill, Blackburn.

At the residence of her brother, (the Rev. Fred. Wade, A.M., Incumbent of Kidsgrave and Prebendary of Lichfield,) the Rev. Hugh Morgan, A.M., Incumbent of Rhyl, Flintshire, to Anna Maria, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Wade, A.M.

At the Abbey Church, Malvern, the Rev. Robert Oliver Carter, B.A., Curate of Holy Trinity, Coventry, to Lizzie, youngest dau. of Richard Peyton, esq., of Moseley, Birmingham.

At Cheddleton, the Rev. Charles Ingleby, of Wood Bank, near Cheadle, son of the late J. T. Ingleby, esq., M.D., to Susannah, fifth dau. of the Rev. John Sneyd, of Ashcombe-park, Staffordshire.

At Penmon, Anglesey, Capt. Edward O. Pearce, Adjutant of the Royal Anglesey Regt. of Militia, son of the Rev. William Pearce, Rector of Hanwell, Oxon, to Jane Elizabeth, dau. of the late Henry Williams, esq., of Trearddur, Anglesey.

At West Kirby, Robert Wilson, esq., of Londonderry, to Martha Jane, youngest dau. of the late H. Williams, esq., Eldon-house, Oxton, Cheshire.

April 12. At Dodworth, S. H. Burbury, esq., M.A., late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge,

to Alice Anne, eldest dau. of T. E. Taylor, esq., of Dodworth-hall, Yorkshire.

At Overton, Flintshire, Henry, son of the late Vict-Adm. Thomas Wolley, to Sophia, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Rowland Egerton Warburton, of Norley, Cheshire.

At Brighton, the Rev. Charles R. Elrington, Rector of Roydon, Norfolk, to Emily, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Archd. Robt. Hamilton, Clunagh, co. Down, and Clifton Mount, Jamaica.

As Rolleston, Charles Robert Smith, esq., Shrewton-lodge, Wilts, to Katharine, second dau. of William Arthur Heathcote, esq., Rolleston, Wilts, Major in the Royal Wiltshire Militia.

At Hanwell, Wellington Samler, esq., of Gray's-inn-sq., to Charlotte Clara, dau. of the late Capt. Chaplin, R.E., of Rocklands, Hastings.

At St. Andrew's Church, S. Bradburne, esq., 17th Regt., to Louisa Ellen, dau. of Col. Trevor, late of the R.A.

At Hereford, Lieut. Charles Goodwin Fegen, R.N., eldest son of the late Capt. Fegen, R.N., Anglesey, Hants, to Harriette Alice, youngest dau. of the late William Milton, esq., of the Friars, Hereford.

At Pontefract, C. Muscroft, esq., to Catherine, eldest dau. of Robert Oxley, esq., all of Pontefract.

At Ifield, William Smith Nicholson, esq., Lieut. West Kent Yeomanry Cavalry, to Elizabeth, only dau. of the Rev. W. Downes Johnston, M.A., Rector of Ifield, Kent.

At Halifax, Horace Vibart Mules, esq., of Ernsborough-lodge, Honiton, Devon, to Fanny, youngest dau. of the late James Edward Norris, esq., of Savile-hall, near Halifax.

At St. Mary's Church, Arthur William Blomfield, esq., third surviving son of the late Right Rev. C. J. Blomfield, D.D., Bishop of London, to Caroline Harriet, third dau. of Charles Case Smith, esq.

At St. Clement Danes, Westminster, George Allfree, esq., of Linton, Kent, to Catherine, widow of Nicholas Robilliard, esq., of Southwold.

April 17. At Richmond, Surrey, Alexander Matheson, esq., M.P., of Ardross, to Eleanor Irving, dau. of the late Spencer Perceval of Portman-sq.

At Hillingbourne, the Rev. Robt. John Shaw, Incumbent of Danchill, Sussex, eldest son of the Rev. R. W. Shaw, Rector of Cuxton and Hon. Canon of Rochester, and grand-on to the late Sir John Gregory Shaw, bart., of Kenward, Kent, to Ella de Visne, eldest dau. of Richard Thomas, esq., of Eythorne-house, in the same county.

At St. Leonard's, Streatham, the Rev. E. Howard-Gibbon, Rector of St. Peter's, Thetford, to Jane Sarah, second dau. of J. N. Helling, esq., of Streatham.

At Worthing, the Rev. Oliver Matthew Ridley, to Frances Elisa, only dau. of Col. and Mrs. Keane.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Houstonne Jam. Hordern, M.A., Rector of Kingsdown, Kent, eldest son of the Rev. James Hordern, Vicar of Dodington, to Catherine Jane, second dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. James Campbell, of the 87th Regt.

At South Stoke, near Bath, Archibald Percy

Thomson, esq., of Clifton, to Margaretta, eldest dau. of the Rev. J. H. Murray, of South Stoke; also, the Rev. Michael Edward Rowlandson, Curate of Evesbatch, Herefordshire, to Jessie Louisa, third dau. of the Rev. J. H. Murray.

At St. Thomas, Devon, Capt. Edward Marshall, Royal Navy, to Lavinia Maitland, second dau. of Thomas Snow, esq., of Franklyn.

At St. James's, Holloway, the Rev. Lewen Street Tugwell, of the Church Missionary Society, to Harriett Lear, only dau. of the late Rev. Charles Greenwood, formerly missionary of Ceylon.

At the parish church, Reigate, Surrey, the Rev. J. J. D. Dent, of Walshford, second son of Joseph Dent, esq., of Ribston-hall, to Laura Maning, third dau. of the late James W. Freshfield, esq., jun., of the Wilderness, Reigate.

At Upton, near Gainsborough, the Rev. Arthur White, Incumbent of Sapiston, Suffolk, to Juliet, dau. of the late T. C. Brackenbury, esq., of Stanthorpe-hall, Lincolnshire.

April 18. At Monkton Manse, Ayrshire, Hn. Beau Mackeson, esq., of Hythe, Kent, to Annie Adair Lawrie, second dau. of the Rev. G. J. Lawrie, D.D., Minister of Monkton.

At Brighton, Charles George Vinall, esq., to Jane Harriet, dau. of the late Rev. James Lawrence Cotter, LL.D., Rector of Buttevant, co. Cork.

At West Boldon, John W. W. Penney, esq., B.A., son of the late Col. Penney, H.E.I.C.S., to Mary, only dau. of James Lee, esq., of Sandfield.

At Shirenewton, Monmouthshire, J. Hawker Soper, esq., surgeon, of Blaina, son of Mr. E. Soper, Plymouth, to Jane Eleanor, third dau. of Frederick Levick, esq., of Shirenewton-house and Blaina.

At Colne, Nicholas England, esq., of Springhouse, Colne, to Barbara Phoebe, youngest dau. of Edward Parker, esq., of Alkincoats, near Colne.

April 19. At Flockton, Falkiner Chute Sandes, esq., co. Kerry, to Amelia, third dau. of Sir John Lister Kaye, bart., of Denby-grange.

At Collumpton, the Rev. J. Prowse Hewett, M.A., of Norton-court, Somerset, to Elizabeth, only dau. of the late William Upcott, esq., of Collumpton.

At Langton-upon-Swale, J. N. Dobson, esq., of Manor-house, Morton-on-Swale, to Elizabeth, only dau. of Richard Hodgson, esq., of Langton-grange, near Northallerton.

At Melksham, the Hon. Henry George Roper Curzon, only son of Lord Teynham, to Harriet Anne Lovell, youngest surviving dau. of the late Rev. Thos. Heathcote, of Shaw-hill-house, Wilts.

At Pytchley, the Rev. E. J. Laughlin, to Susan, second dau. of the Rev. Charles Heycock, of Pytchley, Northamptonshire.

April 20. At the Oaks Church, Leicester Forest, Robert Heyrick Palmer, esq., barrister-at-law, to Susan Georgiana, eldest dau. of Edw. Mortimer Green, esq., of Charnwood-house, Leicestershire.

April 21. At Meifod, Montgomeryshire, Merri-
rick Shane Plunkett, esq., youngest son of the
late Hon. Matthew Plunkett, of Killough-castle,
co. Tipperary, to Caroline Mary, youngest dau.
of the late Thos. Penson, esq., of Gwersyllt-hill,
Denbighshire.

April 23. At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq., Lieut.-
Col. Lord Adolphus Vane Tempest, M.P., to the
Lady Susan Pelham Clinton, only dau. of his
Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

April 24. At St. Peter's, Eaton-sq., C. Elphin-
stone-Dalrymple, esq., fourth son of the late Sir
R. D. H. Elphinstone, bart., of Horn and Logic-
Elphinstone, to Christian, eldest dau. of the late
W. Cuning-Skene-Gordon, esq., of Pitlurg and
Parkhill, Aberdeenshire.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., the Rev. Wm.
Vincent, to Lady Margaret Erskine, youngest
dau. of the late Earl of Buchan.

George De la Poer Beresford, eldest son of the
Bishop of Kilmore, to Mary Annabella, youngest
dau. of the Rev. W. Vernon Harcourt.

At Bedhampton, Cecil Gurden Moore, esq.,
B.A., of Jesus College, Cambridge, second son
of the late Rev. William Gurden Moore, M.A.,
Vicar of Aslackby, Lincolnshire, and Earl's-terr.,
Kensington, to Louisa Sarah, second dau. of
George Richard Mullens, esq., Farlington-house,
Hants.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, the Rev. John R.
Errington, M.A., Vicar of Ashbourne, Derby-
shire, to Charlotte Georgiana Amelia, only dau.
of Sir Francis Shuckburgh, bart., of Shuckburgh,
Warwickshire.

At Bovey Tracey, Devon, George F. Carlyon
Simmons, esq., of the East Kent Militia, and of
Trevella-house, Cornwall, to Elizabeth Caroline
Elliott, youngest dau. of the late Major Man-
ning, Bengal Army, and only child of Lady
Farrington.

At Mansfield Woodhouse, L. T. Baines, esq.,
only son of the late Right Hon. M. T. Baines, to
Ellen Mary, eldest dau. of the Rev. J. J. Werge,
of Mansfield Woodhouse.

April 25. At East Dereham, Norfolk, the Rev.
O. P. Halsted, of Osbournby, Lincolnshire, to
Ellen Georgiana, youngest dau. of the late Rev.
R. Steele, Rector of Mundesley and Trimming-
ham, Norfolk, and grand-dau. of the late Sir
Parker Steele, bart.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., the Hon. Flect-
wood John Pellew, second surviving son of the
late Right Hon. Pownoll Bastard, second Viscount
Exmouth, of Canonteign, Devon, to Emily Sarah,
youngest dau. of the late Thos. Ferguson, esq.,
of Greenville, co. Down, Ireland, and of Ryde,
Isle of Wight.

At Lois Weedon, Northamptonshire, George,
second son of John Tickner, esq., of Tooting, to
Mary Ann, third dau. of John Aris, esq., of Lois
Weedon-house.

April 26. At St. John's, Paddington, the Rev.
Joseph Ore Mascfield West, eldest son of Charles
West, esq., of Sherborne, Dorset, to Emma, only
dau. of John Taylor, esq., of Carshalton-park,
Surrey, and of Swanage, Dorset.

At St. Mark's, Kennington, the Rev. R. Kettle,
Binsted, Hants, to Sarah Dorothy, third dau. of
Richard White, esq., The Lawn, South Lambeth.

At South Cave, Thomas, eldest son of Godfrey
Binna, esq., Warrenfield-house, Huddersfield, to
Frances Anna, second dau. of John Scholfield,
esq., Faxfleet-hall, Devon.

At Grey Abbey, F. C. Donne, esq., H.M.'s 3rd
Bombay European Regt., to Annie, second dau.
of Wm. Parsons, esq., J.P., Grey Abbey, co.
Down.

At Chadshunt, Warwickshire, John Stapleton,
esq., of Berwick-hill, Northumberland, to Frances
Dorothea, second dau. of Bolton King, esq.

At Bridekirk, Cumberland, William Moncrief,
esq., third son of the late Sir James Wellwood
Moncrief, bart., of Tullibole-castle, Kinross-
shire, and brother of the Right Hon. the Lord
Advocate, to Susan Ballantine, youngest dau. of
the late J. Dykes Ballantine Dykes, of Dovenby-
hall, Cumberland.

At Northallerton, Chas. Pullan, esq., of Black-
heath, Kent, youngest son of the late S. P. Pul-
lan, esq., of Knaresborough, to Anna Maria, only
dau. of the late Capt. T. R. Leighton, of H.M.'s
44th Regt.

At St. Mary Magdalene, Lincoln, Hen. Nichol-
son Hett, esq., second son of John Hett, esq., of
Brigg, to Anne, eldest dau. of the Rev. H. B.
Metcalf, Lincoln.

At East Peckham, Kent, Thos. Holmes Gore,
esq., of Margate, to Ellen Martyr Boorman, only
dau. of Thomas Martyr Wyld, esq., of Stretit-
house, East Peckham.

At Crediton, Herbert E. G. Crosse, esq., Lieut.
H.M.'s 59th Regt., to Fanny Hinton, only child
of Henry Northcote, esq., of the Middle Temple,
barrister-at-law, and of Okefield-house, Crediton.

At Cheltenham, Frederick Augustus William-
son, esq., youngest son of the late Jonathan
Williamson, esq., of Lakelands, co. Dublin, to
Maria Dorothea, only dau. of Lieut.-Col. Daven-
port, of Bramall-hall, Che-hire, and grand-dau.
of the late Sir Salisbury Davenport.

April 27. At Kensington, Wm. Boyd Mushet,
M.B., son of the late John Mushet, esq., of Scar-
bro', and nephew of the late Lady Crawford
Pollok, to Agnes, dau. of the late Jas. Gibson,
esq., of Heathfield-hall, Staffordshire, and great-
granddau. of James Watt, esq.

April 28. At Durrington, Wilts, Whitley C.
Clacy, esq., of Reading, to Louisa Ann, second
dau. of the late John Jenner, esq., of the former
place.

At Brighton, John Stephen Digweed, of the
Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, to Clara Esther,
second dau. of the late James Mill, esq., of the
India House.

At Alverstoke, James Salmon, esq., Deputy
Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals and Fleets, to Louisa,
dau. of the late Lieut. Nelson Elliott, R.N., and
niece of John Russell, esq., agent of Haslar
Hospital.

April 29. At Dublin, Henry Chadwick Ward,
esq., second son of the Rev. Samuel Broomhead
Ward, M.A., Rector of Toffont Evias, Wilts, to

Matilda, eldest dau. of William Wiley, esq., LL.D., barrister-at-law, registrar of her Majesty's Court of Probate, Dublin.

April 30. At Tredington, H. Wyatt Watling, esq., to Emily, eldest dau. of the Rev. C. H. Watling, B.D., Rector of Tredington.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Alexander Dauney, esq., of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, to Emily Ellen, only dau. of John Hastings, esq., M.D., of Albemarle-street, and Westongrove, Surrey.

At Hannington, Wilts, Alex. Andell Gordon, esq., 7th Madras Cavalry, son of the late Major A. Gordon, to Lucy Catherine, youngest child of Capt. Frederic Johnson, late of the 54th Regt.

May 1. At Lichfield, the Rev. P. Selater King Salter, of Gorleston, Suffolk, to Julia Maria, eldest dau. of the Hon. Henry Edward John Howard, Dean of Lichfield.

At Pointington, John, youngest son of Thomas Shettle, esq., of Mapperton-house, Dorset, to Sarah, youngest dau. of George Game, esq., of Pointington, Somerset.

At Frankfort-on-the-Main, Charles Victor, eldest son of F. W. Benecke, esq., of Denmark-hill, Surrey, to Marie, eldest dau. of the late Dr. Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy, of Leipsic.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., G. W. Poggott, M.D., of Harrogate, Fellow of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, to Anne, widow of W. D. Hitchin, esq., of Halifax.

At Ashburnham, Sussex, Lieut.-Col. A. Taylor, C.B., Bengal Engineers, to Lydia Greene, dau. of the Rev. J. R. Munn, Vicar of Ashburnham.

At Stoke-Newington, the Rev. J. Winter, Incumbent of St. John's, Wednesbury, to Mary, dau. of F. J. Troughton, esq., Fowkes-buildings, Tower-street.

At Alford, Lincolnsh., the Rev. D. S. Matthew, M.A., Perpetual Curate of Wainfleet St. Mary, to Mary, eldest dau. of J. Higgins, esq., of Alford.

At Surbiton, Surrey, Hervey Aston Oakes, esq., eldest son of the Rev. H. A. A. Oakes, Rector of Nowton, Suffolk, to Mary Isabel, second dau. of Lieut.-Col. Fyres, late Grenadier Guards.

May 2. At All Saints', Margaret-st., Charles T. Bell, esq., late of Wellington, New Zealand, to Jane Sophia, second dau. of James Peter Howard, esq., of Norfolk-house, Southampton, and Withead-wood, Shirley, Hants.

At Ashbourn, the Rev. Thomas Walker, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, second son of George J. A. Walker, esq., of Norton-juxta-Kempsey, Worcester, to Lucy Barfoot, youngest dau. of the late Thos. Barfoot Oliver, esq., of Quorndon-hall, Leicester.

At Twickenham, James Caddy, esq., eldest surviving son of the late Rev. Thomas Caddy, Incumbent of Whitbeck, Cumberland, to Elizabeth, second dau. of the late Latham Osborn, jun., esq., Margate, and grand-dau. of the late Sir Richard Burton, of Sackett's Hill-house, Isle of Thanet.

At Birr, the Rev. Millward Cooke, Chaplain to the Forces, to Emily, dau. of Thomas Hackett,

esq., D.L., of Moor-park, King's County, and Riverstown, co. Tipperary.

At Halifax, Yorkshire, the Rev. Wm. Lewis Morgan, Incumbent of Bradshaw, near Halifax, to Harriet, eldest dau. of the late W. Edwards, esq., of Highbury.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., William Henry, eldest son of the Rev. S. Marling, esq., of Stanley-park, Gloucestershire, to Mary Emily, elder dau. of John Abraham, esq., of Preston, Lancashire.

May 3. At the Church of Marylebone, Major-Gen. Ball, to Charlotte, third dau. of the late Wm. Wallis Mason, esq., of Beverley.

At Mortlake Roman Catholic Church, the Right Hon. J. D. Fitzgerald, Judge of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench in Ireland, and late Attorney-General, to Miss Jane Southwell, sister of Viscount Southwell.

At Brampton Brian, the Rev. Reginald Murgesson, of Mountfield, Sussex, to Louisa Sophia, second dau. of the Rev. David Rodney Murray, Rector of Brampton Brian, Hereford.

At South Bersted, Sussex, Dr. James Wicher, R.N., to Georgiana Fanny, only dau. of Capt. Charles Calmady Dent, R.N.

At St. Mark's, St. John's-wood, H. Brown, esq., of Victoria, Australia, youngest son of the late Charles Brown, esq., R.N., to Louisa, eldest dau. of William Houghton, esq., Hamilton-terrace, St. John's-wood.

May 4. At Lexden, Essex, Frederick, youngest son of C. R. Harford, esq., of Rutland-gate, to Ellen Gould, widow of A. B. Story, esq.

May 5. At Uplyme, Ellis Bartlett Hayman, esq., of Axminster, to Edith Maria Raymond, eldest dau. of Thomas Mallock, esq., R.N., of Hill-cottage, Axminster.

May 7. At Lydd, Henry B. Wood, esq., M.D., to Katherine Elizabeth, youngest dau. of David Denne, esq.

At the Chapel of the British Consulate, Smyrna, John Gerard, younger son of Frederick Hönisch, esq., of Smyrna, to Laura, youngest dau. of the late R. B. Abbott, esq., of Smyrna.

May 8. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Horace, only son of Major-Gen. Broke, to Charlotte, eldest dau. of Brampton Gurdon, esq., M.P., of Letton, Norfolk.

At Marylebone, Capt. Wallace Houstoun, son of Sir Robert Houstoun, N.B., of Cierkington, to Caroline Frederica, only surviving child of Lieut.-Gen. Monteith, K.L.S.

At Abingdon, the Rev. William Du Sautoy, Incumbent of Holy Trinity, Taunton, to Louisa, third dau. of the late Sir Robert Seppings, and widow of Edward Lock, esq., of Halcott-lodge, near Taunton.

At Bathaston, Thomas Wm. Tew, esq., J.P., of Crofton-hall, York-shire, to Amelia, elder dau. of Capt. Thompson, Royal Staff Corps, of Bathaston, near Bath.

At Heworth, George, eldest son of the Rev. Joseph Chapman, of Wykeham, co. Carlow, to Elizabeth, third dau. of Richard Carnaby Forster, esq., of Mute-house, Gateshead.

May 9. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., William,

eldest son of Henry L. Wickham, esq., to Sophia Emma, youngest dau. of H. F. Shaw Lefevre, esq.

At Brighthelm, William Gilford, esq., of North Luffenham, to Rose, youngest dau. of Bryan Ward, esq., of Drayton, Rockingham.

At St. Pancras, William Lister Sharp, esq., of Morton, Gainsborough, to Martha, widow of the Rev. Herbert Napleton Beaver, late Vicar of Grinley-on-the-Hill, Nottinghamshire.

At Chilmark, Wilts, Gervase Whitehead, esq., of Woodlands, Yalding, Kent, to Mary, dau. of Frederick King, esq.

At St. Mary's, Newton-in-Mottram, S. Oldham Lees, esq., of Ashton-under-Lyne, to Mary Letitia, dau. of James Bancroft, esq., of Newton-house, Newton-Moor.

At St. Bride's, Chester, Isaac, only son of Wm. Jones, esq., of Pen Uchaf, St. Asaph, to Sarah, second dau. of J. Hughes, esq., of Glan y Morfa, St. George.

At Over Peover, Mr. Edward Antrobus, of Prestwich, to Julia, third dau. of the late Thos. Drake, esq., of Gottonhouse, Over Peover.

May 10. At Dover, Major Charles Marshall Foster, 32nd Light Infantry, third son of the late Lieut.-Col. Foster, to Sophia Augusta, eldest dau. of John Ramsbottom, esq.

At Ambleside, the Rev. C. Cook, Incumbent of the parish of Holy Trinity, Swansea, to Mary Anne, only dau. of the late John Langdale, esq., of Leconfield-park.

At Southampton, Henry Charles, only son of Henry Hildyard, esq., late of Rio de Janeiro, to Jane, youngest dau. of the late Capt. Moresby, Indian Navy.

May 11. At St. John's, Buckhurst-hill, Herbert Charles Wilkin, esq., of Connaught-terrace, to Elizabeth, second surviving dau. of the late William Lichfield, esq., of Upton-house, Hants.

May 12. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Col. J. H. Lefroy, Royal Artillery, to Charlotte Anna, widow of Col. A. Mountain, Adjutant-Gen. to H.M.'s Forces in India.

At Doncaster, Edward Heathcote, esq., solicitor, of Hatfield, to Emma, youngest dau. of Mr. R. Deighton, of Doncaster.

May 14. At Deal, Augustus Richard Trimmer, esq., 44th Regt., son of the late John Alfred Trimmer, esq., of Haselmere, Surrey, to Mary Jane, youngest dau. of the Rev. Edward Withers, of Marlstone, Berks.

May 15. At Hook, Surrey, the Rev. Thomas

Pyne, M.A., Incumbent of Hook, to Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Waters, esq., of Surbiton-hill, Major in the Royal Marines.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Capt. Pilkington Blake, only son of James Bunbury Blake, esq., of Thurston-house, Suffolk, to Adeline, third dau. of Jas. King King, esq., M.P., of Staunton-park, Herefordshire.

At St. Paul's, Herne-hill, Capt. John Ward, of H.M.'s Indian Army, to Bessie, dau. of Francis Colisson, esq., Herne-hill, Dulwich.

At St. James's, Paddington, Nathaniel Tertius Lawrence, esq., of New-sq., Lincoln's Inn, to Laura, only dau. of James Bacon, esq., Q.C., of Kensington-garden-terrace.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Capt. Dearden (late 13th Light Dragoons), of the Hollins, Yorkshire, to Henrietta Maria, eldest dau. of Major Edwards, M.P. for Beverley, of Pyenest, Halifax.

May 16. At St. James's, Piccadilly, Sir Charles William Athol Oakeley, bart., to Ellen, only child of John Meeson Parsons, esq., of Angley-park, Cranbrook, and Raymond-buildings, Gray's Inn.

At East Grinstead, John Harrison, esq., of Highgate, M.D., to Amelia Eckford, eldest dau. of G. B. Yates, esq., of Fellbridge, Sussex.

At Bedhampton, Richard Edward Cumberland, esq., eldest son of Capt. Richard Cumberland, late Scots Fusilier Guards, to Agnes, youngest dau. of Philip Griffith, esq., of Havant, Hants.

May 17. At Llanwenarth, Monmouthshire, O. Willoughby Hill, esq., Lieut. 1st Bombay Lancers, eldest son of the late Rev. Charles Vienott Hill, M.A., of Yalding, Kent, to Annette, youngest dau. of the late Fredk. Arnaud Clarke, esq., of Tatafield, Kent.

At Sevenhampton, near Cheltenham, John Horner, esq., Capt. 58th Regt., to Louisa, youngest dau. of John Davis, esq., Capt. Dorset Regt. Militia.

May 19. At Horne, the Rev. John Norton, B.A., second son of Silas Norton, esq., of Town Malling, Kent, to Mary Elizabeth, elder dau. of the late G. A. Breton, esq., of Windlesham, Surrey.

At All Souls', Langham-place, the Rev. J. Williams, Vicar of Gringley, Notts, to Mary, dau. of Vice-Admiral the Hon. Alexander Jones.

At Brighton, the Rev. John Ellerton, M.A., rector of Crewe-green, Cheshire, to Charlotte Alicia, eldest dau. of William Hart, esq., of Brighton, formerly of Dorking.

Obituary.

[Relatives or Friends supplying Memoirs are requested to append their Addresses, in order that a Copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communication may be forwarded to them.]

THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

May 4. In Belgrave-square, aged 71, the Most Rev. Thomas Musgrave, Archbishop of York.

The deceased was the son of a draper at Cambridge, and was born there in 1788, but, together with his two brothers, (one of whom, the Archdeacon of Craven, still survives him,) he received his first education in Yorkshire, at the Richmond Grammar-school, then flourishing under Dr. Tate. He removed to Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1806, and took his degree in 1810, being 14th in the list of Wranglers; and from that time till his promotion in 1837 to the deanery of Bristol, he served as resident Fellow and Bursar to the College, with which he always took pleasure in after years to identify himself. He was Members' Prizeman in 1811, and became Lord Almoner's Professor of Arabic in 1821, and was Senior Proctor in 1831. It was in his capacity as Bursar of Trinity College that he became intimately acquainted, not only with all the details of various kinds of business, but also with the different portions of the great county over which he was afterwards to preside as diocesan; and the accurate knowledge of almost every town in Yorkshire which he then acquired was such as frequently to astonish his clergy who had occasion in later years to bring matters of business to him as archbishop. He was by sympathy and principle warmly attached to the views professed by the evangelical clergy, and with the principal members and great lights of that portion of the Church he was personally acquainted, and by them in return most highly esteemed. Whilst residing at the University he identified himself always with liberal politics, but so entirely free was he by his very nature

from all party spirit or unkindly prejudice, that with him the profession of liberality was also a practice; and what he was in name, such, too, was he in character, a true liberal. He left the University in 1837 for the deanery of Bristol, and thence he was removed within a few months to the bishopric of Hereford, both pieces of preferment being given him by Lord Melbourne. He remained at Hereford till November, 1847, when he was promoted to the Archbishopric of York. On leaving the see of Hereford, he carried with him the regrets and best wishes of his clergy and of his numerous friends; and, while occupying the higher station at York, his kindness of heart tended greatly to assuage all local and political animosities, and secured to him the friendship and good-will of all, including those whose opinions were not in accordance with his own. Though latterly, owing partly to a severe attack of illness in 1854, and partly to his natural love of retirement, his Grace was not often seen in public, yet he was always easy of access to his clergy, and ready to give liberally of his time, of his advice, and of his money, to all who might reasonably expect to have their claims allowed. In his second charge, delivered in 1853, he urged upon his clergy his desire to carry on all business as much as possible by personal communication; and to all who ever had occasion to seek his presence, he gave his ready attention with a kindness of manner which borrowed grace from its homeliness and dignity from its unaffected simplicity. Yet there was joined to it a considerable amount of decision, and the rules laid down for the well-ordering of the diocese were adhered to with firmness, and very seldom relaxed. He was Primate of England, Governor of

the Charterhouse and of King's College, London, Visitor of Queen's College, Oxford, one of the Church Building Commissioners, and one of the electors at St. Augustine's College, Canterbury. "To all public subscriptions in this diocese, and in many an unrecorded case of private charity," says the "Yorkshire Gazette," "his gifts were freely and largely given; to the great missionary institutions of the Church both for home and for foreign missions, and to many other of the great old societies, such as the Church Building and the National Societies, and to that for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, he gave his ready support and large contributions. Upon the bench of bishops there may be found many who by their age are enabled, or by their disposition inclined, to superintend with greater activity the weighty affairs of their diocese, but no one can be named better versed in business, or more personally anxious for his clergy's welfare; and few can blame the gentleness of one who was loth to let the hand of his authority feel heavy on those below him. The latest historian of our great sister cathedral, Canterbury, has boasted with pardonable pride that the history of *her* prelates, up to the Reformation at least, is the history of the prime ministers of England. To our archbishops so high a lot has certainly not been given, and few would have deprecated it so heartily as he over whom the grave has just closed. But it may well be doubted if in the roll of the great archbishops of Canterbury, or of our own long list since Paulinus, any one can be found who for kindness of heart, gentleness of rule, Christian liberality and unostentatious piety, has left a nobler or more fair example than Thomas Musgrave, last, and 84th, Archbishop of York."

His Grace married in 1839 the Hon. Catherine Cavendish, the youngest daughter of the late, and sister to the present, Lord Waterpark, who survives him.

MARSHAL COUNT REILLE.

March 2. At Paris, aged 84, Honoré Charles Michel Joseph, Count Reille, the senior Marshal of France.

The deceased was born at Antibes, Sept. 1, 1775. He entered the army in 1792, and made his first campaign in Belgium, when he obtained the rank of Lieutenant. He afterwards removed from the infantry to the cavalry, and became aide-de-camp to Marshal Masséna, whose daughter he eventually married. After the treaty of Campo Formio, he went with Marshal Masséna from Italy to Switzerland. He again returned to Italy with Murat, and was named to the command of Florence and sub-chief of the staff of the French armies in Italy. In 1803 he was made General of Brigade, and served in the Camp at Boulogne. He afterwards made the campaign of Austerlitz, and greatly distinguished himself at the battles of Salsfeld and Jena. At the battle of Poltusk his brigade broke the centre of the Russians, and he was made General of Division; and after the battle of Ostrolenska his gallant conduct procured him the appointment of aide-de-camp to the Emperor. After the peace of Tilsit he went into Spain, and afterwards was present at the battle of Wagram. On his return to Spain he commanded the right wing of the French army in the last operations against the English, Spanish, and Portuguese forces. He was present at the battle of Quatre Bras and Waterloo, and had two horses shot under him, and he finally covered Paris with his division against the advance of the Allies.

Of all the officers of the Empire, perhaps not one could shew such a great and varied amount of service as Reille. He was not in Egypt, and he escaped the disastrous expedition to Moscow, but with these exceptions he appears to have been fighting and commanding in every country through which the French eagles were carried. He fought against the Duke of Brunswick, against Suwarrow, against Wurmser, against the Archduke Charles, against Mina, against Hill, and against Wellington. He fought in Belgium, in Italy, in Germany, in Poland, in Spain, and in Flanders, as well as on "the sacred soil of France." His energy seems to have brought him into every episode of the war, however peculiar. He assisted

at the siege of Toulon, penetrated the blockade of Genoa, held command in the camp of Boulogne, watched the great leaguer of Stralsund on the part of the Emperor, and was actually on board ship at one of Villeneuve's sea-fights. Yet he survived all these dangers, became at the Restoration a free gentleman of the chamber to Louis XVIII., and lived nearly half a century after to witness the re-establishment of the Empire. His remains were interred in the church of the Invalides.

LADY NOEL BYRON.

May 16. At her house in St. George's-terrace, Regent's Park, aged 67, of a bronchial affection, the Right Hon. Anne Isabella, Lady Noel Byron, Baroness Wentworth.

This lady, who was born May 17, 1792, was the daughter and heiress of Sir Ralph Milbanke, Bart., and Lady Judith Noel, the sister and co-heir of Thomas Noel, the last Viscount Wentworth. Sir Ralph Milbanke subsequently to his marriage assumed the name of Noel, in addition to his own, and was better known as Sir Ralph Milbanke Noel.

The Noels have been seated at Kirkby in Leicestershire from the reign of James I., when William Noel, Esq., one of the sons of Sir Andrew Noel, knight, of Old Dalby, became lord of the manor. Sir William Noel, the grandson of this William, married Margaret, daughter of Lord Lovelace, who was Baroness Wentworth in her own right. Edward Noel, the third in descent from this pair, succeeded to the barony in 1745, and was created Viscount Wentworth in 1762. His son, Thomas, succeeded him as second viscount. He had three sisters—Judith, the mother of Lady Byron; Elizabeth; and Sophia Susannah, who was married to Nathaniel, the second Lord Scarsdale. On the death of Thomas, the viscounty and barony fell in abeyance between his surviving sisters.

On January 2nd, 1815, Miss Noel, when in her twenty-third year, became the wife of George Gordon, the sixth Lord Byron, then approaching the close of his twenty-sixth year. With the circum-

stances consequent on this alliance all the readers of Byron's biography are familiar; and bearing in mind the career of the young poet, it was an unfortunate thing for the lady that her friends consented to the marriage. In personal advantages she was not wanting; but an elegant *blonde* with a pleasing countenance was perhaps too tame a beauty to hold the affections of the author of the "*Bride of Abydos*."

After a short experience of married life Lord and Lady Byron separated by mutual consent, having had one daughter, Ada, born December 10th, 1815. In 1824 Lady Byron became a widow, and never afterwards married. "The remainder of her life," says the "*Leicester Chronicle*," "was passed in works of active charity and enlightened benevolence. As a landlady she was liberal to munificence, and her tenants at Kirkby Mallory and elsewhere will long remember her and revere her memory. As a friend of the people, Lady Byron was constant, sincere, and warm-hearted. She dispensed her charities without asking whether the recipients went to church or chapel. Undeterred by prejudice, she rendered help, through the senior proprietor of this journal, to the promoters of the co-operative society which it was attempted to establish in Leicester some thirty years or more bygone. Her purse was ever open to the friends of similar objects; and when attempts were made to extend the allotment system in the suburbs of Leicester, her ladyship freely contributed to the society's funds, taking an interest at the same time in the conversion of the Freeman's Common to allotment purposes. Verbally in her occasional visits to Leicester, and by letter, Lady Byron kindly encouraged the writer of these remarks in the endeavours he made to carry out the system at the period to which reference is here made. As an unfailing and unwearied friend to popular instruction, also, she was long and widely known, the establishment at Ealing Grove, Middlesex, and another in this county, having been solely supported by her rare liberality. In many forms was this noble spirit manifested through her life, as the subscription-lists of our

local institutions have testified. Indeed, it would be difficult to discover all the outlets through which Lady Noel Byron's benevolence found a currency."

Ada Augusta, the only child of the poet and Lady Byron, became Countess of Lovelace, and died November 27th, 1852, leaving two sons and a daughter—Byron Noel, Viscount Ockham, born May 12th, 1836; Anne Isabella Noel, born September 22nd; and Ralph Gordon Noel, born November 27th, 1852.

The Earl of Lovelace, Lord Lieutenant of Surrey, succeeds to the Wentworth, Leicestershire, and Warwickshire estates.

BARON DE BRUCK.

April 23. At Vienna, by his own hand, aged 61, the Baron de Bruck, the Austrian ex-Minister of Finance.

Bruck was the son of a small trader of Elberfeld, in Prussia, where he was born October 18, 1798, and began life as a clerk in a commercial house at Bonn, on the Rhine. In course of time a commercial opening presented itself at Trieste, and to that city he accordingly repaired, with no other reputation than that of a good accountant. Young Bruck, however, contrived to engage the affections of the daughter of a wealthy merchant at Trieste, and this marriage founded both his commercial and political fortune. At length he became director of the Austrian Lloyd's Company, which, like every other institution of Trieste, enjoyed the especial favour of Prince Metternich. That minister, after the Treaty of Adrianople, in 1829, by which the Russian government obtained the mouths of the Danube,—which they immediately closed in order to foster the trade of Odessa,—perceived the necessity of opening a new outlet for the maritime commerce of Austria; and though repression had been the rule elsewhere in the empire, progress and encouragement became the exceptional law at Trieste. The Austrian Lloyd's soon eclipsed all competition in the trade of the Levant, whether from France or Russia; and in this way the director of that great company was almost as directly

under the eye of the Austrian Premier as the Minister of Commerce himself. It is not too much to say of this period of Baron Bruck's career, that the prosperity of the Austrian Lloyd's Company was largely due to his administration. He seems to have been held in repute by the merchants of Trieste, for he was chosen by that town in 1848 as its representative to the short-lived National Assembly of Frankfort; and, although thus elected during a great popular movement, he remained uniformly attached to the Austrian monarchy. The revolution of October, 1848, strikingly evinced his fidelity to the Crown, and on the formation of the Schwarzenberg Ministry he was appointed Minister of Commerce and Public Works. But his reign as a minister of trade was brief. In May, 1851, he resigned through differences with his colleagues, and remained during nearly four years in retirement; but in March, 1855, he was appointed Minister of Finance; and he continued in office until the day preceding his death. Gigantic frauds had just been discovered in matters for which he was at least officially responsible, and he had been examined on the subject; the Emperor "temporarily removed" him from his post, and though it is not as yet positively known whether he had shared in these malpractices or had merely carelessly overlooked them, the result was that he first took poison and then opened the veins of his arms, from the effects of which he died in a few hours.

GENERAL SIR WILLOUGHBY COTTON.

May 4. In Lowndes-square, aged 76, General Sir Willoughby Cotton, G.C.B. and K.C.H.

The deceased, whose service in the army had extended over a period of upwards of sixty years, was the only son of Admiral Cotton, cousin of Lord Combermere, and a nephew of Sir Willoughby Aston Willoughby. He was born in 1783, and when in his sixteenth year he left Rugby School to enter the 3rd Guards as ensign. In 1805 he accompanied his regiment in the expedition to Hanover; and after his re-

turn from Germany he was, in 1807, engaged in the expedition to Copenhagen, where he was appointed Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General to the reserve, under Sir A. Wellesley, and was present at the battle of Kioge. In 1809 he accompanied Sir Arthur to Spain, and served as Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General to the Light Division during the whole of the campaign of the retreat to Torres Vedras, and the subsequent advance. In 1811 he returned home on his promotion to captain and lieutenant-colonel, but rejoined the army in the Peninsula in 1813, and served until the close of the war. He was present at the battle of Vittoria, commanded the light companies at the passage of the Adour, and the pickets of the 2nd Brigade of Guards at the repulse of the sortie from Bayonne, besides other engagements of minor importance. He had received the war medal and three clasps for Busaco, Vittoria, and Nive. For some years he commanded the 14th Foot.

Like many other distinguished soldiers, the deceased General had seen considerable service in India. He commanded a division of Sir Archibald Campbell's army in the Burmese war, and there became acquainted with Havelock, who was subsequently his aide-de-camp. He was appointed to the command of the 1st division of the Bengal Army in the Afghan war in 1838-39, under General Sir Henry Fane, and afterwards of General Sir John Keane, and was present at the storming and capture of Ghuznee on the 23rd of July, 1839, at which he commanded the reserve which entered the city after the storming party had established themselves inside. His name was most honourably mentioned in the despatches of Sir John Keane, and in those of the Governor-General, Lord Auckland. In October, 1839, he relinquished the command of the Bengal forces, then in camp near Cabul, to assume the command within the Bengal and Agra Presidencies. Sir Willoughby was from 1817 to 1850 Commander-in-Chief at Bombay, and was second member of Council in that Presidency. For his services he had received the Order of the Bath of all the grades, being nominated a Grand

Cross of that Order in 1840. He was made a Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order in 1830; and had conferred upon him the order of the Dourance empire of the 1st class at Cabul, in September, 1839. The colonelcy of the 98th Foot was given him in 1839, from which he was removed to the 32nd Foot in April, 1854. His commissions bore date as follows:—Ensign, 31st October, 1798; lieutenant and captain, 25th November, 1799; captain and lieutenant-colonel, 12th June, 1811; colonel, 25th July, 1821; major, 22nd July, 1830; lieutenant-general, 23rd November, 1841; and general, 20th June, 1854. The late general married, on the 16th of May, 1806, Lady Augusta Maria Coventry, eldest daughter of George William seventh Earl of Coventry, great-grandfather of the present peer. The late General Havelock, then captain in the 13th Regiment, modestly dedicated to Sir Willoughby his interesting "*Narrative of the War in Afghanistan in 1838-39*," in token of his "grateful recollection of his numerous acts of kindness since 1825, when Captain Havelock first served in the same army with him."

SIR CHARLES BARRY, R.A.

May 12. At his residence, Clapham, aged 64, Sir Charles Barry, the architect of the New Houses of Parliament.

Sir Charles was the son of Mr. Walter Barry, a stationer in Bridge-street, Westminster, and he was born there in May, 1795. He had not the advantages of a University education, though he subsequently repaired the omission by a severe course of private study, for at a comparatively early age he was articled—in those days, apprenticed—to an architectural firm at Lambeth, Messrs. Middleton and Bailey. Almost immediately on the expiration of his articles, Mr. Barry, then twenty-two years of age, visited Italy, the battle of Waterloo and consequent liberation of Europe having opened the Continent to English visitors. From Italy he subsequently went to Greece, Palestine, and Egypt, and studied the architecture

of each. But his inclination or bias was evidently in favour of Italian architecture, a variety of which, till then little practised, he eventually introduced in England.

On his return to England, Mr. Barry was, it is stated, chiefly employed in building undecorated churches in the new suburbs of London for the Church Building Commissioners, and when he sent in a plan in the competition for the new church of St. Peter's at Brighton, great was the surprise of those members of the committee who had fought hard in pointing out the merits of the plan ultimately selected, upon finding (in the motto envelope) the name of an architect who had never before been heard of by any person present—"Charles Barry, Ely-place, Holborn." Mr. Barry's knowledge, ability, and address soon won for him the intimacy and favour of the late Earl of Egremont, and other noblemen and gentlemen who had promoted the building of St. Peter's Church, and his name became widely known. His design for the church was adopted by the Church Building Commissioners for their Corporate Seal, and commissions for buildings of all sorts quickly poured in upon the now rising architect. "It may serve to mark the degree of progress, since that day, in the return to true principles of ancient Gothic architecture, that Sir Charles Barry," (so says a local paper,) "during a recent stay in Brighton expressed on more than one occasion his great dissatisfaction with his own early work."

The Manchester Athenæum, a Grecian edifice, and the Birmingham Grammar School, a Gothic one, gained him great celebrity, but his first work in London was the Travellers' Club, followed by the College of Surgeons and the Reform Club. In 1834 the old Houses of Parliament were burned, and when the design for a new building was thrown open to competition, that of Mr. Barry was selected, and the work has been carried on ever since, but, as is well known, amid much criticism and even personal controversy, and is not yet completed. Mr. Barry received the honour of knighthood in 1852. His decease was sudden. On the day pre-

ceding it he was at the Palace, Westminster, and transacted business as usual; and the next day, so little did any change betoken the approaching dissolution that he appeared even better than usual, and passed the greater part of the day at the Crystal Palace. Between eight and nine in the evening, however, he was seized with a fit of what appeared to be paralysis, the worst symptoms of which progressed with such fatal rapidity that in little more than two hours Sir Charles had ceased to exist. Agreeably to a request of the Institute of British Architects, Sir Charles was interred in Westminster Abbey on the 22nd of May. He has left a widow and family: one of his sons is the Rev. A. Barry, M.A., Head Master of the Leeds Grammar School.

The "Building News" of May 19 contains a very laudatory estimate of the deceased architect, part of which we subjoin:—

"Besides the Palace at Westminster, his chief works are Bridgewater House, built for the late Earl of Ellesmere; Trentham and Clifden Houses, for the Duke of Sutherland; Shrubland Park, for Sir William Middleton, in Suffolk; Manchester Institution and Athenæum, King Edward's School, Birmingham, and the alterations of the College of Surgeons. With respect to his Italian designs, it has been alleged that Sir Charles was guilty of copyism. The front of the Travellers', in Pall Mall, is asserted to be a copy of the Palazzo Pandolfini, at Florence. But it may be questioned if the objectors truly understand what constitutes originality in design. It is more than probable that they mistake eccentricity for originality; and in that sense Sir Charles was never original, for he was never eccentric. He was, on all occasions, most thoroughly artistic. From the general design to the minutest detail every thing was most carefully studied and elaborated, with a view to artistic effect. Nothing was left to chance, or unprovided for. Several architects even of the present day are content to roughly sketch out the general plan, and leave the details to be worked out by their assistants. The published drawings of Sir Charles Barry, particularly those of the Travellers', prove that he followed a totally opposite course. Nor was he content with designing the mere external shell, for the plan of the interior, or dis-

tribution of apartments, which many architects leave to subordinates, as beneath them and as merely mechanical, received from him the most careful consideration, and the closest application of inventive powers. The Reform Club-house is a monument of Sir Charles Barry's patient industry and skill in planning. There are instances, of course, where the genius and aptitude of the architect in this respect have been sacrificed to certain exigencies, including the wishes of the employer, as at Bridgewater House. There the exhibition of pictures was made a primary consideration, at the expense of the comfort of what may be termed the dwelling apartments.

"Fenestration received from Sir Charles Barry an amount of study and elaboration which had not previously been given to it. Windows, which architects who drew their inspiration from Stuart and Rivett's Athens, looked upon as inconvenient inventions of modern barbarous times, to be slurred over without detriment to the general effect, were made by Sir Charles prominently ornamental features in his designs. And here did he evince the originality of his genius, for it is the perfection of invention to invest with novelty that which is old, to adapt what has hitherto been useless, to make artistic that which was commonplace, and to impart life and beauty to dead forms. Give full reins to the imagination, eliminate all question of cost and the practical solution of constructional problems, and there will be no lack of novelty. But limit the architect as to site, bind him not to exceed a certain amount in cost, fetter him with the restrictions of the Building Act, require him to conform to certain exigencies, and to obey the caprices of his employer; forbid him the use of effective materials, and then see how many will succeed in producing even a tolerable design, to say nothing of novelty. Yet, under such restrictions, Sir Charles Barry did produce works the exact parallels whereof are nowhere to be seen, which strike the beholder as possessing the charm of freshness and exhibit that rare attribute—elaborate richness refined into simplicity by exquisite taste—and which constitute nearly all that can be truly called the architectural embellishments of modern London.

"As St. Paul's is Wren's monument, so will Westminster Palace be Barry's—the one by which his genius will be the more popularly estimated; and there need be no fear of the results. For even now, unfinished as it is, disfigured by neighbour-

ing buildings, shut out from view and ill-placed, it is the grandest building of modern times, and with hardly a rival in the history of architecture. It has been called an edition in stone of English history, and a noble work it is. Nevertheless it has not escaped hostile criticism; but to those who point out and exaggerate its few shortcomings, we may reply—'Shew us a building that has none, or that has so few.' Until we see a design perfect, leaving no room for improvement, we are entitled to turn a deaf ear to these criticisms, when they partake of personal hostility or a partisan character. The difficulties Sir Charles Barry had to contend with and surmount in carrying out the work are not known to the public, and probably never will be. He was confined to a site the most inappropriate, and the least suited to proper display possible to imagine. His designs were made subordinate to the theories of Dr. Reid on ventilation, and thereby mutilated and disfigured. He had to comply with conditions the most onerous, imposed by obedience to obsolete forms, or by the caprices of certain amateurs of different mechanical arts; and to comply with others that were not originally provided for, and which arose from the totally unexpected increase of railway and private business in connection with the Legislature. Lastly, he was interfered with and controlled by the Commission of Fine Arts to an extent little dreamt of by the public. Nothing could be more harassing to an artist than the uninterrupted cross-questionings and insinuated suspicions of 'men of business' to which Sir Charles was subjected, or than to be called upon every session to do battle for his remuneration, and to be compelled to defend the regular professional charge or commission from the repeated assaults of the Government. And Sir Charles's resolute conduct in this respect constitutes not the least of his many claims upon the gratitude of the profession."

WILLIAM SPENCE, F.R.S.

Jan. 6. In Lower Seymour-street, aged 77, William Spence, the entomologist.

The deceased was a member of a respectable Yorkshire family, and was born about the year 1780. His early years were spent in the neighbourhood of Hull, where the banks of the Humber afforded him abundant stores of "insect lore," or at least abundant materials. We know little or nothing of his childhood; but when he

was a young man in 1805, and engaged in business at Hull, a casual journey of his friend, Mr. Rodwell, from that place to Suffolk, afforded him an opportunity of sending to the late Rev. W. Kirby, at Barham, a present of a few insects, which laid the foundation of a life-long acquaintance and friendship between them. It did more; for it led to a proposal on the part of Mr. Spence that they should jointly undertake the preparation of a popular work on entomology. Mr. Kirby consented, and the first volume of the well-known "Introduction to Entomology," with which their names are so honourably and so intimately connected, after seven years of preparation, made its first appearance in 1815. It rapidly ran through three or four editions; the second volume appeared in 1817, and the third in 1826, its publication having been delayed by Mr. Spence's ill-health. This work at once took its place among the standard classics of the English language, and few scientific publications have been so extensively read. It is written in the form of letters, and gives in a plain and familiar style an account of the structure, habits, instincts, and forms of insects. It is a model of the manner in which works on natural history should be written, and is almost exhaustive of the subject on which it treats. Of the fifty-one letters of which it consists, Mr. Spence contributed nine entirely, and wrote the greater part of twenty-two others. Whilst engaged in the preparation of his great work, Mr. Spence removed from Yorkshire to Exmouth, where he resided for several years, partly for the benefit of his health, and partly as a good place for prosecuting his entomological studies. On the completion of the work in 1826, he removed with his family to the Continent, where he spent the next eight years of his life, visiting Milan, Vienna, and most of the capitals of Europe in succession. During this time he made Italy his head-quarters, generally visiting Switzerland every summer. On returning to England he spent a winter at Leamington, and then settled down permanently in London, where the even tenour of his life was rarely broken, except by occa-

sional visits to Barham, until the death of his friend Mr. Kirby in 1850.

During his later years, Mr. Spence took an active part in the proceedings of the societies devoted to the cultivation of natural science. He was a Fellow of the Royal, Linnæan, and Entomological Societies, and frequently contributed to their stores of learning. It has been said that he was once an M.P., but this is in all probability an error.

Mr. Spence published in 1858 a seventh edition of his well-known "Introduction" in a single volume, embracing the contents of the three volumes originally published, together with an appendix giving an interesting account of the rise and progress of his friendship with Mr. Kirby, and a detailed history of the production of that work with which his name will continue to be associated for years to come. The work as it now stands comprises all the matter of previous editions as to the habits and instincts of insects, and was published by Mr. Spence in a cheap form from a laudable desire to make the science to which he devoted his long and useful life more widely and generally popular.—*Morning Chronicle.*

M. JULLIEN.

March 14. At Paris, in a lunatic asylum, aged 50, M. Jullien, the well-known musician.

The deceased, who was born in the year 1811, was originally a sailor, but having a natural aptitude for art, he, when about five-and-twenty, became conductor of some public gardens at Paris, and for them composed some attractive dance music. Like other musical celebrities, he soon came to England, and the rest of his life was chiefly passed here, amid alternations of success and disappointments quite enough to account for his melancholy end.

M. Jullien's career, though one of seemingly unchequered success since he first superintended the concerts which were wont to enliven the duller part of the winter in the metropolis, was by no means one of unchequered prosperity. He was

alternately rising and falling, not in popularity, but in ways and means. As the entertainment he had invented became more and more the fashion, M. Jullien became more and more prodigal of numbers and "effects." No one responded to public favour with heartier reciprocity, or with a keener ambition to merit support. The more freely the public gave their money, the more untiring were Jullien's efforts to insure his patrons a good bargain. Thus his concerts annually gained ground, until, encouraged by his success and the increased confidence attached to his undertakings, he resolved to found a national English opera, and leased Drury-lane Theatre for a series of years. All departments were managed on the most lavish scale,—orchestra, chorus, principal singers, officers before and behind the curtain, vying with one another in efficiency and also in expensiveness. The result might have been anticipated. The speculation ended in failure, and M. Jullien became a bankrupt. With what untarnished reputation he left the court, however, is very generally known. The next winter (1848) saw him once again, with undiminished energies, at the head of his concerts in Drury-lane Theatre, which had now passed from his hands into those of Mr. Gye. The public flocked to him as usual; and even in 1849-50, when a formidable opposition was instituted by a party of amateurs at Her Majesty's Theatre, and the greater number of his most famous instrumentalists were lured away from him, M. Jullien, nothing daunted, formed a new band, which, under his control, soon shewed itself in all respects equal, if not superior, to the other. In short, he vanquished his opponents in a season.

Before the autumn of 1850 M. Jullien went to the United States with some of the principal members of his orchestra, and wound up his exploits in transatlantic regions, after visiting every town and city of importance, by that gigantic meeting in conjunction with the speculative Mr. Barnum, which drew 40,000 persons to the New York Crystal Palace. In 1851 M. Jullien was again in London, and the

performances he produced were as brilliant as any he had ever directed. Thus he continued until he found himself involved in another unfortunate enterprise—the new Music Hall in the Surrey Gardens. Mr. Gye's lease of Drury-lane Theatre having expired, M. Jullien's concerts were transferred to the late Royal Italian Opera, the destruction of which by fire entailed a loss from the results of which he never recovered,—viz., the whole of his music, engraved and in manuscript, his own compositions, and those which had formed the staple commodity of his "Classical Nights." Thus the accumulation of many years was swept away in one unlucky night.

Not broken down even by this calamity, the indefatigable conductor next entered into an arrangement with Mr. Lumley to give concerts at Her Majesty's Theatre in 1857 and 1858. The year following, Her Majesty's Theatre being inaccessible, he repaired to the Lyceum, where he was by no means in his element, want of space being a disadvantage against which it was not in his nature to contend. Beset with difficulties, he retired to Paris, passed four months in Clichy, appealed—being still a Frenchman—to the Bankruptcy Court, received his certificate, laid plans for a new series of concerts in various parts of the Continent, to begin with the French capital, and had made considerable progress, when all his projects came to an abrupt conclusion.

On Sunday, the 12th of March, the first concert was to have been given, and curiosity and interest prevailed in Paris, but two days previously M. Jullien was conveyed to a private lunatic asylum, having exhibited the worst phases of madness, and his medical attendants entertained no hope whatever of a speedy cure. In consequence of some severe course of antiphlogistic treatment, the patient caught a severe cold, which fastened on his lungs, and terminated in inflammation. M. Jullien's reason returned some hours previous to his decease, and after receiving the last sacraments, he passed away in perfect consciousness of what was going on around him. His last words related to a hymn

which he had not long before composed, and called a *Napoléonienne*, from its being in honour of the Emperor of the French. "Let it be sent," he said, "to his Majesty. It will, perhaps, procure bread for my poor wife." M. Jullien has left a wife and two adopted children, one of whom—a young man of two-and-twenty—engaged himself some months back in a French lancer regiment, in order not to be a burden on M. Jullien in his misfortunes. The other, a girl, lives with Madame Jullien, and is, like the widow, totally unprovided for, but a subscription has been set on foot in England for their benefit.

MRS. HELEN COULTHART OF COULTHART AND COLLYN.

April 15. At Wigton, Cumberland, aged 85, Mrs. Helen Coulthart.

This estimable lady, who was born at Dalton park, co. Dumfries, October 7, 1774, was the second daughter and fourth child of the late John Ross, Esq., of Dalton, co. Dumfries, a descendant of the ennobled house of Ross of Halkhead, and a collateral relative of the Boyles, Earls of Glasgow. She married on the 3rd of September, 1801, William Coulthart, Esq., of Coulthart, co. Wigtown, and of Collyn, co. Dumfries, chief of his name, and was by him the mother of John Ross Coulthart, Esq., of Ashton-under-Lyne, banker, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for Lancashire.

Mrs. Coulthart united domestic virtues and intellectual endowments of a high order to rare attainments in theology and a singularly retentive memory. To the very end of her life this faculty remained unimpaired, which enabled her to give without the slightest apparent hesitation or reflection the exact dates of some thousands of historical events, including those of the births, marriages, and deaths of her relations and friends, and of all notable occurrences she had witnessed since her girlhood. She devoted much of her time to the reading of the Bible and works of a strictly religious character, by which she acquired a rich fund of scrip-

tural and theological information. It may be said of her with truth that she was a gifted and remarkable person, and that the grave seldom closes over the remains of a more unchangeable friend, charitable member of society, spiritually-minded Christian, or intellectually-endowed woman.

COLONEL MURE, OF CALDWELL.

April 1. At Kensington-gardens, London, aged 61, Colonel Mure, of Caldwell.

The deceased, who was born at Caldwell in 1799, was son of the late Colonel Wm. Mure, of Caldwell, and of Anne, eldest daughter of Sir James Hunter Blair, Bart., of Dunskey, and grandson of another William Mure, who was M.P. for Renfrewshire from 1742 to 1761. Having received his early education at Westminster, he was transferred thence to the University of Edinburgh, and completed his course of studies in Germany, where he imbibed that taste for criticism which inspired him in after years, and has made his name known far and wide amongst the scholars of modern Europe. He was the lineal descendant of one of our oldest Scottish families,—the Mures of Rowallan,—which from a very early period has occupied a most prominent place among the gentry of the western counties, and which was most worthily represented by him, who in no common degree illustrated the accomplishments and virtues of his race. To a singularly commanding presence, he added the most suave and winning manner, and the kindest and most humane disposition.

Colonel Mure married, in 1825, Laura, second daughter of Mr. William Markham, of Becca-hall, Yorkshire, and granddaughter of the late Dr. Markham, Archbishop of York, by whom he leaves issue. His eldest son and heir, who is a lieutenant-colonel in the Scots Fusilier Guards, was recently married to the Hon. Constance Elizabeth Wyndham, third daughter of Lord Leconfield.

The deceased sat as M.P. for Renfrewshire from 1846 to 1855; and though not extreme, he was always soundly Conservative in his opinions. He seldom took part in Parliamentary debates; but when he did,

few members of the House of Commons were listened to with more respect; and his well-known talents and integrity uniformly gave him much personal weight, not only with the party with which he was more immediately identified, but with politicians of all shades and sections. He held the office of Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow during the year 1847-48, and it was generally felt that no better tribute could be paid to the merits of one who joined in himself the double claims of Scottish descent and superior attainments.

Colonel Mure's taste for critical inquiry into the more obscure fields of ancient literature was early developed. In 1829 he published a learned work entitled "*Remarks on the Chronology of the Egyptian Dynasties*," followed in 1832 by another on a kindred subject, entitled "*A Dissertation on the Calendar of the Zodiac of Ancient Egypt*." In 1842 he produced a lighter work, his "*Journal of a Tour in Greece*," which is very pleasant reading. But his chief production (unfortunately left unfinished) is "*A Critical History of the Language and Literature of Ancient Greece*," which is written in an easy and unaffected style rarely met with in works of a similar nature. Although the author's intentions have not been entirely accomplished, his plan is so well arranged that each part of the work is complete in itself. Of the labour bestowed upon the subject of Homer, for instance, some idea may be formed from the fact that almost the whole of the first two volumes of the five which have been published are devoted to the great epic poet,—a careful analysis of the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* being made which leads to the inevitable conclusion that these were originally composed in their substantial integrity and order as we now possess them. The third volume is principally devoted to the lyric poets, while the fourth and fifth are devoted to historians, from the earliest period until the times of Xenophon. Had the author been spared, the next subject which he had proposed to himself was the Attic drama. It is to be hoped that his observations upon this, the most interesting of later

Grecian literature, may yet see the light.

Though deeply immersed in classic literature, Colonel Mure did not neglect the history of his own country, as is evidenced by the publication of the "*Caldwell Papers*," (3 vols. 4to.), which he prepared for the press himself, and liberally presented to the Maitland Club. These volumes are a very valuable contribution to the local histories of the counties of Renfrew and Ayr, and furnish many curious particulars regarding the manners of our native country in days of old. The Colonel also joined heartily in promoting every movement which had for its object the improvement of the condition of his fellow-countrymen. Among other matters, he took an honest pride in the efficiency of the Renfrewshire Militia, of which he held for many years the post of colonel-commandant; and, although his health did not allow of his actually entering upon agricultural pursuits, he was ready on all occasions with his voice and purse to advance any cause tending to the general good of the farmers of the counties of Renfrew and Ayr, by whom he will long be held in remembrance as a kind and considerate landlord.

REV. CHARLES DYSON.

April 24. At the Rectory, Dogmersfield, aged 73, the Rev. Charles Dyson, late Professor of Anglo-Saxon, Oxford.

"Our obituary for the week," says the "*Guardian*," "records the death of the Rector of Dogmersfield, but we are not satisfied that such a man should pass away without some more special notice. He never attained, for he never sought for, fame, nor do we dream now of attempting to confer it; we wish only to gratify the reasonable desires of many who loved and honoured him, and to do some little justice to a man of remarkable gifts and virtues—the object of the love and respect of not a few whose love and respect confer honour on their object.

"His story is told in a few lines. The grandson of the liberal patron of Aken-side, the son of the clerk of the House of Commons whom our older representatives

still remember with regard, Charles Dyson was educated, we believe, at a private school at Southampton. At the usual age he was elected a Scholar of Corpus Christi College at Oxford, and there became one, perhaps he might be called the centre, of that small but remarkable circle of young men among whom were numbered Keble, Arnold, and Sir John Coleridge. In the chapter which the last of these contributed to Dr. Stanley's '*Life of Arnold*,' he is spoken of as one 'whose father's connection with the House of Commons, and residence in Palace-yard, made him a great authority with us as to the world without and the statesmen whose speeches he sometimes heard, but we discussed much as if they had been personages in history; and whose remarkable love for historical and geographical research, and his proficiency in it, with his clear judgment, quiet humour, and mildness in communicating information, made him peculiarly attractive to Arnold.' Many years later, in a letter to Coleridge (vol. i. p. 73), Arnold says,—'I saw Dyson the other day in Oxford, where I went to take my degree of B.D., and he and his wife were enough to freshen one's spirit for some time to come;' an observation characteristically and strikingly true of the effect of intimate intercourse with him.

"He might have been placed early and on an advantageous footing at the table of the House of Commons, but he declined from the most disinterested motives; married early, and became successively the incumbent of Nunburnholme in Yorkshire, Nasing in Essex, and, finally, of Dogmersfield in Hampshire, where he built a parsonage-house, and, with the help of his sister, a church of great beauty, entailing no charge for the former on his successor, and placing both conveniently near to the bulk of his poorer population, the old church having stood in the park of Dogmersfield-house, at a great distance from them.

"Here he resided for the remainder of his life; and although from the great delicacy of his health he was for many years unable to discharge personally all the duties of his cure, yet perhaps no-

where could a parish be found more punctually and satisfactorily cared for: the services were well and devoutly performed; the schools, the sick, the poor were wisely and affectionately attended to: he not only knew all that was done, and superintended it by direction and control, but every parishioner looked to him as the friend and counsellor whose assistance and advice he might count on in every distress and difficulty. His income was not large, but he had no wasteful habits or ostentatious spirit to indulge; and so he was enabled to dispense his bounties with a large and liberal hand, and in this he delighted. He was enabled, also, from the same cause, to be hospitable in the best sense, and still in the same wise and unostentatious way; and this was his second pleasure, largely indulged in. While he had health and strength to bear society his house was seldom without a guest; and great indeed was the privilege of those who were admitted to intimate intercourse in that small family, with that richly instructed intellect, and that genial, pious heart. Many were those in the busy world, who desired counsel or refreshing of their spirits, who sought him out, and, it may be said, scarcely ever in vain. In a large sense he was a very wise man; though living in deep retirement, he had not become narrow or exclusive; he could sympathise with the young though he was old, with the busy and stirring though he was himself almost a quiet recluse; and all that he said was so seasoned with the graces of a quiet humour and benevolent spirit, and at the same time so well-judged and considerate, that it was difficult to say whether you were more delighted or instructed by his conversation.

"He filled the Anglo-Saxon Chair for a short period at Oxford, and delivered a lecture much admired at the time; and his learning, especially in ecclesiastical history, was such that he might have been expected to achieve a considerable literary reputation: probably he will be found to have left many valuable papers behind him; but unconsciously influenced, perhaps, by the constitutional delicacy of his health, he shrank from the labour and

responsibility of authorship. His friends can hardly bring themselves to wish for any change in the choice which he made: had he not lived as he did, it seems now clear that his years would not have been prolonged to seventy-three; the good which he did and the pleasure he afforded may have been less widely diffused, but they could not be more thankfully cherished, nor their memory more faithfully preserved. To the quasi-literary duties of his calling, however, he was more than equal. He was a striking preacher; with health and opportunity he would surely have been a great one. With a flavour of antique stateliness in language, and a certain grave authority and dignity of manner to which his voice and aspect lent weight, he arrested and held fast the attention of such audiences as alone he chose to address. His distinct grasp of Christian doctrine, his learning, the lofty purity of his standard of life and morals, and the simple humility of his faith gave to his sermons a peculiar power, which made all who heard him regret that, latterly at least, he was so seldom able to discharge a function for which he had peculiar gifts. Four poems contributed, under the signature of "D," to the volume entitled "Days and Seasons," published in 1845, shew at once the power and beauty with which he could write, and the extent to which his love for, and thorough knowledge of, our old poets led him to clothe his thoughts in severe yet nervous English.

"His death was in blessed harmony with his life—peaceful and without pain. He had been thought to be declining for some time in strength and animation; he had foreseen himself that his summons would not long be delayed, and he contemplated the end with a faith firm but humble, and hope not confident but sure. The most thoughtful of his friends may find a comfort and a testimony of the greatest value in the undoubting clearness of this good and wise man's faith.

"Of the two survivors who shared whatever of sorrow was dispensed to him and augmented the happiness which was abundantly bestowed on him, we must say nothing, because they are his survivors.

GENT. MAG. VOL. CCVIII.

But we may express our earnest hope that in the recollections he leaves behind, and the cordial sympathy of his many friends, they may find at least one blameless and abiding source of consolation."

CLERGY DECEASED.

April 7. At his house, Raby-place, Bath, aged 80, the Rev. *Robt. Cropp*, Taunton.

April 15. At Warsop-rectory, Nottinghamsh., aged 44, the Rev. *Alleyne FitzHerbert*, third son of the late Sir Henry FitzHerbert, bart.

April 16. At his residence, Seaton, Devon, the Rev. *Frederick Holmes*, formerly of co. Down.

April 18. At Kennerleigh-rectory, aged 31, the Rev. *Wm. Owen Tripp*.

April 19. At Carmarthen, aged 92, the Rev. *J. Owen*.

April 20. At Shotley, aged 50, the Rev. *Jas. Allan Smith*, Rector of that parish.

April 22. At the Great Western Hotel, aged 63, the Rev. *Sam. William Hall*, of Wolfreton-house, Kirkella.

April 23. At Sidmouth, at an advanced age, the Rev. *James Hobson*, second son of the late John Hobson, esq., M.P., of Bushby-park, co. Dublin.

April 24. At the Rectory, aged 73, the Rev. *Charles Dyson*, M.A., Rector of Dogmersfield, Hants, and formerly Professor of Anglo-Saxon in the University of Oxford.

At his residence, Lewes, Sussex, aged 80, the Rev. *Anthony Nott*, eldest son of the late Rev. A. Nott, LL.B., Rector of Little Horsted, Sussex.

April 27. At Iwerne Minster, Dorset, aged 59, the Rev. *William Blennerhasset*, for twenty-seven years Vicar of the above parish.

April 29. Aged 67, the Rev. *C. A. Campbell*, forty years Rector of Wildington, Essex, fourth son of the late Gen. C. Campbell, and uncle to the present baronet, Sir E. F. Campbell.

May 4. At Edgworth, Gloucestershire, aged 80, the Rev. *Henry Prowse Jones*, M.A., Rector of Edgworth, and Hazleton with Yanworth, Gloucestershire.

May 8. At Penn Vicarage, aged 84, the Rev. *James Knollis*, B.D., Vicar of Penn, Bucks, and Perpetual Curate of Maidenhead, Berks.

May 10. At Milford Haven, aged 37, the Rev. *Julian Probyn*.

May 13. Aged 68, the Rev. *George Pearson*, Rector of Castle Camps, Cambridgeshire. The rev. gentleman was possessed of high classical and theological attainments, and was at one time Christian Advocate in the University of Cambridge. He married, in 1825, Catherine, second dau. of the late Philip Humberston, esq., whom he survived only eleven months. He was seized with illness on his journey from London into Cambridgeshire, and died on the following morning. By a strange and melancholy coincidence, a dau. of the deceased also died on the same day, at the early age of 21.

At Yate-house, Gloucestershire, aged 82, the Rev. *Henry Jones Randolph*, M.A., Chaplain to the Duke of Beaufort, Vicar of Marcham, Berks, and formerly Vicar of Ilawkesbury, Gloucestersh.

May 16. Aged 63, the Rev. *Henry Erskine Head*, Rector of Feniton.

DEATHS.

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

Jan. 31. At Sydney, N.S.W., of inflammation of the brain, aged 28, Peter Junius Wood, fifth son of the late Rev. Benjamin Wood, of Alderford, Norfolk.

Feb. 20. At Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, aged 37, Richard Bawtree, only son of T. J. Turner, esq., of Little Olivers, Stanway, Essex.

March 1. At Fort William, Calcutta, of malignant cholera, aged 23, Lieut. James Walker King, 60th Royal Rifles, 1st Batt., eldest son of Sir J. W. King, bart., Clerk.

March 8. Of cholera, on his way to join his regiment at Kamptee, East Indies, Captain Roger Delamere Dansey, youngest son of the late Dansey Richard Dansey, esq., of Easton Court, Hereford.

March 10. At Paris, M. Amant, who for more than 30 years had been attached to the theatre of the Palais Royal as a comic actor. The 14th of the month had been fixed for his benefit at that theatre, when he was to have taken formal leave of the stage.

March 15. While on the march from Belgaum to Poonah, after a few hours' illness, aged 36, Captain Fox Maule Ramsay, H.M.'s 50th Regt., son of the late Sir Alexander Ramsay, bart., of Balmain, Kincardine.

March 16. At Umballah, East Indies, of cholera, Christopher Sheels Maling, Col. of the Bengal Native Infantry. He was grandson of the late Christopher Thompson Maling, esq., formerly of Hendon-lodge and Herrington-hall, near Sunderland.

March 17. At Gonda, Oude, of cholera, aged 21, Lieut. Fred. Gowland Horn, of the 20th Regt.

March 20. At Penzance, aged 109, Catherine Mill. She was born in 1752, and lived till within the last three months at Tchidy Cottage, Illogan. She would allow no one to wait on her, or to live in the same house with her, only receiving a daily visit from a married daughter residing close by. She was the mother of fifteen children, all but two of whom died before the age of fifty.

March 21. At Woodyeates, his son's establishment, Mr. John Day, senr., the well-known jockey and trainer, who from his straightforward conduct in business was commonly known as "Honest John." He was the father of John, William, and Alfred Day, names highly esteemed on the turf. Mr. Day was charitable almost to a fault, and he will be long remembered as a kind-hearted and clever man, who had very few equals in his profession.

March 22. At his residence, York-terrace, Regent's-park, George Rennie, esq., late Governor of the Falkland Islands, and formerly M.P.

for Ipswich. Mr. Rennie was the son of George Rennie, esq., of Fantawde, East Lothian, the agriculturist, and nephew of John Rennie, the engineer, and well sustained, during his brief career, the hard-earned reputation attached to that name. In early life, devoting himself to sculpture, he produced in Rome some remarkable works, one of which, the "Grecian Archer," he presented to the Athenæum Club, where it is now to be seen. Dissatisfied with the state of the arts in this country, he boldly denounced it on his return, and suggested to Mr. William Ewart, M.P., in the year 1836, the Parliamentary Committee, whose energies led to the formation of those schools of design which have since given so great an impulse to our arts and manufactures. Together with the late Joseph Hume, M.P., he proposed and obtained the freest access to the public monuments of the arts in St. Paul's, the National Gallery, British Museum, &c.; and if not the first inventor, he was certainly the first to suggest to Sir William Symonds, the then Surveyor of the Navy, the now widely recognised advantages of water-tight compartments in building ships. Mr. Rennie was a Liberal in politics, and was in 1841 returned for Ipswich in conjunction with Mr. Rigby Wason. At the next general election he again had every prospect of success, but was induced to retire in favour of Mr. Hugh Adair, the local candidate. Shortly after this he was offered the Government of the Falkland Islands, and during his government he raised the small colony from the most abject condition to one of as great prosperity as its very limited resources would admit of, and deservedly received the highest approbation of the Home Government. He returned to England about four years ago, and for the last three years fell into a bad state of health, which ended in an attack of paralysis, from which he never rallied. The country has lost in him a truly efficient and faithful public servant.—*Daily News.*

March 30. At London, Canada West, the Hon. Mrs. Maurice Portman.

At Appledore, aged 81, Captain Samuel Gibbs. In the City-road, aged 39, Harriet, wife of the Rev. John Laurell, Incumbent of St. Matthew's, City-road.

At Pilton, aged 67, Alfred Mathew Reeder Nicholletts, esq.

Aged 26, Edward, youngest son of Jas. Stroud esq., Surbiton-park, Surrey.

At Dringhouses, near York, aged 47, Mary, widow of John Claris, esq., of London, and dau. of Henry Sherwood, esq., of Haxby.

At his residence, Tugby, Leicestershire, aged 29, Daniel Thomasson Rowson, esq.

At St. Petrock's-terr., Exeter, aged 73, Alice, wife of J. E. Norman, esq., late of Crewkerne.

At Stockton-upon-Tees, aged 83, Ann, relict of John Barker, esq., formerly of that place.

Lately. At a very advanced age, the Countess de Chalot, (Talma's widow,) who was the last surviving actress of the old French Comedy. She first married a person named Petit, and on being left a widow married Talma. After his death she became the wife of the Count de Chalot.

At Madison, Indiana, Owen Stanley, the recognised leader of a large band of gipsies in this country. His remains were taken to Dayton for interment, beside those of Harriet Owen, a gipsy queen, who was buried there some two years ago. The Stanley family of gipsies, of which Owen was the patriarch, chief, or king, came to America some seven or eight years ago from England, by way of Canada. The gipsy king was father of seventeen children, all of whom, we believe, are in America, and living. These, with their descendants, now number about two hundred persons. They still keep up their nomadic, gipsy mode of living, travelling from place to place in bands, sub-divided according to circumstances. The tribe is possessed of considerable wealth in horses, waggons, and money, the latter of which they are not averse to lending to persons in whom they have implicit confidence. Knowing themselves suspected, they are naturally a suspicious people, but when once their confidence is acquired, they are free-hearted, open-handed, and jovial. In all matters of practical life they are well informed. They drive a sharp bargain, are cautious and prudent, and we can say that the Stanley family have proved themselves honest, for in all charges made against them, which are not unfrequent, they insist upon investigation and come out triumphant.—*New York Herald*.

April 1. At High Cowden, Hexham, aged 40, Eleanor, wife of William Jobling, esq.; and on the 5th, Jonathan, infant son of the above.

At his residence, Cavendish-sq., aged 74, Chas. Gibbs, esq., formerly of Devizes.

April 2. At Botesdale, aged 77, J. Dyer, esq. The deceased was the last of the family of the Dyers of Adbury, Hampshire, who were owners of that estate for a century and a half, and gave the whole of his hereditary estate for missionary uses. He also at his own cost erected and endowed two schools at Botesdale, to which he devoted a great portion of his time.

At Chesterfield, aged 85, Mary, relict of James Clayton, gentleman.

Aged 61, Sarah Burges, dau. of the late John Saint, esq., of Groombridge-pl., Kent.

April 3. At Malta, Lieut.-Col. Conrad J. Owen, C.B., 3rd Regt. Bombay Light Cavalry, H.M.'s Indian Forces.

In America-square, aged 23, Dr. Solomon Ansell, late of the University, Berlin.

At St. Aubyn-st., Devonport, aged 25, Mary, wife of Edwin Bishop, esq., M.D.

April 4. Aged 79, Lucy, wife of the Rev. Robert Cropp, Taunton.

At Wimborne, aged 74, Frances, eldest dau. of the late Rev. G. T. Brice, Vicar of Canford, Dorset.

At his residence, Strangways-terrace, Truro, aged 61, Henry Lamb, esq.

Geraldine, youngest dau. of John Tyrrell, jun., esq., of Ide.

Aged 64, at Cross-park-cottage, Manaton, Miss Dorothea Vavasour.

April 5. At Geneva, aged 60, Major-General Orlando Felix. The deceased entered the army

August 11, 1810, was wounded at Quatre Bras, and became Major-Gen. Oct. 26, 1857. He served for many years on the staff in India, but found opportunities of paying several visits to Egypt, where he first deciphered the names and titles of the Pharaohs, and an epitome which he drew up has been translated into French and Italian, and is a text-book on Egyptian history.

At Steeple Langford, aged 36, Martha, dau. of John Pyle Swayne, esq.

At Clifton-terrace, Brighton, aged 57, Francis H. J. Langton, esq.,

At Hereford, Charles James Price Glinn, Com. R.N., Governor of Hereford County Gaol.

April 7. Aged 71, Mrs. Harvey, the wife of John Harvey, esq., of Hemsworth-farm, Wimborne.

At Parkstone, Dorset, of erysipelas, Isabella Susanna, wife of Capt. H. B. Mason, R.N.

At Lee Manor School, aged 79, Fanny, dau. of the late Thomas F. Hart, esq., of Redcliffe, near Chippenham.

Margaret, dau. of Robt. Barker, esq., of Soham Toney.

April 8. At Bath, aged 66, Eliza, widow of the Rev. George Randall Orchard, late Incumbent of Christ Church, North Bradley.

At Richmond, Surrey, aged 82, Mary Susannah, wife of Thomas Spong, esq., after their union of 57 years.

April 9. At Wye, aged 85, Mrs. Margaret Vidgen, who had lived in the family of J. S. W. E. Erle Drax, esq., above sixty years.

Aged 63, George Rider, esq., M.A., of Greno-house, near Sheffield.

At her residence, Pembroke-cresc., Kensington-park, aged 83, Frances, widow of Thomas Whipham, D.D., Vicar of Kingsteignton, Devon.

At Bournemouth, aged 25, Francis James Marshall, esq., of Royal-ter., Edinburgh.

At Grosvenor-sq., Emma Matilda, wife of Chas. Douglas Halford, esq., of Grosvenor-sq., and of West-lodge, Suffolk.

At the residence of her son, aged 79, Mary, relict of George Seabroke, esq.

April 10. In Windsor-place, aged 68, Anne, the wife of John Cocks, esq., M.D.

At Pau, Pyrénées, Jane Gurney, relict of Robert Barclay Fox, esq., of Roscrow, near Penryn.

In Dover-st., aged 84, Samuel Rolleston, esq.

At her residence, Albert-st., Regent's-park, Emma, widow of Col. J. Macphail.

April 11. At her house, Henrietta-st., Bath, Mary Anne Palmer, eldest dau. of the late Brigadier-Major Thomas Bradshaw Palmer.

At Liskeard, aged 81, Philadelphia, dau. of the late Rev. John Lyne.

At Hulland-hall, Nottinghamshire, Emily Sophia, wife of John Wright, esq.

At Truro, aged 52, Francis Passingham, esq., solicitor, and alderman of Truro.

At Hastings, aged 21, Penelope S. D., eldest dau. of the late Capt. C. J. F. Newton, R.N.

At Darlington, suddenly, Mrs. Pease, wife of John Pease, esq., of Southend, Darlington.

At West Brompton, aged 19, Gertrude Maria,

eldest dau. of Col. Charles Highmore Potts, late of the 19th Regt.

At the residence of Mr. George Melmoth, Denmark-hill, Surrey, aged 84, Miss Lucy Randell.

April 12. At Clipstone-park, Fitzroy-sq., of bronchitis, aged 66, Elizabeth, wife of James Loft, esq., sculptor, only child of the late James Rawlinson, esq., of Matlock, Bath.

At his residence in London, of apoplexy, aged 59, Lieut.-Col. Bidlake.

At Weston, Bath, Major-Gen. John Home, H.M.'s Indian Army.

At Outran-hill, near Penryn, Cornwall, aged 18, Agnes Jane, youngest and only surviving dau. of the Rev. Henry Stoneman.

At Linkfield-lodge, Brighton, aged 63, Harriet, dau. of the late James Dixon, esq.

At Osborne-villas, Stoke, aged 54, Fanny, relict of the late T. W. Liscombe, esq.

At Heathfield, aged 100, Mrs. Sarah Miller.

At Flasby-hall, near Skipton, Yorkshire, aged 73, Cooper Preston, esq.

At Blandford-sq., aged 76, Benjamin Smith, esq., formerly M.P. for the city of Norwich.

April 13. Aged 61, Major Mainwaring, late of the 22nd Regt. He served under the late Sir C. J. Napier in the Scinde campaign.

At Somerset-house, Spa, Gloucester, the residence of her dau., aged 69, Frances, relict of the late Wm. Price, esq., of Bath.

At Portland-pl., St. Helier's, Jersey, Brook Taylor Ottley, esq., of Delaford, Dublin, and late Commissioner of Public Works in Ireland.

At Lowesby-hall, Leicestershire, of scarlet fever, aged 9, Mary Elizabeth Audrey, eldest child of Sir Frederick and Lady Powke.

At the Chesters, Mary, wife of Thomas Butler, esq., and dau. of the late Henry Tulip, esq., of Walwick-hall and Brunton.

At Hoe-court, Malvern, Lady Mary Turner Hay.

At his residence, Lansdowne-cresc., Nottingham, aged 76, John Finlaison, esq., President of the Institute of Actuaries.

Aged 85, Rd. Elwell, esq., of Hammersmith.

In Cambridge-st., Hyde-park, aged 6, Richard Elwin, youngest and only surviving child of the Rev. John Fountain Woodyear Woodyear, of Crookhill, Yorkshire.

At Westbourne-college, Bayswater-road, from apoplexy, Mrs. Robert Hutchinson, for many years housekeeper to the Rev. C. Mackenzie.

At Bedwelty-house, Tredegar Ironworks, Monmouthshire, aged 49, Richard Powell Davis, esq.

At Torriano-terrace, Kentish-town, aged 35, John Thos. Ingles, late of the Bank of England.

April 14. At Pulstrong, Camborne, Francis Daniell, esq.

At Plymstock, J. E. Elworthy, esq., solicitor, of Plymouth.

At the Chantry, Bradford-on-Avon, Sophia, wife of W. M. Bridger, esq., and dau. of the late George Lowther, esq., of Hampton-hall, Bath.

At Prince Town, Dartmoor, William Hutchinson Bulkely Jones, esq., M.D., Surgeon R.N., 1837.

April 15. At Montrose-villa, Windsor, aged

22, Susannah Isabella Pomeroy, wife of Thomas Lomas, esq., and dau. of the Rev. James Shore, M.A., Bridgetown, Totnes.

At his residence, Raleigh-hall, Brixton-rise, aged 63, Otto Alex. Berens, esq., of Cannon-st. West.

At Overton-house, Shropshire, aged 51, Charlotte Margaretta, wife of Richard Betton, esq., and youngest dau. of the late Col. Salwey, of Moor-park.

At Melk-ham, Wilts, aged 67, Sarah, widow of John Ledyard Phillips, esq., and second surviving dau. of the late Joseph Benwell, esq., of Henley-on-Thames, Oxon.

At Exmouth, aged 72, John Ernest Probat, esq.

At Brancepeth, aged 64, Mr. Bradley, eldest son of the late Rev. James Bradley, Incumbent of Hipswell and Hudswell, near Richmond, Yorkshire.

At Leicester, aged 79, Wm. Handa, a naval pensioner. He served on board the "Victory" at the battle of Trafalgar.

At Hastings, aged 85, Letitia, widow of Samuel Hardy, esq., of Islington.

At Penzance, aged 85, Richard Edmonds, esq., solicitor.

At Leamington, aged 38, Harriette, the wife of the Rev. Henry Fisher, Incumbent of St. Luke's Episcopal Chapel.

At Staverton, Wilts, aged 75, Mary Jane, relict of Edward Cooper, esq.

At Downton, aged 71, Richard Henry Hooper, esq., surgeon.

At Calcutta, aged 54, Major Samuel Charters Macpherson, 8th Regt. H.M.'s Madras Infantry, Political Agent at Gwalior, eldest surviving son of the late Dr. Macpherson, of King's College, Aberdeen.

April 16. At Woodsley-house, Leeds, aged 39, Lieut.-Col. John James Brandling, C.B., of the Horse Brigade of the Royal Artillery. The deceased was present throughout the Crimean campaign, for which he had received the medal and clasps, as also the decoration of the Medjidie of the 5th class.

At Bath-house, Worthing, aged 33, Henry, eldest son of Henry Duke, esq., of Earnley-house, Chichester.

In Edward-st., Ann, relict of John W. Watson, esq., M.D., Deputy Inspector General of Army Hospitals.

At his residence, Botley-hill, Hants, aged 86, Richard Trench, esq.

At Bath, aged 67, Thomas Samuel Rawson, esq., formerly of Bexley, Kent, and Moorgate-st., London.

At St. Ives, Hants, aged 55, Benjamin Aislable Greene, esq. He was for many years Clerk of the Peace, and discharged the duties of that and other public offices in a manner which procured him the character of a man of singular energy and ability, as well as of the highest integrity and honour. His uniformly consistent conduct gained him the respect of all parties, however strongly opposed to him politically or otherwise. He deeply sympathized with his fellow-creatures

in distress, and his charities, though unostentatious, were extensive, whilst the judicious discrimination which formed a striking feature in his character shielded him from the error of fostering hypocrisy and deceit by ill-advised bounty.

April 17. At Clapham-common, Barbara Ahmuty Mouat, relict of the Rev. E. White, Chaplain of the H.E.I.C.S., and dau. of the late Maj.-Gen. Biggs, Bengal Artillery.

Aged 58, Francis Shaw, esq., of Derby; and on the 18th, aged 19, Annie, his youngest dau.

At Cambridge, aged 72, Lieut.-Col. A. Grafton, Bombay Army.

At his residence, Crondall, Hants, aged 85, S. J. Smither.

Aged 50, Joanna, wife of Thos. Henry Thorne, esq., of Leamington.

At Fulham, aged 41, Henry Sherard, eldest son of the late John Sherard Coleman, esq., of Bitteswell-house, Leicester.

At Queen's-ter., Exeter, aged 64, Col. John S. Hope, Royal Engineers.

At her mother's (Mrs. George Martineau's), Foxholes, Walton-heath, Surrey, aged 28, Lucy, wife of Alfred Wills, esq., barrister-at-law, of the Midland circuit.

April 18. At Cambridge, A. Amos, esq., late Member of the Supreme Council of India, and Downing Professor of the Laws of England in the University of Cambridge.

At Tilshead, aged 79, Thomas Mills, esq.

At Brighton, aged 79, Mary Ann, relict of Joshua Scholefield, esq., M.P.

At St. Heller's, Jersey, Elizabeth, widow of William Brasnall, esq., of the Island of Tobago.

April 19. At Paris, Harriett, the wife of the Rev. W. French Clay, B.A., Assistant-Chaplain of the English Church, Rue d'Aguesseau, Paris.

At Galway, aged 30, Thos. White, surgeon, sixth son of Joseph White, esq., late of Sutton-hall, near Chester.

At Trinity Parsonage, Chesterfield, aged 21, Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the Rev. A. Poole, B.A., Incumbent of Trinity Church.

At Chesterfield, Jane, wife of the Rev. F. Calder, Head Master of the Grammar-school.

At Mon'ford, Isle of Bute, Robert William Laurie, esq., second son of the late James Laurie, esq., of Lauriston, Glasgow.

April 20. Aged 72, at St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Lieut.-Col. N. Cameron, of Danygraig, near Swansea, Glamorganshire, late of the 79th (or Cameron) Highlanders, and last surviving son of the late Gen. Sir Alan Cameron, K.C.B., of the Enaicht branch of the house of Lochiel.

Of apoplexy, aged 72, Elizabeth Seaber, wife of the Rev. William Herbert Chapman, Rector of Balsham, Cambs.

At Hunter-st., Brunswick-sq., Capt. Manso di Villa, late of London-road, Brighton.

At Brighton, Godfrey Lee Farrant, esq., of Montague-st., Portman-sq., and Northsted-house, Chelsfield, Kent.

Brunswick (late 46th Regt.), Chief Officer Coast Guard, 36th Tower, Winchelsea, youngest son of General Charles Menzies, K.H.

At the Rectory, Bradford, North Devon, aged

78, Agnes Maria, relict of the Rev. John Bampffield, late Rector of that parish, and dau. of Bampffield Carelake, esq., formerly surgeon of Colyton, Devonshire.

At Torrington-pl., Martha, relict of Henry Harris, esq., late of Plymouth.

April 21. At Weston-super-Mare, aged 88, Elizabeth Clara, widow of Frederick Van Hagen, esq., of Brampton-pl., Welling, Kent.

Lady Murray, wife of Sir R. Murray, bart., of Ardeley Bury, Herts.

Aged 70, Hannah Hall, wife of John Kendell, esq., of Headingley-hall.

At Taplow-house, Bideford, Charlotte Maria, wife of J. A. Froude, esq., and dau. of the late P. Grenfell, esq.

At Cookham, Berkshire, aged 67, George Venables, esq.

April 22. Suddenly, at his lodgings in Pall-mall, aged 63, Lieut.-Gen. John H. Home, of Bassendean, Berwickshire, Col. of H.M.'s 56th Regt.

At Bath, Charlotte, dau. of the late Hill Daws, esq., of Ditcheat.

At Brighton, William Gemmell Alves, esq., of St. Vincent, West India, and formerly Capt. H.M.'s 29th Regt.

At Yoxford, aged 65, Sarah Anne, wife of the Rev. R. Firman, Vicar of that parish, and formerly Vicar of Fingringhoe, Essex.

In the Close, aged 33, James Edward, son of the late Rev. J. J. G. Dowland, Vicar of Broadwindsor, Dorset.

April 23. At Vienna, aged 86, Prince Constantine Czartoryski, younger brother of Prince Adam. The deceased was a son of Prince Adam Czartoryski, Governor General of Podolia, by Countess Maria Flemming, dau. of the Grand Marshal of the Crown. The deceased Prince was born in 1773, and in his early years served in the Polish army. In the year 1812 he made the campaign against Russia at the head of his own regiment, which was equipped at his own expense, and he was decorated with the Legion of Honour by Napoleon. The war having terminated, the Prince entered in 1815 as Brigade-General in the army of the kingdom of Poland, established by the congress of Vienna, and was named General Adjutant of the Emperor Alexander. But having shortly after resigned his situation in the army, he repaired to Vienna, where he resided for many years, distinguished himself as a liberal protector of arts, and was universally esteemed. He was twice married, and has left four sons.

April 23. At Hatfield, from injuries received by an accident on the Great Northern Railway, aged 41, Francis Leslie Pym, esq., of the Hasells, Bedfordshire, and Radwell-house, Hertfordshire. Mr. Pym had but two months ago succeeded to the family estates in Bedfordshire, on the death of his father, the late Francis Pym, esq. He has left nine children, between twelve years and six months of age,—five sons and four daughters.

At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, aged 53, Edward Mam-matt, esq. The deceased was a remarkable man. Although deprived at a very early age of his

sight, he acquired a profound knowledge of music, and, beside, delivered lectures on sound, on electricity, geology, pneumatics, astronomy, &c. His habits of business were also extraordinary, and he held the post of manager of the Burton Brewery Company, much to the satisfaction of his employers. Some eighteen years ago he, unaided, composed, printed, and bound a poem of considerable talent, which he dedicated to the then blind Prince George of Cumberland. He also invented a machine to assist the blind in writing, for which he received the thanks of the Society of Arts and was made a member of that body.—*Leicester Journal*.

At Talbot-villas, Bayswater, aged 79, Emma, widow of Francis Diggins, esq., formerly banker at Chichester.

At Hastings, aged 50, Richard Walter Crawley, esq., of Rectory-place, Bow, Middlesex.

At Pembridge-gardens, Bayswater, Eleanor, widow of William Eales, esq., formerly of Plymouth, and only sister of the late Major Soady, of Berwick, H.E.I.C.S.

At Gloucester-sq., Hyde-park, Lieut.-Gen. Edw. Fleming, C.B., Colonel 27th Regt. (Inniskillings).

At his residence, Hove-villas, Cliftonville, Brighton, George Waller Smith, esq., late Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society.

At his residence, Ashley-villa, Bath, aged 84, Edward Harman, esq.

At Fareham, Hants, aged 47, Col. Wm. Dashwood Graham, late of the Bombay Engineers.

At Wigston Magna, aged 82, Mary, relict of Mr. Edmund Blunt, who was in active practice there as a surgeon for upwards of forty years.

At Windsor-terr., Plymouth, Mrs. Carden, widow of Admiral John S. Carden.

At Sheerness, aged 83, Caleb Selby, esq.

At Norwood, aged 76, Mary, relict of Robert Hoggart, esq.

April 24. At Leamington, aged 69, Johanna, wife of G. Williamson, esq., late of Gaddesby.

At Weymouth, Lucy, widow of Capt. J. Erskine, formerly H.M.'s 17th Regt. of Foot, and dau. of the late Very Rev. Jos. Palmer, Dean of Cashel.

In Lister-st., Hull, aged 73, Milcah, relict of Frederick Campbell, esq., of Beverley, and sister of the late William Spence, esq., F.R.S.

At Torquay, aged 57, Thomas Smythe, esq., of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law.

Aged 46, Sarah Ann, wife of P. U. Young, esq., Rock-view, Rathgar, Dublin, and eldest dau. of Samuel Wilderspin, esq., Moor-cottage, Wakefield.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 40, Capt. Chichester Crookshank, late 51st Regt.

At his residence, West-bank, Heaton Mersey, aged 61, J. Buckley, esq., J.P. for the counties of York and Lancaster.

April 25. At Bath, aged 66, Lieut.-Col. John Freke Palmer, of H.M.'s Indian Army.

Mr. Frederick Dent, of 61, Strand, and 34 and 36, Royal Exchange, maker of the great clock at the Houses of Parliament.

At Hastings, Mrs. Whately, wife of his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, to whom she was married in 1821.

At Scarbro', aged 45, Major Wm. G. C. Monina, of the Royal Cumberland Militia, formerly Capt. in the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

At Porchester-terr., Hyde-park, aged 45, Ellen, wife of William Pye, esq.

At Bath, Mary, second dau. of the late William Greening Martin, esq., of East Moulsey, Surrey.

At Halliford, near Chertsey, aged 77, Richard Garrett Amyot, esq.

At Lyons, aged 25, Louisa Mary, wife of Col. Henry Dalrymple White, C.B.

Aged 59, Frances, wife of John Wiltshire, esq., of Shockerwick, Somerset.

April 26. At Swanbourne, Bucks, aged 49, Capt. Stephen Grenville Fremantle, R.N., youngest son of the late Vice-Adm. Sir Thomas Francis Fremantle, G.C.B., K.M.T., &c.

At Brighton, aged 79, Charlotte, relict of George Giles, esq., of Enfield, Middlesex, and Prince Style, Kent.

At Lewes, aged 96, Mrs. Dunstell, who had long been in high repute among the poor for her herbal preparations.

In Regency-sq., Brighton, Frances, widow of the Rev. F. Lloyd, M.A., late of Charterhouse.

Suddenly, at Tunbridge Wells, aged 67, Samuel Jackson, esq., of Oakfield, Reigate-hill, Surrey.

At St. Mary's-pl., West Brompton, Mary, youngest dau. of W. C. Gilbertson, esq., late of Cefngwyn, Cardiganshire.

April 27. At Winwick, aged 50, Benet Wm. Claughton, esq.

Aged 64, Robert McCabe, of Southwick-cres., Hyde-park, and Cornhill, one of the best makers of English chronometers.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 7, Bertram Leopold Augustine Wellesley, sixth surviving son of the Hon. W. Towry Law.

At Princes-gate, aged 57, Louisa, wife of Thos. Hankey, esq., and eldest dau. of the late Thos. Hankey, esq.

April 28. At Freckenham-hall, aged 43, Wm. Westrope, esq.

At Moorgate, near Retford, aged 87, Ann, relict of the Rev. Richard Procter, Vicar of Laxton.

At Brighton, aged 78, John Round, esq. He was many years high steward of Colchester, and represented the boroughs of Ipswich and Colchester at various dates, between 1812 and 1847, when he finally retired from public life soon after the loss of his wife by the fire at Ragget's Hotel, Dover-st. Mr. Round was the son of the late John Round, esq., and cousin of C. G. Round, esq., formerly M.P. for North Essex.

At Whitby, aged 68, Eliza, relict of John Camplion, esq., and dau. of the late John Barry, esq.

At Southampton, on his return from India, aged 50, James Gregory Vos, esq., M.D., Surgeon, Bengal Army.

At his residence, Union-ter., York, William George Noble, esq., solicitor.

At Gillingham-hall, Beccles, aged 72, the Lady George Beresford.

At Karsfield, Clyst St. George, aged 66, Robert Pinhey, esq., F.R.C.S., late Surgeon-General of the Bombay Army.

At Asherfield, aged 67, H. Fletcher, esq.

At Alcester, Warwickshire, suddenly, Mary Charlotte, wife of George Wyman, esq.

At an advanced age, at Leamington, W. Parker, esq., for several years a justice of the peace in Warwickshire.

At Weinbley-park, Middlesex, aged 29, Sidney, wife of the Rev. Edward Gray, of Alwalton.

April 29. At Langham-house, Portland-pl., aged 86, Frederica, Countess of Mansfield, (widow of the late and mother of the present earl). The deceased, who was a daughter of Dr. Markham, Archbishop of York, was married in 1797. Her husband died in 1804.

Suddenly, at his residence, Hulsh, Yeovil, aged 99, Mr. Nathan Sydenham, the oldest inhabitant of that place. He was in good health and in full possession of his faculties down to the hour of his death.

At Nottingham, the residence of her son (Mr. Charles Nixon, solicitor,) aged 64, Mrs. Phæbe Astill, sister of William Hannay, esq.

At Fochabers, N.B., very suddenly, Harry George Bishop, of Gloucester-ter., Hyde-park, a Captain in the Royal Madras Artillery, and second son of the late John Bishop, esq., of Sunbury-house, Middlesex, and Ascot-lodge, Berks.

At Canterbury, Caroline, widow of Lieut.-Col. C. Dashwood, C.B., formerly of the 3rd Foot Guards, fourth dau. of Admiral Sir R. Barlow, G.C.B.

At Tynemouth, in Dockwray-sq., aged 69, Jane, wife of John Tinley, esq., solicitor.

At the Terrace, Clapham-common, aged 51, Richard Valentine Turner, esq.

At Edmonton, aged 74, Capt. Samuel Roscow, R.N.

April 30. At Heavitree, aged 71, Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Henry Powning, esq., of Exeter.

At Pomeroy-ter., Old Kent-road, aged 82, Capt. James Edward Huggins, Royal Navy.

At the Rectory, Harriet, wife of the Rev. James Aspinall, Rector of Althorpe, Lincolnshire.

May 1. At Stockwell, Vice-Admiral Alexander Renton Sharpe, C.B. The deceased was midshipman in the "Kent" in the expedition to the "Helder" in 1790; and of the "Hercule" at Cape François and siege of Curaçoa, in 1804; Lieut. of the "Topaze" in action with two French frigates near Corfu in 1809, and commanded the "Scout" at the destruction of three French armed ships and some batteries in Sagone Bay in 1811. He was in 1815 nominated a C.B., and he also received the good-service pension. His commissions bore date as follows:—Lieut., Dec. 8, 1806; Commander, March 6, 1809; Capt., Jan. 22, 1813; Rear-Adm., June 1, 1848; and Vice-Adm., July 30, 1857.

At Lower Grosvenor-st., Isabella, wife of Sir Culling Lardley, bart.

At the residence of his brother, near Worcester, aged 50, John Rose Holden, esq.

At Oldington Rectory, Frances Emma, wife of the Rev. W. Wiggin, and dau. of the Hon. and Very Rev. E. Rice, Dean of Gloucester.

At Clarendon-ter., Notting-hill, aged 70, Paul Harris Nicholas, esq., R.M.

At Brunswick-sq., aged 33, Sarah, wife of G. Somers Clarke, esq.

At Belle-vue-house, Bath, aged 78, Elizabeth, widow of the late Wm. Sellar, esq., of Vicar's Cross, Chester.

Aged 68, Jane, wife of the Rev. Peter Jackson, of Newstead-hall, Wakefield.

At Kew, Surrey, aged 68, Susannah, wife of Dr. John Jackson.

At Hanover-lodge, Shirley, near Southampton, aged 27, Arthur William Coape, late of the 12th Royal Lancers, only son of the late Capt. Coape, of the 85th Regt.

Aged 69, John Jowett Glover, esq., of The Potlocks, Findern.

May 2. At Bournemouth, aged 69, William Richard Baker Sellon, Commander R.N. The deceased was the eldest surviving son of the late Thomas Smith, esq., Receiver-General to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, by Sarah, dau. of the Rev. Wm. Sellon, sometime Rector of St. James, Clerkenwell. He assumed, in January, 1847, the surname and arms of Sellon on inheriting the property of his maternal aunt, Sophia Sellon. He entered the Navy in March, 1801, as first class vol. on board the "Centaur," 74, commanded by his relative, Captain Bendall Robert Littlehales, and served with much distinction up to the close of the war in 1815, particularly in boat affairs. On one occasion, Nov. 26, 1813, with four boats, he boarded and carried off Cape Rousse, in the island of Corsica, "Le Charlemagne," privateer, of eight guns, pierced for sixteen, and ninety-three men, a vessel whose fierce resistance occasioned the British a loss, out of fifty-eight men, of five killed and fifteen wounded.

At Montreal, Canada, from the effects of a fall from his horse, aged 32, Marcus Richard, the only and much-loved son of the Rev. Marcus R. Southwell, Vicar of St. Stephen's, St. Alban's.

At Cleveland-ter., Hyde-park, Fanny Anne, wife of Lieut.-Col. James Wood, and eldest child of the Ven. Archdeacon Burney, D.D., Rector of Wickham Bishop, Essex.

At her residence, Cleveland-rd., aged 85, Ruth, relict of Alexander Wedderburn, many years resident at Exeter.

At Grosvenor-pl., aged 75, Sir William Fowle Fowle Middleton, bart.

At Olney-ter., Camberwell, Capt. Fred. Thos. Paterson, (retired,) late 48th Regt., H.E.I.C., Bengal Native Infantry.

At Milford-house, aged 49, Elizabeth Georgiana, youngest dau. of the late Valentine Green, esq., of Normanton, near Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

At her residence, Royal-cresc., Notting-hill, aged 67, Martha, widow of John Blackett, esq., of Stamford-hill.

May 3. At Drumcondra-castle, Ireland, of bronchitis, aged 81, Grace Louisa, Dowager Marchioness of Ormonde. Her ladyship was the second dau. of the Right Hon. John Staples, by his third wife, the Hon. Harriet Molesworth, dau. of Richard, third Viscount Molesworth, and was married, in October, 1807, to James, nineteenth Earl of Ormonde, created at the corona-

tion of King George IV. a peer of the United Kingdom, as Baron of Lanthony, co. Monmouth, and on Oct. 5, 1825, advanced to the dignity of Marquis of Ormonde in the peerage of Ireland.

At Eaglehurst, Hampshire, aged 65, Major-Gen. Berkeley Drummond. The deceased had been in the Scots Fusilier Guards for a period of nearly fifty years. He served in that regiment (then called the Third Guards) in the campaign of 1814, in Holland, including the storming of Bergen-op-Zoom; also the campaign of 1815; and was present at Quatre Bras and at Waterloo with the second battalion of his regiment, in the second brigade of the first division, under the command of Sir John Byng, now Field-Marshal the Earl of Strafford. The late General was one of the grooms in waiting to her Majesty. His commissions bore date as follows:—Ensign, March 5th, 1812; lieutenant and captain, July 4th, 1815; captain and lieutenant-colonel, Dec. 21st, 1826; colonel, Nov. 23rd, 1841; and major-general, Nov. 11th, 1851. The deceased General was brother to the late Mr. Charles Drummond, of the well-known banking firm.

At Altringham, Cheshire, aged 36, Sarah, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Jos. Shooter, Vicar of Bishop Wilton.

At Clifton, aged 33, Maria Hester, wife of Frank B. Norgate, esq., of Shirehampton, and third dau. of the late Rev. S. Y. Seagrave, Rector of Westcott Barton, Oxon.

At St. George's-place, Hyde-park, aged 87, Maria, widow of Gen. John Murray, of Glenella, and of Queen's County, Ireland.

At Fleetwood, Lancashire, aged 68, William Strode, esq., formerly of Epping New-road, Woodford.

In Pall-mall, four days after the death of his only surviving child, aged 57, Thomas William Laroche, esq., of Bolton-row, Mayfair, and The Cottage, Wanstead, Essex.

At Sherborne, aged 15, Percy Rankin, sixth surviving son of John Frederick Falwasser, esq., of Sherborne.

At Ashbourn, aged 75, Mr. Hobson. The deceased had been one of the volunteers of 1804, and was a frequent and popular lecturer at the Ashbourn Literary Institute, and other places.

May 4. At Gloucester-pl., Portman-sq., Caroline Jane, relict of the late Michael Hicks Beach, esq., and mother of the late Sir Michael Hicks Beach, Bart., of Williamstrip-park, Gloucestershire, and of Netheravon-house, Wilts.

At Upper Harley-st., of diphtheria, aged 16, Gertrude, dau. of F. H. Dickinson, esq.

At Southsea, Major Wm. Sandy Ebrington, late of the Eleventh Regt. of Foot. He served throughout the Peninsular War.

At Bath, Mary Anne, widow of Capt. Leigh Lye, and dau. of the late Benjamin Cobb, esq., of New Romney, Kent.

At Sowerby, near Thirsk, Maria Teresa, wife of Thomas Swarbreck, esq.

At his residence, Cumberland-st., Portman-sq., aged 72, Samuel Lyon de Symons, esq.

At Hamworthy, Poole, aged 18, George Anthony, only son of G. A. Adams, esq.

At Green-st., Grosvenor-sq., aged 33, Matilda

Catherine, eldest surviving dau. of the late Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Knatchbull, Bart.

At Cheltenham, aged 83, Harriet Mary, relict of the Ven. Richard Francis Onslow, Archdeacon of Worcester.

At Flora-place, Plymouth, Mary, widow of Col. Bevians, R.M.

May 5. At West Retford-house, aged 86, Mary, relict of James Lee, esq., formerly one of the magistrates for the county of Nottingham. Mrs. Lee was second daughter of Harry Verelst, esq., formerly governor-general of Bengal, a post then equivalent to the present governor-generalship of India, inasmuch as the other presidencies were altogether under his control. She was born the 12th of June, 1773, and was married first at Aston, in 1793, to Robert Evelyn Sutton, esq., of Scolton, near Worksop, (only son of Brigadier-gen. Sutton,), a descendant of the Barons Lexington, of Averham, Notts., and a collateral branch of the Suttons of Kelham. Mr. Sutton died at Exmouth, on the 5th of March, 1805, and was interred at Littleham, near the same place. After remaining a widow for fourteen years, Mrs. Lee married secondly, on the 4th of February, 1819, James Lee, esq., of Carlton, near Darrington, Yorkshire, but by neither of her husbands had she any issue. Mr. Lee, who was an active magistrate of the county of Nottingham for a period of nearly forty years, died on the 18th of January, 1858.

At Botten-hall, Cleveland, aged 76, Thomas Hutchinson, esq., a Deputy-Lieut. of the North Riding.

At Regency-sq., Brighton, aged 58, Charles Duke, esq., late of East Lavant, Sussex.

At Wrecclesham, aged 48, Robt. Harry Davy, esq., A.B., only son of the Rev. Charles Davy, late Vicar of Preshute and Inglesham.

At her brother's, the Vicarage, Great Staughton, Hunts, aged 50, Mary Anne Moore, dau. of the late Harry Bristow Wilson, D.D., Rector of St. Mary Aumerbury, in the City of London.

At Bedford, aged 73, Mrs. Couchman, widow of H. Couchman, esq., formerly of Temple Balsall, Warwickshire.

At Ventnor, aged 37, Richard E. Garnham, esq., of Lincoln's-inn-fields and Fortress-terrace, Kentish-town.

At Albemarle-st., Mary, Countess of Strathmore, wife of the Right Hon. W. Hutt, M.P. Her ladyship's maiden name was Mary Milner, and she was born, we believe, at Staindrop. Her marriage with the Earl of Strathmore took place on Sunday, July 30th, 1820. His lordship died the day after, in the 52nd year of his age. His estates were not entailed, and he made a full settlement of his property previous to his death. The title of Earl of Strathmore, which he inherited from his father, was an old Scotch title; but in 1815 he was raised to the English Peerage as Baron Bowes, of Streatlam Castle, in the county of Durham, and of Lunedale, in the county of York. The English barony expired with him, and a doubt arose whether a marriage in England subsequent to the birth of a child would legitimize that child in Scotland.

The question was decided by the law courts in the negative, and the Countess's only son, John Bowes, esq., was not permitted to take the title of his father, but it devolved upon his lordship's youngest brother, Thomas Lyon Bowes, who became Earl of Strathmore; and his grandson, Thomas George Bowes, is the present inheritor of the Scottish titles and estates. The late dowager Countess of Strathmore was married to Mr. Hutt at St. George's, Hanover-sq., London, on the 16th of March, 1831, when that gentleman was Member of Parliament for Hull. Her son, John Bowes, esq., of Streatham Castle, is the proprietor of the English estates of the junior branch of the ancient and famous family of Bowes. He was elected one of the members for the southern division of the county of Durham in the first Reform Parliament in 1832, and he sat for that division till 1847, when he retired in favour of Lord Harry Vane. He is at the head of the well-known Marley-hill coking establishment. The Countess had no issue by her second marriage.

May 6. At Dover, Dame Louisa Lillie, wife of Sir John Scott Lillie, C.B.

At Garry-cottage, Perth, aged 90, Miss Madeline Murray, last surviving dau. of Sir Robert Murray, bart., Clermont.

At Warwick-lodge, Worthing, the residence of her son-in-law, C. H. Heather, esq., aged 69, Elizabeth, relict of Mr. Newman Knott, formerly of Earnley.

At Gloucester-pl., Hyde-park-gardens, of consumption, Emma, wife of Edgar Ratcliffe, esq., of Lansdowne-place, Brighton.

At her residence, Tunbridge Wells, aged 75, Ann, widow of Philip Lawton, esq., late of Forest-hill.

At Limpsfield, Surrey, aged 57, Benj. Williams, esq., formerly of Hillingdon, Middlesex.

May 7. At Bath, aged 77, Sophia, widow of Richard Davenport, esq., of Darwell-bank, Robertsbridge, Sussex.

Aged 46, George H. Lawrence, third son of the late Rev. Wm. Wharton, Vicar of Gilling, near Richmond, Yorkshire.

May 8. At Esk-house, Whitby, aged 64, Alice, third dau. of the late Thomas Brodrick, esq.

At Pontefract, aged 57, Lionel J. Brook, esq., Justice of the Peace for that borough.

At Star-hill, Rochester, aged 61, George Acworth, esq.

At Torquay, Willoughby, third son of the Hon. and Rev. Frederic Bertie.

At his residence, Upper Wimpole-st., aged 74, Horace Hayman Wilson, esq., Boden Professor of Sanscrit, Oxford.

Of scarlet fever, aged 26, Frances, wife of Edward Weatherby, esq.

At Adversane, Billingshurst, aged 88, Mr. Edmund Greenfield.

May 9. At Halton-house, Hastings, John Ch. Gough, third son of Richard Gough, esq., of Kilworth-house, Leicestershire, Deputy-lieut., and only remaining brother of Capt. Gough, R.N.

At the house of her son, Springwood-cottage, near Chorley, aged 91, Ann, widow of the Rev.

John Rawes, of Stamfordham, Northumberland.

At the Brook, Staplefield, Cuckfield, aged 77, Miss Bethune, sister of the late Dr. Bethune, of Worth Rectory.

Aged 14, George Stewart Hall, only surviving child of the Rev. J. R. Hall, Rector of Boldon, Durham.

May 9. In Bury-st., St. James's, aged 27, Ferdinand, seventh son of the late William Wingfield Yates, esq., of Parkfields, Staffordshire.

At her residence, Brookside, near Crawley, Sussex, aged 78, Miss Anna Bethune.

At Tower-hill, Rainow, aged 69, Samuel Thorp, esq. The deceased was the first Mayor of Macclesfield under the Municipal Corporations Act, and was one of the gentlemen first recommended by the new Town Council to be appointed as a Justice of the Peace for the borough. He was also one of the first elected Aldermen. Of late years, the infirmities of age had prevented his regular attendance on the bench; but, till very recently, he still continued to give his occasional assistance to his brother magistrates.—*Macclesfield Courier*.

May 10. At Ridgway, Plympton, S. I., Jesina, widow of Edward Harrison, esq., Paymaster R.N., and second dau. of the late Dr. Hamilton, Octagon, Plymouth.

Aged 88, Mr. Thomas William Tottle, Beachgrove-ter., Leeds. Mr. Tottle had filled the office of Mayor of Leeds, and was well known as being probably the oldest Reformer in the West Riding.

At Park-cres., Brighton, aged 74, Louisa, wife of C. G. Ridout, esq., youngest and last surviving dau. of the late Rev. Dr. George Heath, Canon of St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

At Meacombe, Moretonhampstead, aged 82, Anne, wife of John Germon, Esq.

At the Queen's Hotel, Norwood, aged 42, Rosa Edwyna, wife of Lieut.-Col. Powell, M.P., of Nanteos, Cardiganshire.

May 11. At Greenwich, aged 13, Edward, youngest son of the Rev. J. Thompson, Kidbrooke-house, Blackheath.

At Meadow-place, Edinburgh, aged 80, David Irving, LL.D. He was born at Langholm in 1779, and studied at the University of Edinburgh, where he took the degree of Master of Arts in 1801. He was the author of a series of biographies of Scottish authors, beginning with Ferguson the poet. His subsequent works were—"Memorials of the Life and Writings of George Buchanan," published in 1817; "Observations on the Study of Civil Law;" "Elements of English Composition"—his most successful work, originally printed in 1801; and various contributions to the seventh edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. In 1813 he obtained the degree of Doctor of Laws from the Marischal College, Aberdeen. He was appointed in 1821 Librarian of the Faculty of Advocates, and held that situation till 1848, when he retired into private life; still devoting himself, however, to literary pursuits.

At Regent's-park-ter., Regent's-park, aged 52, Lieut.-Col. S. R. Bagshawe, late of the Bengal Army.

At Hastings, William Edmund Curtis, esq., late of the First Royal Dragoons, eldest son of Sir William Curtis, Bart.

At Fosterville, near Newton, aged 72, Mary, relict of R. T. Parsons, esq., R.M.

At Upper Berkeley-st., Portman-sq., aged 70, Joseph Edward Mason, esq., late of Exeter.

At Handsworth, near Birmingham, aged 47, Eliza Rose, wife of T. C. Sneyd Kynnersley, esq.

At Lansdowne-ter., Regent's-park, aged 69, Frances, wife of John Digby Fowell, formerly of Black-hall, Devon.

At Sidmouth, aged 66, Jane, relict of Admiral Henry Forbes, R.N.

At St. Aubyn-st., Devonport, John Little, esq., surgeon.

In London, Harriet, wife of Francis Sitwell, esq., of Barmoor-castle, Northumberland.

May 12. At Clapham-common, aged 64, Sir C. Barry, R.A., F.R.S., &c.

In John-st., Ryde, aged 77, Thomas Manning Foreman, late Capt. 56th Regt.

At Wonston-cottage, Hants, aged 68, Thomas Tatlock, esq., a Peninsular officer.

At Barnard Castle, in Galgate, aged 73, Miss Feilding, dau. of the late Rev. George Feilding, of Startforth-hall.

At Coursehoarne, Cranbrook, aged 72, Ellen, last surviving dau. of the late Rev. S. Steele, LL.B., Vicar of Newnham, and Curate of Bredgar, Kent.

At Greenhithe, aged 68, Thomas Colyer, esq.

May 13. At Pulborough, Sussex, aged 74, Peter John Martin, esq.

At Cheltenham, aged 81, Charles Salt, esq., sole surviving brother of Henry Salt, esq., formerly British Consul in Egypt.

At Hawthornden, Torquay, Devon, aged 79, Arthur Howe Holdsworth, esq., of Widdicombe-house, Governor of Dartmouth Castle, and for twenty years M.P. for the borough of Dartmouth.

At Exmouth, aged 79, Miss Ann Long.

At the Vicarage, Blakesley, Northamptonshire, aged 56, Mary Ann, wife of the Rev. Charles Joseph de Belin, Vicar of that parish.

At Castle Camps Rectory, Cambridgeshire, aged 21, Anne, third dau. of the late Rev. George Pearson.

May 14. At Leamington Spa, aged 70, Col. George Young, H.E.I.C.S., of Waye-house, Ashburton, Devon.

At Leamington, aged 83, Charlotte, widow of John Grimston, esq., of Neswick.

At Broomgrove, Hastings, aged 76, Susanna, widow of William Satterley, esq., of Hastings, and mother-in-law of the late Rev. Wm. E. Lord, D.D., Rural Dean, and Rector of Northiam, Sussex.

At Portland-place, Angelica Helen, youngest dau. of the Hon. Sir Thomas Joshua Platt.

At St. Heller's, Jersey, Col. Richard Vyvyan, late of Trewan-park, Cornwall, Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant of that county.

May 15. Aged 68, Charles Bamford, esq., of George-st., Hull, and of Woodhall, in Holderness.

At Blake-hill, Parkstone, at an advanced age, Francis Bryant, esq.

Suddenly, in the county court at Poole, while in the act of addressing the judge on behalf of a client, James Brown, esq., of Lymington, solicitor, aged 63. The deceased was town-clerk of Lymington, clerk to the justices, and registrar of the Lymington county court.

At Mitcham, aged 89, Elizabeth, widow of W. Neale, esq., of Cheam, Surrey.

At Exmouth, aged 60, Lady Browne.

At Lancaster-lodge, aged 82, William Shields, esq., formerly of Durham. For many years he took an important part in all civic movements, and entered heartily into various philanthropic enterprises.

May 15. At Eaton-place, aged 61, the Hon. Augustus Barrington, second surviving son of George, fifth Viscount Barrington.

At Haldon-house, Exeter, aged 66, Sir Lawrence Vaughan Palk, bart., formerly M.P. for Ashburton. This family is descended from Henry Palk, who was possessed of estates in Devonshire in the reign of Henry VII.

At St. George's-terrace, Regent's-park, Anna Isabella, Baroness Noel Byron, widow of the late poet.

At Leigh-court, Torquay, aged 14, Mary Grabham, eldest child of the Rev. Charles Penny, Rector of West Coker, Yeovil, Somerset.

May 16. At Exmouth, aged 60, Lady Browne.

At Hafod, near Mold, Flintshire, aged 70, E. Lloyd, esq.

May 17. At Elmstone-court, Kent, Barbara Henrietta, wife of Frederick T. Curtis, esq., and second dau. of Geo. A. W. Welch, esq., of Arlehouse, Cheltenham.

At Bath, aged 46, Lieut.-Col. Augustus Price, late of the Bombay army.

May 19. At Helmingham Rectory, Suffolk, aged 38, Jessy Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. J. C. Ryle, Rector of Helmingham, and elder dau. of the late John Walker, esq., of Crawfordton, Dumfriesshire.

At Quedgeley-house, Gloucester, aged 86, Mrs. Curtis Hayward, relict of the Rev. J. A. Curtis, formerly Vicar of Bitton, in the same county.

Aged 85, Mr. Robert Montgomery, of Woolwich, brother of the late James Montgomery, the poet.

May 20. At his residence, Cecil-sq., Margate, aged 61, Stephen Jarvis, esq., late of the Prerogative-office, Doctors'-commons.

At his residence, Eccleston-sq., aged 73, Sir Fortunatus Dwaris, knt., F.R.S., one of the Masters of the Court of Queen's Bench, and a Bencher of the Middle Temple.

At West Cowes, Isle of Wight, aged 69, Spencer Horsey de Horsey, esq.

May 21. In George-st., Portman-sq., aged 91, Cobbett Derby, esq.

At the residence of her daughters, Ladbroke-sq., Kensington-park, aged 80, Elizabeth, relict of the late William Bowes, esq., of Whitehaven, Cumberland.

May 22. At North-end-lodge, Fulham, aged 43, Mr. Albert Smith, the well-known novelist and lecturer.

TABLE OF MORTALITY AND BIRTHS IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.
(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

DEATHS REGISTERED.

SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRARS' DISTRICTS.	Area in Statute Acres	Popula- tion in 1851.	Deaths in Districts, &c., in the Week ending Saturday,				
			Apr. 21, 1860.	Apr. 28, 1860	May 5, 1860.	May 12, 1860.	May 19, 1860.
Mean Temperature			42·3	41·2	50·7	52·2	54·4
London	78029	2362236	1284	1268	1205	1111	1090
1-6. West Districts .	10786	376427	262	213	227	198	177
7-11. North Districts .	13533	490396	299	260	257	232	227
12-19. Central Di-stricts	1938	393256	179	167	151	171	148
20-25. East Districts .	6230	485522	251	281	261	236	223
26-36. South Districts .	45542	616635	293	347	309	274	315

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered.						Births Registered.		
	Under 20 years of Age.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and upwards.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Apr. 21 .	601	191	187	247	58	1284	923	834	1757
" 28 .	590	178	194	236	57	1268	914	885	1799
May 5 .	530	173	196	226	64	1205	903	900	1803
" 12 .	539	150	182	196	38	1111	786	819	1605
" 19 .	535	152	185	181	31	1090	867	835	1702

PRICE OF CORN.

Average of Six Weeks. }	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	50 5	37 4	24 7	33 6	41 7	39 0
Week ending May 12. }	52 6	37 7	25 10	36 1	43 8	40 3

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, MAY 21.

Hay, 3*l.* 0*s.* to 4*l.* 15*s.* — Straw, 1*l.* 4*s.* to 1*l.* 12*s.* — Clover, 4*l.* 0*s.* to 5*l.* 11*s.*

NEW METROPOLITAN CATTLE-MARKET.

To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*lbs.*

Beef	3 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, MAY 21.	
Mutton	5 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 6 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	Beasts	3,480
Veal	4 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>	Sheep and Lambs	22,920
Pork	3 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	Calves	180
Lamb	7 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 8 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Pigs	420

COAL-MARKET, MAY 21.

Best Wallsend, per ton, 15*s.* 0*d.* to 20*s.* 0*d.* Other sorts, 12*s.* 6*d.* to 15*s.* 9*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY H. GOULD, late W. CARY, 181, STRAND.
From April 24 to May 23, inclusive.

Day of Month.	Thermometer.			Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Thermometer.			Barom.	Weather.
	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.				8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.		
Apr.	°	°	°	in. pts.		May	°	°	°	in. pts.	
24	37	44	39	29. 77	hy.rn.hy.snow	9	52	64	48	29. 61	cldy. showers
25	39	47	42	29. 87	cloudy	10	50	63	57	29. 78	heavy rain
26	39	51	40	30. 08	do.	11	54	62	55	29. 72	do.
27	40	50	39	30. 29	fair	12	59	68	55	29. 78	cly.cnst.hy.rn.
28	45	60	38	30. 32	fair, cloudy	13	55	63	53	29. 74	rain, cloudy
29	49	61	43	30. 30	do. do.	14	56	64	54	29. 75	hy. rn. do.
30	50	62	47	30. 32	do. do.	15	56	63	54	29. 82	cldy. rn. cldy.
M.1	50	64	48	30. 21	fair	16	56	62	51	29. 65	do. do.
2	49	63	48	30. 09	do. cloudy	17	53	68	50	29. 59	heavy rain
3	50	62	44	30. 09	do. do.	18	55	64	54	29. 45	do.
4	45	60	45	30. 08	do. do.	19	55	65	56	29. 68	cldy. fair
5	47	54	43	30. 08	cloudy	20	59	70	58	30. 10	fair cloudy
6	46	54	40	30. 07	fair, cloudy	21	60	71	58	30. 29	do. do.
7	50	60	48	29. 77	do. slight rain	22	61	73	57	30. 19	do.
8	54	63	53	29. 54	cldy.rain, cldy	23	61	70	56	29. 99	rain, fair

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

April and May	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	New 3 per Cent.	Bank Stock.	Ex. Bills. \$1,000.	India Stock.	India Bonds. \$1,000.	India 5 per cent Stock.
24	94½ ½	93½ ½	93 ½	224 5½	6 8 pm.			106 ½
25	94½ ½	93½ ½	93 ½	225 6	6. 10 pm.		5 dis.	106 ½
26	94½ 5	93½ ½	93½ ½		6. 9 pm.	220 21	10. 8 dis.	106 ½
27	94½ 5	93½ ½	93½ ½	225 6	6 pm.	219		106½ ½
28	94½ 5	93½ ½	93½ ½	226½		220		106 ½
30	95 ½	93½ ½	93½ ½		5. 9 pm.	219½		106½ ½
M.2	95½ ½	93½ ½	93½ ½	225 7	6. 10 pm.	219½	10 dis.	106½ ½
3	95½ ½	93½ ½	93½ ½	226 7				106½ ½
4	95½ ½	93½ ½	93½ ½		6. 9 pm.			106½ ½
5	95½ ½	93½ ½	93½ ½	226 7½	6. 9 pm.			106½ ½
7	95 ½	93½ ½	93½ ½	226 7½	6. 8 pm.	219 21	10. 5 dis.	106½ ½
8	95 ½	93½ ½	93½ ½	226 7½	4. 7 pm.	219	6 dis.	106½ ½
9	95½ ½	93½ ½	93½ ½		4. 7 pm.	221½		106½ ½
10	95½ ½	93½ ½	93½ ½	226 7½	5. 7 pm.			106½ ½
11	95 ½	93½ ½	93½ ½	227½	6. 8 pm.		9. 5 dis.	106½ ½
12	94½ 5½	93½ ½	93½ ½		5 pm.	219	9 dis.	106 ½
14	94½ ½	93 ½	93 ½	226½ 7½	4. 7 pm.			106½ ½
15	94½ ½	93 ½	93 ½	226 7½	3. 7 pm.		10. 5. dis.	106½ ½
16	94½ 5	93½ ½	93 ½	226 7½	3. 6 pm.		13. 8. dis.	106 ½
17	94½ ½	92½ 3	92½ 3	226 7½	4. 7 pm.	219	7. 6 dis.	106½ ½
18	94½ ½	92½ 3	92½ 3	226½ 7½	4. 7 pm.	220		106½ ½
19	94½ ½	93 ½	93 ½			221		106½ ½
21	94½ ½	93 ½	93 ½	228	8 pm.			106 ½
22	94½ ½	92½ 3½	92½ 3½	228	4 pm.			106½ ½
23	94½ 5	93½ ½	93½ ½	227 8½	4. 8 pm.			106 ½

ALFRED WHITMORE,
Stock and Share Broker,
19, Change Alley, London, E.C.

INDEX

TO ESSAYS, DISSERTATIONS, HISTORICAL PASSAGES, AND BOOKS REVIEWED.

••• *The Principal Memoirs in the OBITUARY are distinctly entered in this Index.*

- Abdera in Thrace*, rare coins from, 52
Aberdeenshire, flint arrow-heads found in, 41
Abyda, Temple of Ephron at, 607
Academy of Horsemanship, scheme for an, 38
Addington and Pitt, comparison between, 328
Adventures of Master Tyll Owlglass, 78
Africa, North, ortholithic vestiges in, 267
Aix-la-Chapelle, Richard, King of the Romans, crowned at, 9
Ala Petriana, composed of Roman citizens, 347
Albury Church, key of, 594
Aldermaston, Roman olla found at, 477
Ale and beer, restrictions on the sale of, 573
Alexander the Great, tetradrachm of, 593
——— III., favourite residence of, 498
——— *Dr. Thomas*, memoir of, 411
Algiers, Roman mosaic found at, 563
Alton Towers, powder-flasks from, 489
Alvington Church, proposed restoration of, 483
Amboglanna, excavations at, 152
Amelia, Princess, accident to the, 327
Amiens, flint implements from, 369
——— *Cathedral*, chapels in, 254
Anchorites of the Middle Ages, 331
——— Rule for regulating the lives of, 334
Anglesra, discovery of Roman coins, 377
——— curious interments in, 478
Anglo-Saxon barrow on Bowcombe Down, examination of, 594
——— cemeteries, relics found in, 41, 146
——— gold bulla, 369
——— *Settlements*, Traces of, 365
Anglo-Saxons, Conversion of the, 540
Animal Magnetism, germs of, 235
Annales Archéologiques, 173
Antiquarian Communications, (Cambridge), Vol. I., 166
Antiquaries, Society of, proceedings of, 41, 142, 262, 365, 473, 588
Antoninus Pius, coin of, 561
Arbor Lowe, Circle of, 48
Arbuthnott, John Visc., memoir of, 294
Archæological Association, proceedings of, 47, 369, 476, 593
——— *Institute*, proceedings of, 49, 269, 376, 479, 591
Archéologie laïque, paper on, 173
Archæology in Algeria, 563
——— of *America*, 371
Architectural Association, meeting of, 144
——— *Exhibition*, Lectures at, 595
Architecture, National Style of, remarks on, 21, 144
——— English Gothic, 26
——— Works connected with, 144
——— The Progress of, in 1859, 242
Armorial bearings on book covers, 45
——— *Tiles*, 12
Arpi, coin of, 270
Artevelde, Jacob Van, Tomb of, 442
Articles to be Observed in Erecting and Ordainyng of a Present Academy, 38
Arundell of Wardour, Lord, deeds relating to, 49
Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Roman coins found near, 490
Ashe, Dr. St. George, letters of, 151
Askelon, fortification of, by Richard of Cornwall, 6
Aspatia, bronze palstave found at, 480
Assheton, Sir Nicholas, brass of, 601
Aston Church, effigy in, 270
Atheline; or, The Castle by the Sea, 618
Athenian Antiquities, 350
Athens, tetradrachm of, 53
Auckland, Lord, Rose's opinion of, 446
Audley End, Museum of Roman and Saxon antiquities at, 271
Augustine Monastery (Austin Friars), list of nobility and others buried in the, 373
Augustus, coins of, 559
Austin Friar, The, description of, 374
——— *Friars' Church*, desecration of, 375
——— granted to the Dutch, 376

- Austin Friars' Library*, list of books, 375
Aylesbury, Bucks., Archæological and Architectural Society at, 146
 ——— *Church*, vestry at, 578
Babrii Fabulæ Æsopæ, 211, 314
Bacon, Roger, Minor Works of, 227
Bactrian Coins, description of, 484
Baddesley Clinton, Deeds relating to the Manor of, 267
Baden, *The Grand Duchess Stephanie* of, memoir of, 294
Baines, Rt. Hon. M. Talbot, memoir of, 302
Baker, Mr. Robert, memoir of, 408
Bakewell Church, sepulchral slabs from, 369
Ballantyne, R. M., *The World of Ice*, 172
Ballard, Edward George, Esq., memoir of, 412
Balls, remarkable, 478
Ballylarkin Church, sculptured stone from, 151
Bampton Church, proposed restoration of, 483
Baptists, Chapels recently built by, 247
Barker, C., *Development of the Associative Principle during the Middle Ages*, 396
Barmby, G., *The Poetry of Spring*, 503
Barry, Sir Charles, memoir of, 629
Barton of Smethell's Hall, family of, 202
Bayley, Rev. Robert S., memoir of, 186
Bayly, C., *Descriptive and other Poems*, 617
Bayonet, Origin and History of the, 589
Beanfou, Sir Richard, *Marriage Settlement* by, 37
Bebington Church, windows in, 488
Becket, a Biography, 34
Bedfordshire, Conveyance of a Message in, 1311, 585
Bedminster, designs for new church at, 484
Bekesbourne, Sepulchral Chamber at, 152
Belinaye, Marquise De La, memoir of, 297
Bexley Church, brasses from, 370
Birkenhead Priory, ruins of, 487
Birmingham, St. Clement's Nichells Church, 244
Bishop's Stortford, Holy Trinity Church, 244
Blackall, John, M.D., memoir of, 511
Blacker, Rev. B. H., *Sketches of the Parishes of Booterstown and Donnybrook*, 393
Blackfordby New Church, 245
Blackie, J. S., *Lyrical Poems*, 612
Blackie's Comprehensive History of England, 168
Blessed are the Pure in Heart, 395
Blind-Man's Holiday, 79
Board, Rev. Richard, memoir of, 302
Bohn, H. G., *The Paper Duty Considered*, 504
Book-hawking, 169
Booterstown and Donnybrook, *Sketches of the Parishes of*, 393
Borthwick Castle, drawing of, 370
Bothwell, Earl of, death of, 44
 ——— documents relating to, 267
Bottesford, brass at, 490
Bovey Tracy, copper dollar found at, 426
 ——— *Church*, mural paintings discovered at, 600
Bowling, St. Stephen's Church, 244
Boyle Abbey, 166
Brace to guard the arm, 594
Bradiford-hill, Pillar-stone at, 147
Brewer, J. S., Minor Works of Roger Bacon, 227
Bridstow, fragment of pottery from, 44
Brighton, St. James's Church, 244
Brisbane Cathedral, arrangement of, 145
 ——— Gen. Sir T. Makdougall, memoir of, 298
Bristol, St. Raphael's Church, 244
British and Anglo-Saxon Weapons, 267
 ——— coins, unpublished, 270
 ——— *Museum*, Greek coins in, 51
Broadsides, curious, presented to the Society of Antiquaries, 368
Brockley Church, architecture of, 604
Broderip, F. F., *Funny Fables for Little Folks*, 79
Bromsgrove Church, restoration of, 246
Brooke, Mr. William Henry, memoir of, 410
Brown, R., *Lily Leaves*, 171
Bruck, Baron de, memoir of, 628
Buccleuch, Laird of, great raid of, 492
 ——— and Charltons, quarrel of, 492
Buckler, C. A., *Notice of the Mural Paintings in Chalgrove Church*, 547
Bucks. Archæological and Architectural Society, meeting of, 146
Bunbury Church, Tower of, 488
Burdoswald, Roman remains at, 54
Burgundy, Duke of, armorial bearings of, 28
Burgham New Church, 245
Burgos, Convent of Austin Friars at, 107
Burrows, H. W., *Parochial Sermons*, 395
Burton's Description of Leicestershire, 147
Burton, Sir William, pedigree of, 489
Bute, Marchioness of, memoir of, 181
Byron, Lady Noel, memoir of, 627
Byrthe of a Chryste, The, 362
Cairo, Museum of Egyptian Antiquities at, 607
Caister, Saxon antiquities from, 48
Caister, bronze lanx found at, 368
Callington Church, restoration of, 601
Camberwell, new Church at Herne-hill, 246
Cambridge, All Saints' Church, Monuments in, 382
 ——— history of All Saints' Church, 486
 ——— *Antiquarian Society publications*, 166

- Cambridge Architectural Society*, Report of, 54
 ————— meeting of, 485
 ————— Arms on Monuments and Stained Glass at, 382
 ————— Bible printed at, 490
 ————— brass weight from, 480
 ————— Church of St. Andrew the Great, Arms in, 382
 ————— competition for Town Hall at, 483
 ————— Visitation of Arms in, 382
Cambridgeshire, commission of inquiry as to monastic pensions in, 568
 ————— Tokens, 166
Camden Society, works published by, 597
Campbell, Lord Chief Justice, as an author, 15
Camperdown, Earl of, memoir of, 181
Candidates for Ordination, Addresses to the, 283
Canterbury Cathedral, architecture of, 23
 ————— key of fifteenth century found at, 48
 ————— St. Thomas of, and Northampton Castle, 384
 ————— fibula found at, 477
 ————— St. Mildred's Church, font at, 495
 ————— Parish of Saint Mildred's, 495
 ————— Cotton's Hospital, 496
 ————— Maynard's Spital, 496
 ————— seal of St. Augustine's, 592
 ————— abbey piece found at, 593
Capheaton, bronze vessel found at, 54
Carausius, coin of, 563
Cardinal Pole's Pension Book, 569
Caricature of sixteenth century, 45
Carishbrooke, Roman remains at, 269
Carlisle, Archæological Institute at, 49
 ————— Roman inscriptions discovered at, 346, 378
 ————— Roman hand-lamp found at, 378
 ————— Roman relics from, 480
Carnegie, W. F. Lindsay, memoir of, 519
Carshulton, curious object found at, 477
Cartoons for stained glass, 598
Casket impressed in gold, 593
Castle Donington, monumental brass at, 490
Castor, near Norwich, discoveries at, 479
Catlow, A., Popular Field Botany, 613
Cavaliere Vulpes, work of the, 149
Cealchythe identified in Cholsey, 366
Centenarian Petitioner, A., 611
Cephris, King, statue of, 607
Chalgrove Church, paintings from, 274, 367, 547
Chalkhill, John or Iron, 278, 388
Charity schools, establishment of, 207
Charles I., memorials of, 370
Charlton-on-Otmoor Church, wall-paintings at, 274
Charlton, William, death of, 491
Charnwood forest, bronze celt found in, 142
 ————— Roman coins found in, 142
Chelsea, St. Simon's Church, 243
Cherbourg, Congrès Scientifique de France, 90
Chess Praxis, 285
Chester Architectural and Archæological Society, meeting of, 487
Chester Castle, implements of torture found at, 480
 ————— Comte de, query as to, 90
 ————— St. John's Church, windows at, 487
Chesterford, Roman colander found at, 272
 ————— Roman relics from, 376
 ————— excavations at, 479
Chetwode, On Rhyne-toll at, 146
Chew Magna Church, designs for restoration of, 484
Chibburn, New Notes on, 490
Chichester Cathedral, stall-work of, 483
Child of the Temple, The, 504
Children's Almanack, 168
Chinese bank notes, 51
 ————— mandarin, war dress of, 148
Chiriqui, Indian tombs at, relics in, 45
Christ, badge of the order of, 368
Christchurch, restoration of the church, 216
 ————— Oliver Cromwell's Saddle-room at, 277
Christian Church in Britain, Existence of the, 540
Christie, W. D., Memoirs of the First Earl of Shaftesbury, 427
Christmas in the Arctic Seas, 100
Church Cause and the Church Party, 394
 ————— Extension, Difficulties of, 169
 ————— restorations, 245
 ————— of St. Duilech, 331
 ————— restoration of, 610
 ————— St. Hildevert, West End, 436
 ————— South Side, 437
Churches, designs for new, 483, 598
 ————— designs for restoration of, 599
 ————— in progress, 245
 ————— of North-west Essex, 271
 ————— of Sandwich, 564
Churchman's Almanack, 168
Cilernum, excavations at, 152
Cimabue the Painter, works of, 317
Cirencester, coins found at, 594
Civil War, Relics of the, 538
Clackmanan Tower, drawing of, 370
Clapton-in-Gordano, Court-house at, 591
Clarendon, arrow-heads from, 489
Clarke, G. R., The Reform of the Sewers, 285
Classical or Gothic? 161
Claudius, coins of, 559
Clay, Sir William, ancient gold ring belonging to, 477
Clement IV., Pope, letter from, 228
Clifton, New Church at, 244
Clogher, Church of St. Duilech at, 331
Cobham, Lord, trial of, 143
Coelnoth, coin of, 594
Coins of British gold, 604
 ————— Identification of, 202

- Colour Prize of the Ecclesiological Society adjudicated*, 145
 ——— *for 1861, subject for*, 484
Combemartin Church, tower of, 146
Commodus, coins of, 562
Compendium Studii Philosophiæ, 237
Congregational Churches recently erected, 247
Conjurors, Information against, 472
Constantina, inscription found at, 563
Constantinople, Memorial Church at, 145
Cornhill, St. Michael's Church, restoration of, 246
Cotton, Gen. Sir Willoughby, memoir of, 628
Cotton's Hospital, Canterbury, 496
Court of Wards, abolition of, 429
Coulthart, Mrs. Helen, memoir of, 634
Cowling Castle, licence to crenellate. 158
 ——— *workmen's receipts*, 158
Cranmer, Sir William, cenotaph in memory of, 495
 ——— *Thomas*, (nephew of the Archbishop,) monument of, 495
Cretan coins, earliest, 485
Crichton Castle, drawing of, 370
Croly, Rev. Dr., *The Threescore and Ten*, 225
Cromwell, Oliver, purse of, its real nature, 48
Crowder, Sir Richard B., memoir of, 186
Cruz Easton, Roman urn discovered at, 476
Culloden, mounting of a pistol found at, 370
Cunobelin, coins of, 377
Cuzco, antiquities from, 264
Dacre, Lord, trial of, 491
Dagger chased with battle-scenes, 480
Damascus, Arabic quadrant from, 372
Danes, ravages of the, 540
Dartmoor, Druidical monument on, 376
David I. of Scotland, reign of, 497
Deed of 1390, relating to Swavesey Priory, Camb., 473
Defoe, D., *Memoirs of a Cavalier*, 615
De Guileville's Pelerinage, 2
Deir Abbey, curious MS. from, 497
De la Mare, Geoffrey, to Hugh his Son, 364
Delphi, silver coin of, 52
De Montford, marriage of, 5
Denston Church, carvings at, 605
Denton, stone mill found at, 143
De Quincey, Thomas, memoir of, 187
 ——— *Letters to a Young Man whose Education has been Neglected*, 616
Der Heyligen Leben das Summerheil, extract from, 550
Designs of France against England, 139
Development of the Associative Principle during the Middle Ages, 396
Devizes, History, Military and Municipal, of the Ancient Borough of, 393
Diary of Humphrey Mitchell, 147
Didcot, grant of the manor of, 362
Dinton Castle, Anglo-Saxon cemetery at, 146
Dirleton Castle, drawing of, 370
Dod, R. P., *Parliamentary Companion for 1860*, 285
Dodnash, Priory of, History of, 369
Domitian, coins of, 560
Dover, Countess of, catalogue of the furniture of, 268
 ——— *Castle*, ruined church in, 249, 314
 ——— *Works at*, temp. Henry II., 494
Drift, Works of Art in the, 146
Drinking Fountains, 249
Drummond, Henry, Esq., memoir of, 413
Ducklington, Anglo-Saxon graves at, 366
Dugdale, Sir William, Visitation of the County of Yorke, 500
Dumfries, brass ring found at, 369
Duncan, King of Scotland, charter by, 498
Dunfermline Castle, drawing of, 370
Dunmow (Little) Church, monuments in, 390
Dunstable Chronicle, Extracts from the, 615
Durham, restoration of St. Nicholas Church, 246
Du Sens, Partatif dans les Langues Romanes, 178
Dyrrachium, didrachm of, 593
Dyson, Rev. Charles, memoir of, 635
Earsham Church, mortuary urn found at, 45
East Anglian, The, 394
East Orchard new Church, 483
Ebbw Vale, designs for new Church at, 484
Eburacum, sarcophagus discovered at the cemetery of, 52
Ecclesiastical Singing, abuses of, 237
Ecclesiological Society, meeting of, 145, 483, 598
Edinburgh, curious broadsides printed at, 368
 ——— *view of the Old Tolbooth at*, 370
Edward VI., curious bricks temp. of, 604
Edyngton, pension assigned to the Rector, &c., of the College, 567
Egyptian Antiquities, collection of, Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, 148
 ——— *papyrus*, 476
Elgin, ancient house at, 370
 ——— *Lord*, Despatches of, 20
Elizabeth Woodville, seal of, 592
 ——— *Queen*, Proclamation on Dress, 259
 ——— *Orders for Women's Apparel*, 260
 ——— *Orders for Men's Apparell*, 261
 ——— *deed temp.*, 369
Elphinstone, The Hon. Mountstuart, memoir of, 80
Elwes, A., Frank and Andrea, 79
Ely, restoration of the lantern at, 485
Emblems of Saints, 393
Enamelled basins, twelfth century work, 51
Encyclopædia Britannica, 168
England, invasion of, 119

- England**, rubbings from brasses in, 148
 ——— in the fourteenth century, 166
Englefield Green, new Church at, 245
Envermeu, list of antiquities discovered at, 273
Episcopal Rings, memoir on, 591
Ermington Church, altar at, 147
Essex Archaeological Society, meeting of, 271
Ethelbert, Conversion of, 541
Evelyn, Richard, Esq., a deed of, 267
Everard, Rev. E. J., Address to his Flock on Lord Ebury's motion, 396
Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society, meeting of, 146, 489, 600
 ——— Cathedral, armorial tile from, 12
 ——— Samian ware found at, 51
Expedition to the Indies, MS. Journal of, 592
Family of Love, 1579, 470
Farnham, Essex, restoration of the Church, 246
 ——— Surrey, restoration of the Church, 246
Faversham Church, paintings at, 47
Feoffment from Sir Robert de Ashton, 36
Fictitious seals, 51
Finger-ring of ivory, 142
Finger-rings, classification of, 269
Finiguerra, Maso, The Pax of, 320
Fitzroy, Rt. Hon. Henry, memoir of, 184
Fitzwaller Monuments, The, at Dunmow, 390
Fleetwood, William, biographical notice of, 475
Flint implements, 379
 ——— Weapons discovered in Southern Babylonia, 144
Florence, the goldsmiths of, 319
Footprints in the Wilderness, 504
Forrest, Sir James, memoir of, 522
Forster, Dr. Thomas, memoir of, 514, 538
Fox, Mr., character of, 329
 ——— India Bill, 324
France, Congrès Scientifique de, 90
Frank and Andrea, 79
Franklin Expedition, The Fate of the, 91
 ——— Reliques, 97
Frazeto, Roger de, seal of, 143
Frederick II., the Emperor, 8
Frome, lock and key of the Convent at, 594
Funny Fables for Little Folks, 79
Gaelic, Scottish and Irish modes of spelling, 380
Gascony, Richard of Cornwall's expedition for the recovery of, 3
George III., insanity of, 325
Georges, gold enamelled, 589
Gerard II., Bishop of Cambrai, 590
Germantown, St. Michael's Church at, 145
Germanus and Lupus, missionary labours of, 540
Germany, brick buildings in, 47
Gerrard's Cross, Church at, 242
Gibraltar, antiquities from, 593
Gibson, Mr. Milner, and the Fine Arts, 20
Giotto, fresco paintings by, 25
 ——— and his followers, 317
Gladstone, Rt. Hon. William Ewart, Works of, 19, 90
Glasgow, Hagg's Castle, drawing of, 370
Gloucester Cathedral, radiating chapels, 252
 ——— Gilbert de Clare, Earl of, death of, 3
Goadby Marwood Church, glass quarries in, 147
God's Prohibition of the Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister, 283
Godwin, G., Memorials of Workers, 396
Gogmagog Hills, curious rings found at, 377
Gothic Windows and Window Tracery, lecture on, 487
Gournay, The House of, 434
 ——— Norman barons of, 434
 ——— of Swarthings, family of, 440
 ——— Thomas de, and Edward II., 442
Granville, Lord, literary taste of, 20
Grays, excavations near, 50
Grecian versus Gothic, 202
Greetland, St. Thomas's Church, 244
Grensilhaugh, sepulchral cist at, 50
Grimshaw Park, Christ Church, 245
Gristhorpe, interment at, 50
Grosmount, episcopal ring found at, 473
Guide to the Civil Service, 167
Gunpowder, Manufacture of, 590
Gurney, D., Esq., The House of Gournay, 434
Gwyn, Captain John, narrative of, 601
Habits of Good Society, The, 615
Hadleigh Church, remains from, 604
Hadrian, coin of, 561
Hale Magna, relics discovered at, 269
Hales, Lady Margaret, monument to, 495
Haley Hill, Halifax, new Church at, 243, 391
Halifax, see Haley Hill.
Hall, Mrs. N., Through the Tyrol to Venice, 618
Halyburton, Andrew, Account-book of, 148
Hambledon Church, proposed restoration of, 484
Hampshire, General History of, 280
Hampstead, St. Paul's Church, 244
 ——— St. Peter's Church, 244
Hampton Court Palace, organ-pipe from, 588
Hand-book of the Court, Peerage, and House of Commons for 1860, 284
 ——— to the Guildhall and the various Offices of the Corporation of London, 394
Hand-bricks, 269
Hangman's Wood, Daneholes in, 50
Harborne, new Church at, 245

- Harcourt, Rev. L. V.*, Diaries of Rt. Hon. Geo. Rose, 443
Hardham Priory, site of, 118
 ———— *Chapel*, views of, 120
Hastings, pedigree of the family of, 47
 ———— *Lord*, memoir of, 182
Hawarden, Church of St. John, 483
Hawick, St. Cuthbert's Church, 246
Hawkedon Church, font at, 605
Hawkesbury, Lord, character of, 447
Hayles, Cistercian abbey of, building of, 7
Head, Sir Francis, altar-tomb for, 495
Hearthstone, The, 504
Henry III. at Bordeaux, 6
 ———— deed temp., 368
Heraldic Insignia of Suffolk Families, 604
Heraldry in History, Poetry, and Romance, 28
 ———— *The Usefulness of*, 383
Herbert, Rt. Hon. Sidney, and the Press, 20
Hereford Cathedral, restoration of, 246
 ———— enamelled shrine from, 590
Hereford and Essex, Humphrey Bohun, Lord of, founder of the great Augustine monastery, 373
Herrick, Robert, Poetical Works of, 396
Hewitt, John, Official Catalogue of the Tower Armories, 501
Hexham, bronze tripod vessel found at, 490
Higham, Samian patera found at the Moat, 593
Highbridge, St. John's Church, 244
Highmore, St. Paul's Church, 244
High Sheriffs for 1860, 287
Hills, G. M., Esq., Boyle Abbey, 166
Historical Tales, 539
Hobler, F., Roman History from Coins, 557
Hodson, Major, design for a tomb to the memory of, 145, 598
Holden, Henry George, Esq., memoir of, 186
Holderness, Earl of, Library of, 397
Holland, Lord, memoir of, 182
Holloway, St. Luke's Church, 243
Hotspur, seal of, 54
Horne, stone objects discovered at, 50
 ———— flint-weapons found at, 592
Hulme, St. John Baptist Church, 244
Hunting-knives, inscribed, 480
Hursley, Hants, Manor of, 37
Husenbeth, F. C., Emblems of Saints, 393
Huss, John, Protest against the Burning of, 602
Huy Church, chest for relics, 159
Hyde, Church of St. Bartholomew, architecture of, 276
Icklesham, Sussex, Grant of Lands at, 141
Ilfracombe, Holy Trinity Church, restoration of, 146
Implements of torture, 480
Independents, New Churches by the, 247
Index to Current Literature, 616
India, its Natives and Missions, 286
Inglis, Sir R. H., Medal-Task, 31
Ingram, bronze sword found at, 54
Innes, C., Scotland in the Middle Ages, 497
Invasion of England, 119
Inveresk, Roman Antiquities of, 393
Irishtown, Kilkenny, History of, 151
Irving, Washington, memoir of, 82
Isle of Harris, Notes of Antiquities in, 481
Ivory Carvings, eleventh and fourteenth centuries, 477
Ivory sculptures, 270
Jameson, Mrs., Memoirs of Early Italian Painters, 315
 ———— memoir of, 519
Jarrow, flint implements found at, 379
Jedburgh, Manor of, 498
Jewellery and Metal-work of the Middle Ages, 172
Johns, Rev. C. A., Monthly Gleanings from the Field and Garden, 169
Johnson, Dr., teapot belonging to, 605
Jones, Edward, Gazette printer, 142
Julia, dau. of Augustus, coin of, 559
Jullien, M., memoir of, 632
Junius, Mr. Bohn's statement, 397
Kaltraez, battle of, 49
Keen-chow, inscription at the Imperial Mausoleum at, 371
Kenilworth Castle, architecture of, 281
Kennet, Wilts, antiquities discovered at, 41
Kensington, South, proposed Winter Garden at, 26
 ———— *Picture Galleries at*, 248
Kent Archæological Society, meeting of, 53, 489
Kettylberston, rent roll of the manor of, 365
Keys, specimens of, 593
Kilkenny Archæological Society, meeting of, 150
Kilnhurst, St. Thomas's Church, 245
King's Langley Church, brass in, 267
 ———— messenger, badge of, 268
Kingston, W. H. G., Will Weatherhelm, 79
Kinnoul Church, candlestick found at, 148
Kinross-shire, Notes on the Antiquities of, 380
Kirby Thore, Roman sculptures at, 49
Knaresborough Castle, 1648, 49
Knife, fork, and sheath, sixteenth century, 371
Knights of Malt, cross of, 480
Knightsbridge, proposed new façade for Trinity Chapel, 484

- Lakenheath**, bronze-socketed celt found near, 368
Lanarkshire, discovery of antiquities, 476
Lancaster, Rev. T. W., memoir of, 188
Landed Property, Lectures on the History of, 503
Lansdown, H. V., memoir of, 308
Lathbury, Rev. T., Proposed Revision of the Book of Common Prayer Considered, 396
Leaton, Holy Trinity Church, 245
Lectures on the History of England, 502
Lee, W., Translations in English Verse from Ovid, Horace, and Tacitus, 503
Leicester Architectural and Archæological Society, meeting of, 147, 489
Leiria, sepulchral inscriptions at, 143
Lemos, the widowed Countess of, 109
Lemsford, St. John's Church, 245
Leominster Church, ornaments in, 488
Lerma, dress of a Spanish lady in the convent at, 109
Le Romancero du Pays Basque, 285
L'Estrange, pedigree of the family, 474
Lewis, Sir George Cornwall, works of, 17, 314
 ——— *Babrii Fabulæ Æsopææ*, 211
Lichfield Cathedral, memorial tomb in, 484
Life-boat Institution, Annual Report of, 614
Lille Cathedral, design for, 483
 ——— discovery of a Druidic altar near, 449
 ——— letter respecting, 538
Lily Leaves, 171
Limehouse new Church, 244
Linlithgow Church, low-side window, 377
Litcham Church, key of, 594
Literature in the Cabinet, 14, 90
Little Cawthorpe, new Church at, 245
Little Fables, 504
Little, Thomas, Esq., memoir of, 406
Llandysilio Church, window in, 488
Llangollen, paalstab from, 593
Llanllawen, new Church at, 245
Llanrhaidr, St. James's Church, 245
Lodge, E., Peerage and Baronetage, 167
L'Œuvre Philadéonique, 538
Londesborough, Lord, memoir of, 295
London, Augustine Monastery, history of, 372
 ——— *Diocesan Board of Education*, Twentieth Report of, 617
 ——— *Handbook to the Guildhall and the various Offices of the Corporation*, 394
 ——— *and Middlesex Archæological Society*, proceedings of, 372
 ——— Street Architecture, 248
 ——— The First Music Hall in, 279
 ——— tradesmen, token of, 365
Longman, W., Lectures on the History of England, 502
Long Wittenham, researches at, 41
 ——— hooped ring found at, 45
Louis XV., French purse temp., 48
Lound, new Church at, 245
Lowenthal, J., Morphy's Games at Chess, 172
Lowndes's Bibliographer's Manual, 397
Lubeck Cathedral, sepulchral brass at, 591
Lucca Cathedral, architecture of, 24
Lucy of Charlecote, coat-armour of, 29
Lullington Church, proposed restoration of, 483
Lurgan, Chinese ring found at, 377
Lynn, grant of land at, temp. Henry III., 368
Maberley, Rev. Frederick Herbert, memoir of, 511
Macaulay, Thomas Babington, Lord, memoir of, 182
Macedonian Octodrachm, 51
M'Clintock, Capt., Voyage of the "Fox" in the Arctic Seas, 91
Mackenzie, K. R. H., Adventures of Master Tyll Owlglass, 78
Madrid, Life of the King and Queen at, 343
Malcolm IV. of Scotland, charter of, 500
Malvern, armorial tile from, 12
Manchester, St. Mary's Church, Hulme, 244
Manningford Bohun, All Saints' Church, 244
Manors in Wilts, Somerset, and Dorset, deed relating to, temp. Edw. III., 36
Manuscript Roll, thirteenth century, its contents, 269
Murchington Woodlands, new Church at, 245
Marcus Agrippa, coins of, 559
 ——— *Antonius*, coins of, 558
 ——— *Aurelius*, coins of, 562
Margaret, Countess of Richmond, seal of, 592
Markland, engraved ring found at, 473
Marlstone, Roman remains at, 370
Marriage certificates of Quakers, 142
 ——— *Settlement by Sir Richard Beaufou*, 37
Marriott, Miss, memoir of, 408
Martial's Epigrams, Translated, 397
Martin-Leake, Lt.-Col. William, memoir of, 303
Mary, Queen of Scotland, Missal of, 481
Masque, expenses of a, in 1610, 45
Matrix of a seal, thirteenth century, 371
Maybole Castle, drawing of, 370
Maynard's Spital, Canterbury, 496
Melbourne Church, mural painting discovered in, 369
Memoirs of a Cavalier, &c., 615
 ——— *of Early Italian Painters*, 315
Memorials of Workers, 396
Men's Apparell, as ordered by Queen Elizabeth, 261
Meopham, proposed restoration of the Archbishop's Palace, 484
 ——— ancient remains at, 599
Mercer, Col. William, Some Account of, 147

- Meröe*, head in sandstone from, 53
Merthyr Cynog Church, proposed restoration of, 484
Merovingian Antiquities, list of, 273
Metallurgy of Lead in Britain, 149
Mettingham, stone celt found at, 268
Middlesex, Records of the County of, 123, 570
Military Architecture of the Middle Ages, 280
Millington, E. J., Heraldry in History, Poetry, and Romance, 28
Mintmarks on Roman coins, 599
Missenden, bronze key found at, 593
Moberly, Rev. G., Blessed are the Pure in Heart, 395
Moelycci, British camp at, 49
Moir, D. M., Roman Antiquities of Inveresk, 393
Monmouth, Priory of, encaustic tiles at, 49
Montereau, Muster-roll of the English garrison at, 586
Montgomeryshire, mining relics from, 269
Monthly Gleanings from the Field and Garden, 169
Morphy's Games at Chess, 172
Morris, John, governor of Pontefract Castle, 500
Muerto, Island of, hieroglyphs discovered at, 47
Müller, Max, History of Ancient Sanskrit Literature, 450
Mure, Col., memoir of, 634
Musgrave, Most Rev. Thomas, Archbishop of York, memoir of, 625
Music Hall and Oratorio, The First, 279
Muster-roll of the English Garrison of Montereau, 586
Napier, Gen. Sir W. Francis Patrick, memoir of, 404
Natural History of Selborne, 617
Neate, C., Lectures on the History and Conditions of Landed Property, 503
Neaves, Lord, Address by, 399
Nelson, Robert, Memoirs of the Life of, 203
 ————— the friends of, 205
 ————— works of, 208
 ————— death, 210
Nero, coin of, 559
Newark Castle, drawing of, 370
Newbury, bronze spear-head found at, 370
 ————— bronze dagger, 477
Newcastle, Duke of, eloquence of, 18
 ————— public amusements at, 54
 ————— *Society of Antiquaries*, meetings of, 54, 150, 378, 490, 601
Newenden Church, restoration of, 145
Newington, St. John's Church, 244
Newton, St. Catherine's Church, 244
Northampton Castle, relics of, 385
North Kelsey Church, additions to, 483
 ————— *Leam*, stone found at, 150
 ————— *Tynedale and the Borders*, 490
 ————— *Wraxhall*, Roman villa at, 479
Numismatic Society, meetings of, 51, 270, 484, 599
O'Briens, family monument of the, at Holy Island, Lough Derg, 151
O'Connor the artist, 314
Offa, penny of, 593
Offam, new Church at, 245
Official Catalogue of the Tower Armouries, 501
Old-English Epic, Discovery of an, 339
O'Neill, Owen Roe, letter of, 151
Opus Majus (Bacon's), composition of, 231
 ————— *Minor*, 237
 ————— *Tertium*, extract from, 229
Oranmore and Browne, Lord, memoir of, 296
Oriental Antiquities, works on, 267
 ————— *talisman*, 592
Original Documents, 36, 138, 258, 362, 470, 585
Orleans, Duke of, armorial bearings of, 28
Oviato Cathedral, sculpture at, 25
Oxford, Bishop of, Addresses to the Candidates for Ordination, 283
 ————— Exeter College Chapel, completion of, 246
 ————— *Lent Sermons*, 504
 ————— *Middle-Class Examinations*, 240
 ————— pax at New College, 321
 ————— Picture of College Life at, in 1637, 431
Padua, iconography at, 173
Palmerston, Lord, his courtesy to authors, 15
Paper Duty Considered, 504
Parker, J. H., Lectures on Architecture, 595
Parker's Church Calendar and Almanack for 1860, 168
Parliamentary Companion for 1860, 285
Paris, Ancient View of, 275
Parochial Sermons, 395
Pavy, L. A. A., Esquisse d'un Traité sur la Souveraineté, Temporelle du Pape, 618
Paxhill and its Neighbourhood, 115
Peckham, John, the mathematician, 233
Peerage and Baronetage of the British Empire, 167
Pendlebury, new tower to Christ Church, 483
Percy of Northumberland, 446
Perigord, Churches of, 21
Persian ware, remarks on, 268
Peterfield, History of, 281
Petriana, position of, 379
Philadelphia, Bishop of, memoir of, 511
Philip, coin of, 562
 ————— *Aridæus*, chalcos of, 593
 ————— *V. of Macedon*, tetradrachm of, 52
Picardy, relics of flint from, 50
Picts' houses, excavated, 481
Picture Galleries at South Kensington, 248

- Pictures of Spain and the Spaniards*, 105, 340
Pilgrim, The Parable of the, 2
Pilgrim's Progress, 90
Pilgrims of Bunyan and De Guileville, 2
Pillar Stones, 147
Piran and Columba, Missionary Labours of, 540
Pisa Cathedral, leaning tower, 24
—— *baccini at*, 268
Pitt, Mr., anecdotes of, 444
—— *death of*, 329
Plainspoken's Letters to the Political Dissenters of England, 504
Poetry of Spring, The, 503
Pole-axe, fifteenth century, 272
Polyrrenium, coin of, 484
Pompeii, bronze head from, 593
Posy Rings, memoir on, 377
Preston, St. Luke's Church, 245
Priansus, coin of, 484
Proposed Revision of the Book of Common Prayer Considered, 396
Pseudo-Druidic Remains, 538
Pusey, Rev. E. B., God's Prohibition of the Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister, 283
Putney, St. John's Church, 243
Raleigh, Sir Walter, trial of, 143
Ranmore, St. Barnabas Church, 246
Rawdon, Baptist College at, 247
Record Office, Pension Books in the, 566
Records of the County of Middlesex, 123, 570
—— *in the Augmentation Office*, 566
Redeemer, representation of the, 315
Redesdale, Lord, Thoughts on English Prosody, &c., 284
Rees's Improved Diary and Almanack, 168
Reeves, W., Memoir of the Church of St. Duilech, 331
Reformation, A Page in the History of the, 565
Reigate, On some Flint Implements found at, 144
—— *flint chippings from*, 592
Reillé, Marshal Count, memoir of, 626
Reliques of Father Prout, 170
Revivalism brought to the Test of Holy Scripture, 396
Revue Contemporaine et Athenæum Français, 286
Rheims Cathedral, architecture of, 252
Rhug, ivory diptych found at, 267
Richard King of the Romans, character of, 3
—— *journey to the Holy Land*, 5
—— *death of*, 11
—— *probable gift of*, 159
Rickling Church, inscription at, 51
Rifles to the Van, 153
Ring, engraved with the signs of the Zodiac, 592
Rings of silver, inscribed, 47
Robertson, Rev. J. C., Biography of Becket, 34, 159
Robinson, G. T., The Military Architecture of the Middle Ages, 280
Rolfe, William Henry, Esq., memoir of, 83
Roman antiquities discovered at York, 52
—— *Basilicas, lecture on*, 485
—— *Catacombs, lecture on*, 487
—— *Catholic new Churches*, 246
—— *denarius*, 48
—— *History from Coins*, 557
—— *implements*, 272
—— *inscriptions discovered at Carlisle*, 346
—— *intaglios in a ring*, 477
Romsye, Leonard, Confession of, 470
Roots, Dr. William, collection of antiquities, 267
Rose, Rt. Hon. George, Diary and Correspondence of, 322, 443
—— *early life of*, 324
Rose window, Westminster Abbey, restoration of, 356
Roseisle, description of a cairn at, 380
Roslin Castle, drawing of, 370
Ross, Sir William C., memoir of, 513
Rowland, Daniel, Esq., memoir of, 85
Royal Asiatic Society, meeting of, 371
—— *Household, Book of Regulations for the*, 588
—— *Navy, The*, 258
Russell, Lord John, as an author, 16
Sabine, L., Address before the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, 615
Sabre, handle inlaid with rubies, 51
Saffron Walden, the name of, 271
St. Alban's, Christ Church, at, 246
St. Columba, 546
St. Duilech, Church of, 336
St. Genevieve, picture of, 275
St. Hildevert, The Church of, 435
—— *Capitals from Church of*, 439
St. Kitts, West Indies, internal view of new church at, 483
St. Margaret's Well, removal of, 380
St. Mary Magdalene New Church, 245
St. Piran, 545
Saltaire, new Church at, 245
Sandwich, St. Peter's Church, 564
Sanskrit Literature, History of Ancient, 450
Sapieha, Princess Anna, memoir of, 184
Sarn New Church, 245
Saxon Weapons, variety of, 272
Scotland, Domestic Architecture of, 377, 499
—— *drawings of buildings in*, 370
—— *Society of Antiquaries, meetings of*, 147, 380, 481, 602
—— *raid in, in 1529*, 490
—— *in the Middle Ages*, 497
—— *On the Use of Wine in*, 602
—— *Watchmaking in*, 604
Scott, Lord John, memoir of, 297
—— *G. G.*, Lecture on Westminster Abbey, 128, 250, 351, 462, 577

- Scottish Antiquities in the Museum of the Society at Edinburgh*, 399
 ——— *antiquities and portraits*, 592
 ——— *seals*, series of, 604
Seal, matrix of a pointed, 45
 ——— *of Aymer de Valence*, 51
Secretan, Rev. C. F., *Memoirs of Robert Nelson*, 203
Serfs, Manumission of, 166
Seuthes I., coin of, 51
Sewers, The Reform of the, 285
Seymour, G., The Shipping Question, 167
Shaftesbury Papers, The, 427
Shakespeare's Household Words, 170
 ——— *House*, fragment of a cross from, 593
Shap Abbey, exploration at, 49
 ——— plan of, 270
 ——— excavations at, 378
 ——— early history of, 480
Sharpe, Rev. John, memoir of, 188
Sheriffs for 1860, List of the, 287
Shipping Question, The, 167
Shipton under-Wychwood Church, restoration of, 246
Shrewsbury Church, restoration of, 246
Signet-ring of gold, fourteenth century, 143
Silchester, swords found at, 48
 ——— Roman antiquities from, 594
Siward (temp. Hen. III.), disgrace of, 4
Skinner-street, St. Saviour's Church, restoration of, 246
Skirwith, new Church at, 245
Sobieski, John, relics of, 160
Somerton Church, architecture of, 604
 ——— *Hall*, antiquities at, 605
Sonnet, 556
Southampton, coins dug up at, 594
Southery, Downham Market, new Church at, 245
South Sea Islands, stone implements from the, 148
Spain and the Spaniards, Pictures of, 105, 340
Spalding, silver thumb-ring found near, 365
Spaniards, revengeful disposition of the, 342
Spanish Armada, dispersion of, 143
 ——— *houses*, furniture of, 340
 ——— *ladies*, dress of, 340
Speculum, construction of, 236
Speen, arrow-head found at, 477
Spence, William, F.R.S., memoir of, 631
Standish, family of, 202
Stane Street Causeway, 119
Stanesby, S., *Shakespeare's Household Words*, 170
Stanhope, John, first Lord, notice of, 262
 ——— *Sir John of Elvaston*, letter of, 263
 ——— *Walter de*, pedigree of, 263
Stansfield Church, visit to, 605
Staunton, H., Chess Praxis, 285
Stave-tankard, sculptured, 381
Steel key, chased, 480
 ——— engraved, 590
Steel plaque, sixteenth century, 476
Stephen, Rt. Hon. Sir James, memoir of, 185
Stewart, L., Atheline, 618
Stockerston Church, painted glass at, 147, 490
Stockton, Norfolk, celt of white chert from, 49
Stokes, Robert, Esq., memoir of, 84
Stone-axes from the Brazils, 367
 ——— *coffin-lid*, inscribed, 365
 ——— *weapons*, collection of, 592
Stuarts, Relics of the, 159
 ——— collection of rings of the, 160
 ——— portraits of the, 160
Subiaco, Frescoes at, 173
Suessa, signet-ring found at, 590
Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and Natural History, 604
 ——— *Genealogies and Heraldry*, 605
Sussex Archaeological Collections, 115
Swamwick, St. Andrew's Church, 244
Sweden, Runic staves from, 146
Swiss lakes, primitive antiquities in, 148
Sysonby, antiquities found at, 476
Taaf, near Cardiff, silver ring from, 47
Tactics and Strategy, Considerations on, 282
Tales of an Old Church, 504
Tasci Ricon, gold coin of, 604
Templeoach Church, Ogham monument at, 151
Tetlow, coat of arms of the family of, 29
Tetricus, coin of, 478
Thames, spear-heads found in the, 588
 ——— sword-blade found in the, 589
Thanet, Isle of, monumental brasses in the, 44
Thebes, Egyptian Antiquities from, 148
Thomas à Kempis, translation of, 490
Thomson, S., *Wild Flowers*, 613
Thorp Moor, tumulus at, 49
Thoughts on English Prosody and Translations from Horace, 284
Threescore and Ten, lines on, 225
Tillotson, Archb., death of, 205
Tilting-helmet, sixteenth century, 143
Tobacco Pipes in Gravel, 90
Todd, Dr. Robert Bentley, memoir of, 512, 538
Toledo, Gothic gold crowns found near, 591
Tomb of Jacob Van Artevelde, 442
Tonwell, Bengoe, new Church at, 245
Torque, first mentioned, 348
Traherne, Rev. John Montgomery, memoir of, 517
Trajan, coin of, 560
Treves, reliquary at, 173
Trevor, Rev. G., India, 286
Triptych of silver, fourteenth century, 270
Troad, bronze weight found in the, 479
Trouville, glass vase from a Roman tomb at, 142

- Tunstall*, St. Mary's Church, 245
Tuppy; or, The Autobiography of a Donkey, 79
Turing, Sir James H., memoir of, 405
Twemlow, Col. G., Considerations on Tactics and Strategy, 282
United States coinage, 52
Valentia, assassins in, 342
Tanner, Abbey of, ancient plate from, 480
Vase of Chinese enamel, 1500, 51
Vase of porcelain, 1468, 51
Venables, Sara, will of, 388
Venetian versus Genuine Gothic, 152
Venice, St. Mark's at, architecture of, 22
 ——— Panorama of, 226
Vernon, Adm., medals relating to, 49
Vespasian, anecdote of, 33
 ——— coin of, 560
Vienne, Roman Villa at, 241
Viennese Customs in the Seventeenth Century, 328
Villa Muti, relics of the Stuarts at, 160
Villiers, Mr. Charles, on Free Trade, 20
Visitation of Arms in the University and Town of Cambridge, 382
Voyage of the "Fox" in the Arctic Seas, 91
Wainfleet, hand-bricks at, 269
Wales, collection of seals from, 51
Walford, E., Poetical Works of Robert Herrick, 396
Wallasey New Church, 245
Wallington Castle, festivities at, 7
Waltham Abbey Church, Mr. Freeman's letter on, 55
 ——— Mr. Scott's letter on, 73
 ——— Mr. W. Burges' letter on, 75
 ——— restoration of, 145, 154
 ——— date of, 384, 493
 ——— re-opening of, 608
Warblington Church, armorial tile from, 12
Ware, Christ Church, at, 245
Warkworth Church, relics found at, 150, 202
 ——— architecture of, 379
Warwick Castle, architecture of, 281
Wasbro' Dale, new Church at, 245
Watchmaking in Scotland, 604
Wedding knives and embossed sheath, 371
Weir, Rev. A., Revivalism brought to the Test of Holy Scripture, 396
Wells, records of the corporation of, 477
Wemyss Castle, brass cannon found near, 483
Westacre Hall, stone celt found near, 45
West Kennet, Chambered Long Barrow at, 369
Westmeath family, burial-vault of the, 335
Westminster Abbey, Gleanings from, 128, 250, 351, 462, 577
 ——— Extracts from Chapter Books of, 40
Westminster Bridge, progress of, 248
Weybridge, monumental brass at, 44
White, G., Natural History of Selborne, 617
 ——— H., Guide to the Civil Service, 167
Whitfield New Church, 245
Wickham, Sussex, family of, 118
Wild Scenes amongst the Celts, extracts from the tale of, 545, 546
Wilde, Sir John, memoir of, 302
Williams, Rev. David, memoir of, 521
 ——— Rev. J., History of Petersfield, 281
Willoughby, Sir Robert, tomb of, 601
Will Weatherhelm, 79
Wilmow, Celtic antiquities from, 369
Wilson, Francis, anecdote of, 116
 ——— Thomas, captivity of, 116
Winchester, stone panel at, 143
 ——— coffin-lid from the Church of St. Cross, 365
 ——— Mint, 473
 ——— King's lands at, 474
 ——— School, Medal-tasks at, 31
Windsor, Celtic sword found at, 477
Winnal, St. Martin's Church, 244
Winton Domesday Book, 2
Winwick, antiquities discovered in a barrow at, 371
Withernsea Church, restoration of, 246
Wolfe, Maj.-Gen. James, On the Death of, 615
Wolverhampton, St. Philip's Church, Penn, 244
Women's Apparell, as ordered by Queen Elizabeth, 260
Wood, Col. Thomas, memoir of, 411
Woodcut, early, of St. Christopher, 318
Wooden mortars, for pounding grain, 50
Wood-street, London, St. Alban's Church, restoration of, 246
Woodward, B. B., General History of Hampshire, 280
Woolaston Church, proposed restoration of, 483
Woolpit, Celtic sword found at, 477
Woolwich Dockyard Chapel, 246
Worcester Archaeological Club, formation of, 606
 ——— British gold coin found near, 51
 ——— Cathedral, armorial tile from, 12
 ——— Roman remains found near, 590
 ——— Library, 277
 ——— Diocesan Architectural Society, meeting of, 605
 ——— Gaesten-hall, 594
 ——— Street Nomenclature at, 426
 ——— Old Timber Houses of, 606
 ——— Tokens, 606
World of Ice, The, 172
Worship, Harry Verelst, Esq., memoir of, 406
Wroxeter, Roman tiles found at, 48
 ——— excavations at, 50

Wroreter, iron box found at, 476
 ——— specimen of coal found at, 477
 Wyke Church, sepulchral brass in, 319
 Wykeham, William of, the Pax of, 321
 York, Archbishop of, Most Rev. Thomas
 Musgrave, memoir of, 625
 ——— relics of the Civil War found at, 538
 ——— sarcophagus found at the Mount, 52
 ——— funeral urn discovered at, 607

York, window in St. Maurice's Church, 251
 Yorke, O., Esq., Reliques of Father Prout,
 170
 ——— Visitation of the County of, 500
 Yorkshire Philosophical Society, meetings of,
 52, 149, 381, 607
 Youlgrave churchyard, effigy from, 369
 Zodiac of the Incas, 264
 ——— description of, 265

INDEX TO NAMES.

*Including Promotions, Preferments, Births, Marriages, and Deaths.—The longer
 articles of Deaths are entered in the preceding Index to Essays, &c.*

- | | | | |
|---|--|--|---|
| ABBAY, J. 197 | Amesbury, F. E. E. 177 | Arnold, Mrs. E. G. 175 | G. 197; J. 522;
O. L. 528; W. |
| Abbott, J. 179; L. 623; Mrs. J. 505 | Amhurst, Mrs. W. A. T. 288 | Arthur, G. H. E. 401; Lady E. 619; M. A. 416 | 197; W. L. 177 |
| Abercrombie, J. 532; Lt.-Col. J. 305 | Amiel, Capt. F. J. T. 179 | Ashburnham, Countess of, 175; Lady, 505; Maj.-Gen. Hon. T. 293 | Bald, J. 508 |
| Abraham, M. E. 623 | Amos, A. 641 | Ashford, M. S. 293 | Baldrey, M. 190 |
| Absalom, G. 510 | Anyas, A. E. 308 | Ashley, M. S. S. 291 | Balfe, V. 507 |
| Acland, J. B. A. 506 | Amyot, R. G. 642 | Ashton, A. 403; H. 417 | Ball, Maj.-Gen. 623 |
| Acres, C. 402. | Anderson, C. 197; E. 417; E. H. 310; H. M. 290; Mrs. R. G. 288 | Astinal, H. 643 | Ballingall, D. 195 |
| Acworth, G. 645 | Andrew, Dr. J. 194 | Astill, Mrs. P. 643 | Bamford, C. 646; R. 196 |
| Adams, A. C. 292; G. A. 644; Mrs. E. P. 288 | Andrews, J. 532 | Astley, Mrs. 400 | Bampfild, A. M. 641 |
| Addenbrooke, L. 193 | Angas, C. 524 | Atherton, W. 174 | Bancroft, M. L. 624 |
| Adeney, G. W. 194 | Anglesey, Marquis of, 403 | Athorpe, C. A. 526 | Banks, E. G. 309; Mrs. F. 505 |
| Adey, Mrs. W. L. C. 175 | Angus, Mrs. G. 174 | Atkinson, E. 192; J. H. 532 | Bankhead, C. 193 |
| Adshead, A. W. 509; G. A. 509 | Ansell, Dr. S. 639 | Attree, T. A. 191 | Banks, J. 189 |
| Agassiz, Mrs. 534 | Anson, A. H. 189; Hon. Mrs. F. 175; Mrs. A. H. 288 | Aubrey, C. W. 417 | Barber, J. S. 292 |
| Aikman, Mrs. H. H. R. 400 | Anstey, M. L. 176 | Audley, Lady, 174 | Barclay, Mrs. J. G. 400 |
| Ainslie, Mrs. A. C. 288 | Anstice, Capt. J. 191; M. 191 | Austin, Brig.-Gen. J. 530; J. 196; W. G. G. 180 | Baring, T. C. 176 |
| Aird, C. 507 | Antrim, Countess of, 400 | Awdry, Lady, 619 | Barker, A. 191, 638; J. 420; J. E. 293; M. 639 |
| Airlie, C'tess of, 174 | Antrobus, E. 624 | Ayes, W. 507 | Barnardiston, Lady F. 175 |
| Alcock, H. A. 176 | Appleyard, R. B. 528 | Ayling, T. 420 | Barnes, C. 403; H. 289, 401; Mrs. W. B. 288; R. A. K. 304 |
| Alder, W. 180 | Archdale, Mrs. A. 288 | Ayre, J. 306 | Barrett, Mrs. H. A. 401 |
| Aldersey, Mrs. T. 288 | Archer, T. 524 | Babb, G. 293 | Barrington, Hon. A. 646 |
| Alexander, Sir R. 194 | Archibald, E. S. F. 196 | Babington, T. H. 179 | Barrowcliff, J. 528 |
| Alkin, F. H. 508 | Ardagh, S. B. 178 | Bache, Mrs. E. 418 | Barry, C. 421; Mrs. A. E. 505; Sir C. 646 |
| Allen, B. P. B. 198; F. E. 291; I. D. 418; J. 197; M. A. 507; S. J. 291 | Arden, I. M. 309 | Bacon, E. 177, 416; L. 624 | Barter, C. J. 176 |
| Alleyne, A. F. 309; I. J. 180 | Aris, M. A. 622 | Bagshawe, F. 179; Lt.-Col. S. R. 645 | Bartholdy, M. 623 |
| Allfree, G. 621 | Arkcoll, T. 310 | Bailey, A. 292; Capt. J. W. 422 | Bartleet, M. 403 |
| Allnutt, J. H. 307 | Arkwright, G. 290 | Baines, L. T. 622 | Bartlett, H. H. 179; R. E. 508 |
| Alves, W. G. 641 | Armstrong, E. E. 418; J. 421 | Baird, J. 176 | Bartley, M. 401 |
| Amant, M. 638 | | Baker, C. 192; Col. | |
| Ambler, S. J. 508 | | | |
| Ames, Mrs. G. A. 288 | | | |

- Barton, M. L. 309
 Bass, T. B. 528
 Batard, A. 420
 Bateman, A. W. 509;
 H. W. 419
 Bates, S. 179
 Bateson, Mrs. 400
 Batley, S. 418
 Batten, H. 415
 Battye, G. C. 421
 Baverstock, Mrs. F.
 197
 Baxendale, R. B. 290
 Baxter, H. J. 290;
 M. L. 292
 Bayes, W. J. 191
 Baylay, E. A. 177
 Bayley, E. 290; R.
 S. 190
 Bayly, H. E. 180;
 H. K. 509; J. H.
 189
 Beach, C. J. 644
 Beaumont, A. 192
 Bean, E. 292
 Beardmore, R. 291
 Beattie, J. 419
 Beaumont, Mrs. H.
 F. 288
 Beaver, J. 177; M.
 624
 Bebb, G. 197
 Becher, Lady E. 175
 Beckingham, E. M.
 G. 178
 Bedborough, J. T.
 524
 Beddome, J. R. 197
 Beecher, Mrs. W.
 A. 400
 Belcombe, Mrs. F.
 E. 175
 Belgrave, S. 195
 Belin, M. A. de,
 646
 Bell, A. 289; C. T.
 623
 Benecke, C. V. 623
 Bennet, H. 289
 Bennett, E. 310, 421;
 S. 176
 Bennie, B. 507
 Benson, E. 179; J.
 508
 Benthall, F. 179;
 M. 420
 Bentham, E. 508
 Bentinck, C. W. C.
 178; Maj.-Gen.
 Sir H. J. W. 174
 Bentley, J. 287
 Berens, O. A. 640
 Beresford, G. de la
 P. 622; Lady G.
 642
 Beresford - Hope,
 Lady M. 619
 Berkeley, L. E. B.
 289
 Bernard, H. 194
 Berncastel, J. 508
 Bertie, W. 615
 Best, C. 526; H. 506
 Bethune, Miss, 645;
 Miss A. 645
 Bett, M. 418
 Betton, C. M. 640
 Bevians, M. 644
 Beville, C. G. 291
 Bewes, Mrs. 400
 Bickford, T. 417
 Bicknell, L. S. 402;
 W. J. 196
 Bidlake, C. 190;
 Lt.-Col. 640
 Bignold, Lady, 531
 Bilham, E. H. K.
 176
 Bingham, H. 306
 Bingley, J. 530
 Binns, G. 179; T.
 622
 Birkbeck, H. 287
 Biscoe, F. A. 401
 Bishop, H. G. 643;
 M. 639
 Bittleston, T. 533
 Black, W. 419
 Blackall, Dr. J. 416
 Blackburn, T. 189
 Blackett, M. 643
 Blackwell, M. 403
 Blagden, R. T. 293,
 401
 Blair, G. C. B. 403
 Blake, Capt. P. 624;
 E. 403; W. 419
 Blakemore, J. A. 309
 Blanckley, Capt. H.
 N. C. 401
 Blandy, Mrs. W. F.
 619
 Blencowe, H. P. 419
 Blennerhassett, F.
 A. 178; W. 637
 Blick, C. 507
 Bligh, M. 418
 Bliss, W. B. 510
 Blomefield, D' A. W.
 196
 Blomfield, A. W.
 510, 621; F. 416
 Bloxham, J. C. 290
 Blunderfield, A. 195
 Blunt, E. W. 422;
 Gen. R. 197; M.
 642
 Blyth, Mrs. 190
 Boake, C. M. 416
 Board, R. 189
 Bodle, F. 532
 Boileau, Mrs. T. T.
 620
 Bond, B. H. 177;
 F. 179
 Bones, C. 191
 Bonnett, C. S. 523
 Bontein, J. P. 198
 Boothby, Capt. B.
 C. 291; F. M. E.
 179; Lady, 400
 Borrett, G. 416
 Borton, W. 533
 Boscawen, Hon. Mrs.
 J. T. 288
 Boss, F. E. 179
 Boston, Rt. Hon.
 Lady, 534
 Boteler, J. E. 176
 Bottom, M. S. 403
 Boughton, Sir C. H.
 R. 287
 Boulton, W. S. 524
 Bourke, H. G. J.
 416; S. G. 304
 Bourne, Mrs. J. G.
 400; S. J. 526
 Bousfield, C. S. 178
 Bouverie, C. P. 308;
 Lady M. P. 293
 Bowen, Capt. W. T.
 402
 Bower, L. W. 417
 Bowes, E. 646
 Bowly, E. E. 509
 Bowring, Mrs. L.
 B. 174
 Boxall, A. 422
 Boyle, Visc'tess, 620
 Boyles, J. I. 417
 Boynton, M. A. C.
 179
 Brabazon, L. J. 198
 Brackenbury, J. 621
 Bradburne, S. 621;
 T. 190
 Bradford, B. 509
 Bradley, Mr. 640;
 W. 526
 Bradshaw, W. 293
 Brady, G. 179; S.
 V. 306
 Bramwell, G. M. 419
 Brandling, Lt.-Col.
 J. 640
 Brannon, G. 529
 Bransby, W. B. 189
 Brasnall, E. 641
 Brathwaite, R. 193
 Bray, Col. E. W. 194
 Bree, L. T. 293
 Breeds, C. 177
 Breton, M. E. 624
 Brewer, Dr. 508
 Brice, F. 639
 Bridge, F. 176
 Bridgeman, C. L. S.
 G. 180; Rear-
 Adm. Hon. C. O.
 534
 Bridger, S. 640
 Bridges, Lt. G. L.
 420
 Bright, Mrs. 525
 Brigstocke, C. F. 304
 Brisbane, Gen. Sir
 T. M. 308
 Bristed, C. 190
 Bristow, W. C. 418
 Brittain, G. A. 403
 Broadbent, F. 195
 Brock, W. K. 180
 Brodrick, A. 645
 Broke, A. M. 178;
 H. 623
 Bromham, J. F. 293
 Bromhead, F. A. 509
 Brook, L. J. 645
 Brooksbank, T. 289
 Brough, Maj.-Gen.
 R. W. 420
 Broughton, E. J. 509
 Brown, E. 421; F.
 J. 177; G. 290;
 H. 623; J. 646;
 M. A. 534; M.
 C. 401; M. S. 509;
 Mrs. 192; T. 530
 Browne, E. J. 508,
 532; F. H. 620;
 Hon. G. 180;
 Lady, 646; Lady
 U. 505; M. 176;
 M. A. 180; Mrs.
 G. 288; Mrs. G.
 L. 400; S. M. C.
 179; Vice-Adm.
 P. 308
 Brownjohn, J. 197
 Bruce, Lord C. 292
 Bruff, E. K. 291
 Brune, Hon. Mrs.
 C. P. 619
 Bruton, J. M. 526
 Brutton, J. 620
 Bryant, A. 179, 402;
 F. 646
 Brymer, J. S. 194
 Buchan, Mrs. F. 175
 Buchanan, R. 292;
 R. D. 178
 Buck, Mrs. W. 505;
 R. 525
 Buckland, J. 189
 Buckle, G. A. 291;
 Mrs. C. B. 174;
 W. L. 525
 Buckley, J. 642
 Bucknill, W. 532
 Bullen, E. 403

- Buller, A. 527; Mrs. H. 505; S. C. 527
 Burbidge, W. 307
 Burbury, S. H. 620
 Burdon, Mrs. C. 505
 Burdur, Mrs. C. S. 400
 Burdwood, W. 403
 Burford, R. 191
 Burgess, A. L. 308; G. F. 417
 Burlton, Mrs. H. B. 175
 Burnaby, C. L. 178
 Burnand, E. J. 403; N. 180
 Burnell, E. V. P. 287
 Burnham, C. H. 291
 Burrows, Mrs. M. 288
 Burt, S. A. 620
 Burton, C. W. 291; Mrs. D. 505
 Busbridge, E. 507
 Busby, Mrs. W. 175
 Bush, M. C. 421
 Busher, E. 509
 Butler, M. 640
 Butt, Mrs. J. H. 619
 Butterworth, E. 416; F. M. 419
 Byng, Hon. Mrs. F. 619
 Byron, A. I. Baroness N. 646; E. 293; M. 195
 Cabell, A. 306
 Caddy, J. 623
 Cadena, M. V. de la, 525
 Cahill, F. M. 506
 Caillard, Mrs. C. F. D. 174
 Cairnes, M. 190
 Calder, J. 641
 Caldwell, Mrs. H. 288
 Calley, E. 191
 Cameron, C. 309; Lt.-Col. N. 641
 Campbell, C. A. 637; C. J. 621; E. C. 178; E. M. 179; F. S. 508; Hon. Mrs. A. 289; I. G. 305; J. 293; J. E. 177; J. G. 191; Lady, 619; Lt.-Col. D. 194; M. 293, 642; M. L. 308; R. 506; S. 416
 Camperdown, Earl of, 197
 Campion, E. 642
 Candy, J. 191
 Canning, J. 417; W. 415
 Cannon, Mrs. 175
 Carden, Mrs. 642
 Cardew, G. 293
 Carew, Mrs. G. H. W. 505
 Carey, L. 507
 Carlisle, Bp. of, A. M., dau. of, 509; H. 418
 Carmichael, Lady G. 288
 Carnegie, J. 190
 Carney, S. 507
 Carnsew, T. 526
 Carr, C. 309; C. L. 508, 620; J. T. 305; M. D. 198; Mrs. E. 505
 Carre, Vice-Adm. R. R. 420
 Carruthers, E. M. 197; F. O. 305; I. H. C. 197
 Carter, H. J. 197; Mrs. T. G. 400; R. O. 620; T. M. 402
 Carthew, Maj. E. J. 177
 Casson, G. 290
 Cates, A. G. 305
 Cathcart, C'tess, 175
 Catt, M. L. 507
 Cattle, Mrs. W. D. 175
 Caunter, J. 305
 Cave, L. T. 509
 Cavell, M. E. 528
 Cayley, G. 176
 Chadwick, Mrs. J. De H. M. 175
 Chaldecott, T. A. 506
 Challenor, W. 197
 Chalmers, Mrs. F. 506
 Chalot, C'tess de, 638
 Chamberlain, J. G. 531
 Chambers, M. A. 306; M. I. 530
 Chambres, M. 528
 Chaplin, C. C. 621; C. W. 402; E. C. 307; F. G. 180; R. 402
 Chapman, A. 305; E. S. 641; G. 623; H. Y. 292; Lt. T. W. 293
 Charles, J. A. 403; R. 291
 Charlewood, Capt. E. P. 402
 Charlton, D. 176; J. W. 194; M. 422; R. G. 178
 Charman, W. 308
 Charrington, H. W. 290
 Chase, L. P. 290
 Chatfield, C. H. 178
 Chaytor, A. 197
 Cheese, E. 509
 Chenery, W. 189
 Cheney, E. H. 287
 Chester, Mrs. 174
 Chetwynd, Hon. Mrs. 174
 Chichester, G. 290; Hon. Mrs. F. 288
 Child, A. 180
 Childers, M. C. 310
 Chinn, Mrs. 527
 Cholmeley, J. M. 304
 Cholmondeley, Mrs. C. G. 619
 Christian, M. M. 506
 Churton, J. W. 310
 Clack, T. 190
 Clacy, W. C. 622
 Clagett, T. W. 308
 Clapham, S. K. 510
 Clare, G. B. 189
 Claris, M. 638
 Clark, E. 529
 Clarke, A. 624; E. F. 402; J. 310, 415; J. A. 304; Mrs. F. F. 506; Mrs. J. 289; S. 643
 Claughton, B. W. 642; W. 533
 Clay, H. 641; W. L. 179
 Claydon, C. 416
 Clayton, H. G. 418; J. 419; M. 639
 Clements, Col. F. W. 195; Lady E. 198
 Clephane, L. 306
 Clifford, J. J. 293
 Clifton, A. C. 195; M. J. 176
 Clinton, Lady S. P. 622; W. F. 198
 Clode, E. W. 292
 Close, I. 304
 Coape, A. W. 643
 Cobbold, E. M. 422; J. 310
 Cobden, H. F. C. 189
 Cochrane, Mrs. B. 288
 Cocks, A. 639; M. A. 416; P. R. 179
 Codrington, R. C. A. 528; T. 290
 Coke, A. 178
 Colby, S. 523
 Colchester, M. 531
 Cole, M. G. 530; P. 192; W. 195
 Colebrook, Lady, 505
 Coleman, H. S. 641
 Coleridge, M. 195
 Coles, E. 177; Mrs. G. L. 175
 Collisson, B. 624
 Collard, F. W. 309; S. E. 308
 Collier, J. F. 292; Mrs. G. 175
 Collingwood, M. A. T. 180
 Collins, H. 189
 Collison, P. 401
 Colston, I. 179
 Colton, W. C. 522
 Colyer, T. 646
 Combs, H. J. 528
 Conant, L. 421
 Conn, H. 421
 Conolly, M. J. 620
 Constable, J. C. 509; M. 418
 Cook, C. 624
 Cooke, M. 623; M. T. 292; Mrs. G. F. 175; T. 290
 Cookson, F. T. 190
 Cooley, L. 309
 Coombes, R. 525
 Cooper, E. 291; G. B. 304; H. 176, 178, 310; L. F. 292; M. J. 640; Mrs. S. L. 174; S. M. 507
 Copeland, S. 529; W. 421
 Copley, F. 310
 Corbett, Mrs. H. 400
 Corby, G. 418
 Cordeaux, J. 402
 Cork, Countess of, 505
 Corles, A. 507
 Cornish, G. J. 293; Mrs. R. K. 505
 Corrance, F. S. 510
 Corsbie, J. 194
 Cory, A. E. 403
 Cosgrave, W. 190
 Costin, B. A. 524
 Cottell, W. 196
 Cotter, J. H. 621

- Cotton, M. 421; Mrs. R. W. 175
 Couche, H. 308; K. 308; Lt. R. 308
 Coucher, M. S. 176
 Couchman, Mrs. 644
 Coulthard, H. 420; T. 195
 Coulthart, H. 534
 Courtown, Countess of, 174; Dowager Countess of, 195
 Cowan, C. 176
 Cowley, Dow. Lady, 307
 Cowper, Mrs. C. C. G. 175
 Cox, A. 508; C. P. 506; E. J. 292; E. S. 291; Lt.-Col. S. S. 510; M. 194; M. E. 177; Mrs. T. 400
 Coxworthy, H. C. 402
 Cozens, C. 527
 Cracroft, D. 305
 Crampton, Sir J. F. 507
 Craven, F. 534; T. P. 522; W. G. 287
 Crawley, R. W. 642
 Crawshay, A. 177; J. 292; Mrs. E. 175
 Crealock, M. P. 510
 Creed, S. M. P. 179
 Creighton, H. 531
 Cremer, A. 532; R. 197
 Cresswell, P. M. 510
 Crispin, A. 306
 Croale, R. 401
 Crockley, T. S. 532
 Croker, J. G. 196
 Cromartie, Capt. F. 289
 Crompton, J. B. 310
 Crookshank, Capt. C. 642
 Cropp, L. 639; R. 637
 Crosbie, J. 292
 Crosby, G. M. 620; J. 194
 Cross, A. A. 190
 Crosse, H. E. G. 622; T. R. 290
 Croudace, J. 177
 Crow, M. H. 190
 Crowder, Mrs. J. H. 175; Sir R. B. 194
 Crowdy, G. 180
 Crowe, Lt.-Col. 421
 Crowther, T. 189; W. 508
 Crutchley, Mrs. C. 620
 Crystal, J. 403
 Cullum, H. J. 178
 Cumberland, R. E. 624
 Cumlin, A. J. 418
 Cuming, E. W. 293
 Cuming-Skene-Gordon, C. 622
 Cumming, L. A. 402
 Curling, W. 287
 Currey, J. B. 506; W. W. 307
 Currie, G. 534; H. W. 178; J. 309
 Cursham, T. L. 291
 Curtis, B. H. 646; J. I. 402; L. I. 308; W. E. 646
 Curzon, Hon. H. G. R. 621; Hon. Mrs. 174
 Cust, Lady E. 401, 505
 Cuthbert, W. 287
 Cutler, S. A. 310
 Cutcliffe, E. A. 291
 Cuttler, E. 191
 Czartoryski, Prince C. 641
 Dade, J. 526
 Dakeyne, J. O. 304
 Dalby, M. S. 527
 Dalkeith, Earl of, 176
 Dalton, Capt. J. 198; L. 402
 Dalziel, Lt.-Col. J. 422
 Danicourt, Mons. 523
 Daniel, J. C. 402
 Daniell, E. S. 293; F. 640
 Dansey, Capt. R. D. 638
 Danson, M. 305
 Darby, K. M. 526
 Dartmouth, Countess of, 506
 Dashwood, C. 643; J. 190; L. C. 180
 Daubeney, J. 530
 Daubeny, Col. H. C. B. 179; Mrs. H. 174
 Dauncey, P. B. 289
 Dauney, A. 623
 Davenport, M. D. 622; S. 645
 Davidson, E. M. 190
 Davies, A. H. S. 507; E. J. 290; T. H. 421
 Davis, H. H. 189; L. 624; R. P. 640
 Davison, J. R. 510
 Davy, Miss K. 528; R. H. 644
 Dawes, E. 291
 Dawkins, Mrs. E. H. F. 506
 Daws, C. 641
 Dawson, J. 189; Mrs. H. 422; Mrs. 506
 Day, Capt. J. 528; E. 309; H. C. 180; J. 638; Mrs. J. C. F. S. 288
 Deagon, E. 195
 Dearden, Capt. 624
 Deighton, E. 624
 Delamaine, F. W. 510
 Dene, O. 401
 Denne, K. E. 623
 Dennis, E. 177; T. J. 177
 Denny, H. C. 177
 Dent, F. 642; G. F. 623; J. J. D. 621
 De Pledge, I. 507
 Derby, C. 646
 Dering, M. L. 310
 Desborough, H. J. 292; M. 403
 DeTeissier, Baroness, 529
 D'Evereux, Gen. J. 419
 De Visme, J. E. 189
 Devon, A. 192
 Devonshire, Rear-Adm. R. 527
 Devrient, Mme. S. 416
 Diaper, H. St. J. 526
 Dick, C. C. 178; J. 506
 Dickenson, H. 193; T. P. 197
 Dicker, J. 417
 Dickins, C. S. 287
 Dickinson, G. 644; L. 195
 Dickson, Miss F. 530
 Digby, G. D. W. 287; J. 180; Vice-Adm. J. 421
 Digby-Neave, V. 290
 Diggins, E. 642
 Digweed, J. S. 622
 Dillon, Lady L. 175
 Dingle, E. J. 509
 Disraeli, S. 196
 Ditmas, Mrs. F. 400
 Dixon, C. B. 291; Capt. W. 191; E. 529; G. H. 178; H. 640; J. S. 197; M. 178
 Doane, E. 190
 Dobede, E. 417
 Dobree, Mrs. J. H. 619
 Dobson, J. N. 621
 Dodd, M. S. 292
 Dodson, Mrs. J. G. 174
 Dolby, C. H. 292
 Dolman, L. M. 401
 Donaldson, G. 191
 Donkin, A. 419
 Donne, F. C. 622
 Douglas, D. 189; Mrs. H. S. 400; Rt. Hon. Lord R. K. 194; S. F. 292
 Dover, Lady G. 527
 Doveton, Lt.-Gen. F. H. 197
 Dowell, G. D. 509; Mrs. 288
 Dowland, J. E. 641
 Downes, Mrs. W. E. 505
 Doyle, J. 205
 Drakard, A. 309
 Drake, J. 624; J. A. 177
 Drill, J. C. 526
 Druitt, J. 403
 Drummond, Hon. Mrs. J. 174; Hon. Mrs. R. A. J. 175; Maj.-Gen. B. 644
 Drury, C. 179
 Dublin, Archbishop of, B. dau. of, 176
 Du Boulay, J. T. H. 293
 Du Cane, F. M. 510
 Dudding, E. G. 510
 Duff, J. C. 531; Mrs. M. E. G. 288
 Duffield, W. W. 403
 Duke, C. 644; H. 640
 Dumaresq, S. F. S. 176
 Duncan, W. E. 195
 Dundas, Hon. J. C. 619
 Dunell, Mrs. H. J. 505
 Dunn, H. B. 293; J. 192
 Dunne, T. 178
 Dunning, W. 190
 Dunstell, 642
 Duntze, G. L. A. 526
 Duplessis, Madame, 175

- Du Pre, S. 420
 Durie, H. 178
 Durrant, J. 510;
 Miss A. 197
 Du Sautoy, F. 305;
 W. 623
 Dutton, M. L. 198
 Dwarris, Sir F. 646
 Dyer, J. 639
 Dykes, Mrs. 619;
 S. B. 622; T. B.
 292
 Dyson, C. 637
 Eade, H. 192
 Eales, E. 642
 Eardley, Lady I.
 643; W. 292
 East, M. T. 402
 Eaton, A. 532
 Ebbetts, D. 417
 Ebrington, Maj. W.
 S. 644; Viscount-
 ess, 175
 Eddy, C. W. 508
 Ede, L. A. 403
 Eden, C. 420; Hon.
 Mrs. 619
 Edge, E. E. 402
 Edgington, H. N.
 180
 Edlin, R. H. 532
 Edmonds, R. 640
 Edney, G. C. 525
 Edwards, Hon. I.
 C. 198
 Edwards, H. 623;
 H. M. 624; J.
 179; Mrs C. 620;
 Mrs. C. A. 400;
 Mrs. W. E. 400
 Edge, Comm. A. G.
 507
 Elcho, Lady, 505
 Elder, A. 420
 Elgin, Countess Dow-
 ager of, 532
 Elkins, E. A. 417
 Ellerton, J. 624
 Ellicombe, Mrs. G.
 B. 619
 Ellin, T. S. 508
 Elliot, G. W. 506
 Elliott, Col. 197; J.
 522; L. 622; S.
 A. 293
 Ellis, F. 290; M.
 198; R. 403
 Ellison, I. G. 417;
 R. 191
 Elmhirst, R. 191
 Elphinston, E. 290
 Elphinstone, Hon. M.
 191; N. W. 401
 Elphinstone-Dal-
 rymple, C. 622
 Elrington, C. R. 621;
 D. H. 304; Mrs.
 T. W. 619
 Elton, E. W. 194;
 R. J. 287
 Elwell, R. 640
 Elwes, A. S. 289
 Elwood, Col. C. W.
 310
 Elworthy, J. E. 640;
 T. 418
 Emary, C. 531
 Emmett, W. J. 523
 Emmott, P. 527
 England, M. E. 193;
 N. 621
 Ensor, E. S. 304
 Errington, G. H.
 287; J. L. 293;
 J. R. 622
 Erroll, Countess of,
 400
 Erskine, H. 306;
 Hon. Mrs. 421;
 L. 642; Lady,
 619; Lady M. 622
 Evans, J. 287; Mrs.
 198; S. 507; W.
 522
 Eveleigh, M. J. 290
 Evelyn, Mrs. 505;
 W. J. 287
 Everard, C. M. 191
 Everett, G. 509
 Evill, C. 292
 Ewart, E. J. 292;
 Maj. C. B. 292
 Ewer, W. O. 418
 Eyde, Mrs. 529
 Eyre, Mrs. C. P.
 289; Mrs. R. 619
 Eyres, M. I. 623
 Fairfax, Sir H. 309
 Fairholme, Mrs. G.
 K. E. 400
 Faithfull, F. J. 509;
 Mrs. G. 400
 Falconer, G. A. 422;
 Lt.-Gen. C. G. 306
 Falwasser, P. R. 644
 Fardell, M. G. 180
 Farebrother, E. 416
 Farmer, E. 509; W.
 306; W. F. G. 525
 Farr, S. B. 508
 Farrant, G. L. 641
 Farrar, C. 526
 Farren, H. 307
 Farrer, M. 532
 Faulkner, W. H. 193
 Faussett, Maj. W.
 291
 Fearon, Capt. P. S.
 508
 Feetham, M. 510
 Fegen, Lt.-Col. C.
 G. 621
 Feilding, Miss. 646
 Felix, Maj.-Gen. O.
 639
 Fellowes, G. J. 196
 Fenton, Mrs. J. H.
 W. 289
 Fenwick, A. 193;
 R. W. 305
 Ferguson, E. S. 622;
 Sir R. 526; D.
 189
 Fergusson, R. 507
 Ferrand, G. 192
 Fetherston, C. E. 508
 Fewtrell-Wylde, C.
 E. 189
 Ffolkes, Sir W. J.
 H. B. 529
 Finch, C. 189
 Fincham, J. 196
 Fielden, W. L. 401
 Fiennes, Lady A. 401
 Finlaison, J. 640
 Finney, S. 194
 Firman, S. A. 641
 Firth, T. 421
 Fisher, A. 529; E.
 620; H. 640;
 Mrs. W. W. 532
 Fitz Gerald, Sir J.
 J. 419
 Fitzgerald, Mrs. W.
 620; Rt. Hon. J.
 D. 623
 Fitzgerald and Ve-
 sey, Lord, 523
 Fitz Herbert, A. 637
 Fitzherbert, G. 292
 Fitz-Roy, Capt. C.
 289
 Fitzroy, Rt. Hon. H.
 197
 Fitzwilliam, C'tess,
 288
 Fleming, Lt.-Gen.
 E. 642
 Fletcher, E. 289;
 H. 642; H. E.
 507
 Floud, M. 529
 Floyd, A. W. 193
 Foakes, Mrs. T. E.
 175
 Foley, Hon. A. G.
 293
 Fooka, E. C. 180
 Forbes, J. 646; M.
 F. 176
 Ford, C. B. 532; H.
 A. 620; Mrs. F.
 C. 269
 Fordyce, Mrs. 505
 Foreman, T. M. 646
 Forman, R. 193
 Forrest, Sir J. 532
 Forrester, H. 419
 Forster, Dr. T. 309;
 E. 623; J. 533
 Forsyth, Mrs. C. C.
 175
 Fortescue, I. L. 401
 Foster, A. 292; A.
 M. 403; E. J.
 509; J. 195; Mrs.
 W. O. 175; Major
 C. M. 624
 Fotheringham, Lt.-
 Col. R. H. 422
 Fountaine, J. 291
 Fowell, F. 646
 Fowke, L. W. 419;
 M. E. A. 640
 Fox, C. 531; F.
 308; J. G. 639;
 T. W. 416
 Frampton, E. 290
 Francis, Mrs. H. D.
 400
 Francklin, M. 194
 Frankish, S. C. 179
 Franklin, W. 310
 Fraser, Col. T. 197;
 J. 421; Mrs. G.
 H. 619
 Freer, G. 195
 Fremantle, Capt. S.
 G. 642
 Freme, Lady I. 288
 French, M. 417; W.
 415
 Freshfield, L. M. 621
 Friend, Mrs. F. 505
 Froude, C. M. 641
 Fry, H. J. 530
 Fryer, E. 506; W. 290
 Fullagar, R. F. 194
 Fuller, C. E. 178;
 E. 508; E. J.
 417; M. J. 180
 Furley, L. C. 177
 Furnell, W. 193
 Furniss, Mrs. T. S.
 506
 Fytche, Mrs. L. 619
 Galloway, I. R. 420
 Galsworthy, E. 401
 Galton, H. J. B. 197
 Gamble, S. 525
 Game, S. 623
 Gandell, J. 529
 Gardiner, Miss, 420
 Gardner, Capt. A. 289
 Garnett, H. 287
 Garnham, R. E. 644
 Garrard, S. E. 304;
 T. 196
 Garrett, N. D. 291
 Garrick, Mrs. 193

- Garrod, H. B. 417
 Garthorne, G. R. 507
 Garwood, W. 510
 Gatchell, G. J. I. 421
 Gaunt, A. 402; E. M. 418
 Gay, Mrs. J. 192
 Geary, J. F. 403
 Gedge, J. W. 620
 Gedy, I. C. 417
 Germon, A. 645
 Gervis, Lady, 620
 Gibbens, W. 403
 Gibbes, C. 639
 Gibbs, Capt. S. 638
 Giblett, M. 403
 Gibson, A. 622; F. G. 180; Miss J. 403
 Gidley, T. C. 310
 Gifford, Mrs. H. 418
 Gilbert, F. H. L. 290
 Gilbertson, M. 642
 Giles, C. 642
 Gilford, W. 624
 Gillett, M. E. 289
 Gilliatt, C. 179
 Gilman, S. H. Le N. 532
 Gilmore, J. B. 193
 Gladstone, M. E. 401; R. 401
 Glasspoole, A. 529
 Glegg, Miss J. 197
 Glinn, C. J. P. 639
 Glover, J. J. 643
 Glyn, Lady, 400; Mrs. H. C. 400; Mrs. R. T. 505
 Glynn, C. 289
 Goddard, H. N. 287
 Godwin, G. 508
 Goldsmid, E. 290
 Goldsmith, H. P. 403
 Good, Dr. 180
 Goodacre, W. 189
 Goodchild, B. F. 178
 Goode, Mrs. 527
 Goodford, Mrs. C. O. 288
 Goodhart, E. 308
 Goodlake, E. W. 402
 Goodridge, J. 526
 Goodwin, E. 507; I. 293
 Gordon, A. 510; A. A. 623; C. E. 510; D. 421; G. J. R. 174; J. W. 415; Mrs. E. 400; Mrs. S. E. 620; R. 402
 Gore, T. H. 622
 Gormanston, Visc. 310
 Gorton, Capt. C. 178; S. 291
 Gosset, Mrs. F. R. M. 506
 Gough, J. C. 645
 Goulburn, Mrs. 289
 Gould, A. E. 509; E. 192; T. T. 176
 Gowan, C. C. 291
 Grafton, Lt.-Col. A. 641
 Graham, Col. J. 506; Col. W. D. 642; Dow. Lady, 196; F. H. 417; J. B. 415; R. H. 196
 Grant, C. 198; Mrs. J. 506
 Grantham, Capt. 197
 Granville, M. L., Countess, 422
 Grassot, Mr. 523
 Gravener, E. F. 418
 Graves, Hon. A. I. 179; Hon. Mrs. H. 619; M. 421
 Gray, S. 643
 Grayston, W. W. 525
 Greaves, G. 189; J. W. 287
 Green, E., 179; E. G. 643; F. L. 177; G. R. 523; H. 525; S. G. 621; S. T. 532; T. 196
 Greenaway, C. 192
 Greene, B. A. 640
 Greenfield, E. 645
 Greenhill, Hon. Mrs. 288
 Greenstreet, F. 197
 Greenway, W. W. 177
 Greenwood, H. L. 621; L. 509
 Gregory, A. 507; L. C. 421; M. 417; W. 507
 Grehan, K. H. 176
 Greig, J. G. 421
 Grenfell, Mrs. P. Du Pre, 619
 Greswolde, M. 197
 Grey, Hon. Mrs. G. 288
 Grierson, M. E. 291
 Griffin, A. 417; C. 416; J. 422
 Griffith, A. 624; E. C. 509; G. R. 287; M. 525; Maj. J. 190
 Griffiths, J. W. 417; M. 530
 Grimm, W. 196
 Grimston, C. 646
 Grove, Mrs. T. F. 506
 Grover, Mrs. M. 524
 Grylls, C. G. 310, 420; S. 421
 Guillamore, Rt. Hon. S. O'G., Visc. 533
 Gulston, A. J. 287; J. H. 191
 Gundry, Mrs. 527
 Gunning, Lt.-Col. 534
 Gurdon, C. 623
 Guthrie, C. 180
 Gwyther, I. A. 178
 Hackett, E. 623
 Hackon, W. M. 292
 Haddock, J. 290
 Hadow, J. E. 191; P. 310
 Haigh, G. H. 178
 Hake, A. M. 418
 Hale, A. 177; J. G. 509; M. A. 192
 Hale, M. 179
 Halford, E. M. 639; Hon. Mrs. A. 619
 Hall, B. S. 189; E. L. 620; G. S. 645; J. E. 507; L. M. 289; Mrs. R. 417; R. 292; S. 196; Sir J. 532; S. W. 637
 Halse, L. J. 506
 Halsted, O. P. 622
 Halton, T. 507
 Hambrough, O. W. 179
 Hames, L. 195; Maj. C. 419; Maj. W. 417
 Hamilton, A. 531; Capt. C. H. 292; E. 621; J. 523; Lady L. 176; Lt.-Gen. N. 196; Mrs. T. de C. 505; P. C. B. 418; R. G. 291; Rt. Hon. Lady J. 525
 Hammack, Mrs. J. T. 506
 Hammond, I. 508; J. L. 403; M. 291
 Hamond, P. 290
 Hanbury, H. 197
 Hand, Lt. G. M. 196
 Handcock, Hon. Mrs. 174
 Handley, E. 192; Hon. Mrs. 307
 Hands, W. 640
 Hankey, L. 642
 Hanks, G. T. 402
 Hanmer, A. E. 509
 Harbord, Hon. Mrs. 505
 Harcourt, E. V. 178; J. J. 530; M. A. 622
 Hardcastle, J. 287
 Harden, H. A. 510
 Harding, A. 198; H. M. 290; T. 420
 Hardinge, Viscountess, 619
 Hardwick, Maj. F. W. 508
 Hardy, L. 640
 Hare, C. A. 507; Mrs. T. 505
 Harewood, Countess of, 620
 Harford, Capt. F. P. 420; F. 623
 Hargreaves, I. 620
 Harington, Col. T. L. 532; E. S. 290; Mrs. 175
 Harland, Lady A. 531
 Harman, C. A. 193; E. 642
 Harmand, M. D. 197
 Harmer, G. W. M. 180
 Harper, E. W. 506; S. S. 506
 Harries, G. A. 287; H. 523
 Harris, C. S. 291; Col. T. N. 529; E. 508; J. F. J. 176; M. 641; P. 532; R. H. 309; S. E. 510
 Harrison, Capt. W. 308; J. 624; J. H. 401; L. 194; M. 509; M. B. 287; Mrs. L. J. 505; R. 195; S. L. J. 645; T. 420
 Hart, C. A. 624; D. 292; F. 639; J. T. 403; M. 180
 Hartley, W. 508
 Harty, A. 179
 Harvey, Mrs. 639; F. 509; W. W. 289

- Harwar, Capt. J. L. 402
 Harward, L. 508
 Haslewood, Mrs. G. H. 288; Maj. A. M. 416
 Haslope, L. L. 291
 Hassell, T. 177
 Hastings, E. E. 623; H. F. P. 308; J. C. J. 524
 Hathorn, Mrs. 174
 Haultain, M. 525
 Hawarden, Visc'tess, 175; Visc., E. M. son of, 195
 Hawkes, H. 419
 Hawkins, A. J. 192
 Hay, Capt. H. H. 178; K. 196; Lady M. T. 640; M. M. 293; W. D. 179
 Haydon, D. 510
 Haygarth, Mrs. 175
 Haylock, G. 421
 Hayman, E. B. 623
 Hayne, I. P. 196
 Haynes, R. 190
 Hayter, Dame H. C. 420
 Hayward, J. 532; M. 306; M. A. 177; Mrs. C.
 Haywood, R. H. 287
 Head, H. E. 638
 Headland, W. 532
 Heath, G. P. 402
 Heathcote, E. 624; H. A. L. 621; K. 621; R. B. 509
 Heather, J. F. 524
 Heathfield, E. 524
 Henton, W. H. 290
 Helling, J. S. 621
 Hemsley, Mrs. J. D. 619
 Henning, J. 307
 Henshawe, H. B. 402
 Hensman, B. 310
 Hepworth, W. 418
 Herbert, C. 193; P. W. 534
 Hernaman, E. 293
 Herring, R. W. 310
 Hervey, E. C. 508
 Heslop, L. 420
 Hett, H. N. 622
 Hewan, J. 527
 Hewett, J. P. 621
 Hewlett, H. G. 510
 Heycock, S. 621
 Heygate, C. 306
 Hibbert, Mrs. L. 506
 Hicks, C. W. 193; M. 192
 Higgins, C. L. 287; M. 623
 Higginson, Lady, 288
 Higham, J. 422
 Hildyard, H. C. 624
 Hill, Capt. W. P. 305; C. E. 290; Col. Sir R. C. 421; E. A. 292; E. C. 305; E. L. 180; F. 176; H. 509; Lady M. 400; M. 194; O. W. 624; S. S. 306
 Hillcoat, H. B. W. 190
 Hind, L. 401
 Hine, J. P. 510
 Hingston, R. L. 528
 Hinxman, Mrs. E. 619
 Hippiisley, Lt.-Col. G. B. 526
 Hitchcock, W. 305
 Hitchin, A. 623
 Hoare, A. M. 178; L. G. 290; P. R. 287
 Hobart, Hon. Mrs. F. 401
 Hobson, J. 637; Mr. 644
 Hockin, Mrs. J. 506
 Hodder, Col. W. H. M. 191
 Hodges, J. F. 287; S. S. 421
 Hodgeths, Mrs. W. J. 175
 Hodgkin, E. 403
 Hodgson, C. 524, 530; E. 621; F. 179; Mrs. J. W. 505
 Hodgkinson, Mrs. R. J. 289
 Hodson, A. 195; M. S. 508
 Hogg, G. 508; L. M. 290
 Hoggart, M. 646
 Hogge, Col. 529
 Houghton, E. 403
 Holden, H. G. 192; J. R. 643
 Holdsworth, A. H. 646
 Hole, C. W. 402; R. L. 307
 Holland, Lord, 196
 Hollis, Maj.-Gen. J. J. 531
 Hollway, J. W. 403
 Holmes, F. 637; J. 403; R. 193
 Home, Lt.-Gen. J. H. 641; Maj.-Gen. J. 640
 Honischer, J. G. 623
 Honeywood, Sir C. 287
 Hood, Hon. C. M. 179; Lady A. 175
 Hooper, A. 177; R. H. 640
 Hope, Capt. J. 527; Col. J. S. 641; Hon. L. 176; Mrs. W. 400
 Hopetoun, Rt. Hon. Earl of, 180
 Hopkinson, E. 198
 Hordern, H. J. 621
 Hore, A. 306
 Horley, C. 180
 Horlock, D. H. W. 510
 Horn, Lt. F. G. 638
 Horner, J. 624
 Horsey, S. H. de, 646
 Horton, W. 178
 Hoskins, W. H. 308
 Hoskyns, Lady S. 422
 Hough, G. D'U. 508
 Houghton, L. 623
 Houstoun, Capt. W. 623
 Howard, F. 416; H. F. 174; Hon. Mrs. H. 192; J. M. 623; J. S. 623; P. H. 287; R. 508
 Howard-Gibbon, E. 621
 Huc, Abbé, 531
 Huddleston, E. A. 308
 Huggins, Capt. J. E. 643
 Hughes, A. 529; E. B. 192; Hon. Mrs. 505; M. 179; Mrs. 308, 530; Mrs. M. 526; R. 306; S. 624
 Hugo, C. 306
 Hulcatt, H. 178
 Humber, C. T. 422
 Hume, Mrs. 619
 Humphry, F. A. 403; Mrs. W. G. 175
 Humphrys, Mrs. W. C. 401
 Hunn, F. E. 306
 Hunt, Comm. J. 530; J. H. 189; Mrs. R. 174; S. 287
 Hunter, A. E. 309; Capt. 530; M. 178; Sir C. S. P. 287
 Huntley, Sir H. V. 179
 Hurlstone, W. 507
 Hurst, Mrs. R. H. 620
 Hurt, F. 287
 Hustler, Mrs. W. T. 175
 Hutchins, E. 178, 522
 Hutchinson, M. C. I. 403; Mrs. R. 640; T. 644
 Hutt, J. 196
 Hutton, H. W. 509; J. 523
 Huxley, H. T. 310
 Hyde, E. 290
 Hyne, D. E. 198
 Iles, Mrs. J. G. P. 289
 Image, J. 180
 Inderwick, A. 196
 Ingleby, C. 620
 Ingles, J. T. 640
 Innes, E. J. L. 402; E. M. 526
 Ireland, W. S. de C. 180
 Irving, D. 645; G. C. 304; W. 193
 Irwin, Col. F. C. 531; Ven. C. 190
 Isaacson, R. 192
 Izard, C. B. 177
 Jackson, H. J. 178; J. 643; J. B. 177; Mrs. G. 174; M. V. 506; P. W. 401; S. 642, 643; S. C. 197
 Jacomb, H. A. 179
 James, E. B. 291; H. F. 525
 Jameson, Mrs. 422
 Jarman, T. 419
 Jarvis, Hon. B. E. 178; S. 646
 Jebb, E. 291
 Jeeves, J. 310
 Jeffery, A. 310; J. 308
 Jeffs, W. 192
 Jenkin, H. 527
 Jenkins, Mrs. 192
 Jenkinson, A. H. 195
 Jenner, F. A. J. 292; L. A. 622; Mrs. H. L. 505
 Jennings, A. 529
 Jerningham, Hon. G. S. S. 174
 Jesson, T. 418
 Jessop, Mrs. W. 288
 Jessopp, J. F. 408

- Jewell, M. A. 180
 Jobling, E. 639; W. 524
 Jodrell, A. C. Lady, 416
 Johnson, C. 292; Capt. C. C. 289; E. 177; E. M. 532; F. W. 190; G. 307; H. A. M. 292; J. F. 176; L. C. 623; M. 419; Mrs. J. G. 505; T. 506
 Johnston, C. 403; E. 621; T. P. 506
 Johnstone, D. B. 291; E. 421
 Jolliffe, Mrs. H. 175
 Jones, A. 415; C. 523; Capt. H. E. 196; Dow. Lady, 194; E. C. 291; E. L. 191; H. M. A. 287; H. P. 637; I. 624; J. 180; Lady, 175; M. 624; P. 305; R. 526; W. 194, 287; W. H. B. 640; W. T. 508
 Jordan, E. 289
 Joyce, Mrs. W. H. 289
 Jullien, M. 422
 Karney, G. L. 508
 Kaye, A. 621; Mrs. L. 400; R. 292
 Keane, F. E. 621
 Keating, Sir H. S. 174
 Keeling, W. G. 293
 Keen, H. 418
 Kelcey, W. 524
 Kelly, M. A. 293; Sir F. 288
 Kempe, Mrs. R. 506
 Kempthorne, Mrs. J. 505
 Kendall, W. 419
 Kendell, H. H. 641
 Kennard, Mrs. H. J. 400; Mrs. R. B. 400
 Kennaway, G. A. 193
 Kennedy, Ven. J. 189
 Kent, R. 401
 Kenyon, Hon. E. 290; J. H. B. 178
 Keogh, T. 532
 Keppel, C. 196
 Kermode, Mrs. R. Q. 506
 Kerr, M. J. 178
 Kerrison, Lady, 534
 Kerry, E. 508
 Kett, C. W. 508
 Kettle, R. 622
 Kidd, R. H. 177
 Kilmore, Dean of, 523
 Kilvert, M. 191
 Kinder, J. 401
 King, A. 624; C. 309, 402; E. 196; E. J. 528; F. 190; F. D. 622; Gen. T. 198; H. 507; H. S. 418; Lt. J. W. 638; M. 624; Mrs. A. H. 505
 Kingsbury, W. J. 180
 Kingscote, Lady E. 289
 Kingsford, C. D. 178
 Kingsley, C. 415
 Kingston, H. A. 419; L. M. 177
 Kinnaway, Col. E. 308
 Kinnersley, H. 309
 Kirby, Capt. W. 195; M. C. A. 293; T. 528; W. 420
 Kirkby, J. 506
 Kitching, R. 306
 Kitson, C. 289, 401; Lt.-Col. C. A. 534
 Kittoe, G. 291
 Knatchbull, C. 644
 Knight, A. R. B. 287; H. J. 291; M. 417
 Knollis, J. 637
 Knott, E. 645
 Knowles, E. M. 510
 Knowlys, F. M. 508
 Kynaston, Capt. A. F. 528
 Kynnersley, E. R. 646
 La Barte, B. 190
 Lacey, E. 291
 Laing, I. 177; R. 310
 Lajatico, Marq. de, 193
 Lake, T. 177
 Lakin, Dr. J. H. 291
 Lalaing, Countess de, 175
 Lamb, Sir C. M. 528
 Lambe, H. 639
 Lambert, L. 524; M. S. 532; Sir H. E. F. 508; W. 422
 Lambrick, G. 290
 Lancaster, A. 417; H. 530; H. H. 193; R. 422; T. W. 189
 Lane, G. H. 402; I. 178; L. 291; T. 198; W. M. 509
 Lanfear, W. 528
 Langan, R. 290
 Langdale, M. A. 624
 Langton, F. H. J. 639
 Lankester, F. 507
 Lansdown, L. M. 403
 Laroche, T. W. 644
 Latham, M. J. 197
 La Touche, E. C. 510; Maj. O. 510
 Laud, C. A. 403
 Laugharne, H. 416
 Laughlin, E. J. 621
 Laurell, H. 638
 Laurie, Lt.-Col. J. 308; R. 174; R. W. 641
 Law, B. L. A. W. 642; Maj.-Gen. W. H. 530
 Lawrence, Mrs. 505; N. T. 624; S. B. 180
 Lawrie, A. A. 621; Prof. 193
 Lawson, Mrs. W. N. 174; W. J. 195
 Lawton, A. 645; C. B. 310
 Layard, C. A. 620
 Lazaretz, 531
 Leach, S. 310; W. B. 415
 Leakey, E. 417
 Lean, F. 402
 Lear, Mrs. F. 174
 Learmouth, Mrs. 400
 Lechmere, Lady, 289
 Lee, A. G. 308; C. E. 291; J. 196, 305; M. 621, 644
 Lees, S. O. 624
 Lefevre, S. E. 624
 Lefroy, Col. J. H. 624
 Leigh, C. M. 506; Dow. Lady, 416; S. M. 293
 Leighton, A. M. 622
 Lenihan, D. 417
 Lennard, C. D. 309
 Leslie, A. 421
 Lethbridge, J. D. 403
 Lever, K. F. 418
 Levick, J. E. 621
 Lewis, C. F. 509; C. W. 509; J. 506
 Lichfield, E. 624
 Lifford, Visc'tess, 505
 Light, D. 196
 Lightfoot, Mrs. 619
 Lillie, Dame L. 645
 Lindesay, T. 522
 Lindley, A. 510
 Lipscomb, M. H. 310
 Liscombe, F. 640
 Lister, C. 422
 Litt, H. T. 292
 Little, J. 646
 Livesay, Dr. S. 533
 Llewellyn, M. 292
 Lloyd, Comm. R. 196; E. 509, 646; E. B. 293; F. 642; G. W. 415; L. 524; Mrs. H. 619
 Lock, C. B. 180; L. 623; Maj. A. C. K. 620; P. 305; T. 530
 Locker, Lady C. 505
 Lockhart, L. W. M. 290
 Loft, E. 640; M. B. 534
 Loftus, Lady A. 288
 Lomas, S. I. P. 640
 Long, K. E. M. 524; Miss A. 646; Mrs. G. 175
 Longbottom, R. 508
 Longden, M. 527
 Longford, E. M. Earl of, 530
 Longton, L. J. 509
 Lonsdale, Capt. H. H. 306
 Loring, E. 176
 Losh, E. L. 506
 Lotherington, M. 306
 Louth, Mrs. 308
 Lovell, E. 189
 Lowe, C. A. 525; E. J. 620
 Lowndes, E. J. G. 179; Mrs. J. 288; T. 523
 Luard, L. C. 195
 Lucas, E. L. 506
 Luccock, Mrs. 191
 Luck, A. D. 420
 Luckie, C. 507
 Ludgater, E. 177
 Lunham, M. 402
 Lyall, Mrs. G. 619
 Lyddon, R. 416
 Lyde, S. 523
 Lye, M. A. 644
 Lyle, M. 422
 Lyne, P. 639
 Lyon, Mrs. W. H. 620
 Lysaght, H. E. 291
 Lysons, Mrs. 505
 Maberley, J. 531
 Maberly, F. H. 304
 McAlpin, W. 507
 Macaulay, J. J. 195

- Macauley, J. 402
 Macbean, A. J. 420
 McCabe, R. 642
 McCallan, M. 510
 M'Caskill, A. 194
 M'Donald, H. 527
 Macdonald, Capt. R. D. 310; Hon. Mrs. 619; Lady, 288; Maj. 309; V. A. 308
 McDougall, Mrs. G. F. 619
 Macfarlan, E. J. 509
 Macgowan, E. 524
 Macgregor, I. 421
 Machell, R. 523
 MacInnes, J. R. 178; M. 177
 Mackarsie, W. J. 419
 Mackay, R. H. 198
 Mackenzie, A. 508
 Mackeson, H. B. 621
 Mackness, G. 508, 620
 MacLagan, W. D. 510
 M'Laren, Capt. A. D. 402
 McLean, A. 534
 Macleod, C. C. 180
 McMahon, Gen. Sir T. 533
 McMurdo, Mrs. M. 288
 Macnamara, J. 509
 McNiven, C. I. 418
 Macphail, E. 639
 Macpherson, Maj. S. C. 640
 Macguire, J. H. 415
 Madan, W. 620
 Magenis, Sir A. C. 174
 Magrath, E. A. 530; L. L. H. 290
 Main, H. 179
 Mainwaring, Maj. 640; Mrs. C. H. 505; Sir H. M. 416
 Maitland, J. W. 290
 Major, Mrs. C. M. 619
 Makeson, H. 421
 Malcolm, Mrs. 619
 Malden, Dr. J. 531
 Malet, Mrs. C. S. 288
 Maling, C. S. 638
 Mallock, E. M. R. 623
 Mammatt, E. 641
 Man, A. M. 526
 Manders, Mrs. 175
 Manning, E. C. E. 622
 Mansel, M. 509; Mrs. O. L. 620
 Mansfield, F. C'tess of, 643
 Manson, A. J. 292; H. A. 180
 Manwee, Princess E. 525
 March, Mrs. B. 194
 Marchi, Padre, 420
 Margesson, R. 623
 Markby, C. M. 620
 Markham, Mrs. 175
 Marlborough, Duchess of, 619
 Marling, W. H. 623
 Marriott, A. 310; E. 510; Mrs. F. A. 400; Mrs. W. B. 175; S. 177; S. C. 305; S. J. 177
 Marsden, E. 198
 Marsh, L. 193
 Marshall, Capt. E. 621; F. J. 639; J. G. 287; K. C. 178; S. 528
 Marsham, P. C. 195
 Marter, J. 529
 Martin, E. 179; H. 189; J. 528; J. A. F. 289; M. 417, 642; P. J. 646; S. 191; W. 402
 Martin - Leake, M. 417; W. 305
 Martineau, P. 533
 Martineng, Adm. de, 523
 Martyn, H. J. 507
 Maskell, J. 291
 Mason, A. A. 507; C. 420, 623; E. 528; E. A. 194; G. 189; I. S. 639; J. E. 646; T. 190
 Massie, Capt. H. G. 527
 Master, I. M. 416
 Matcham, L. H. E. 292
 Mather, C. P. 416
 Matheson, A. 525, 621
 Mathews, Mrs. T. 505
 Mathias, E. G. 292
 Mathwin, J. 509
 Matson, E. 526; J. 198
 Matthew, D. S. 623
 Matthews, A. 292; Capt. F. P. 510
 Matthey, E. M. 197
 Matthias, M. H. 418
 Maude, Hon. Sir T. A. 197; Lt.-Col. F. C. 401
 Maunsell, Hon. C. E. 422
 Maurice, E. E. 290
 May, E. 508; W. 418
 Maydwell, S. 191
 Maynard, H. L. 178; Mrs. 191
 Mayne, Mrs. T. 619
 Mayo, M. J. 403
 Mayor, J. 523
 Meadows, Comm. W. 530
 Mease, E. 507
 Meecham, Capt. R. 305
 Meek, E. J. 417
 Medlicott, D. M. 305
 Meggison, E. M. 194
 Melhado, Hon. C. 524
 Melhuish, H. D. 418
 Melvill, E. 291
 Mends, Mrs. W. R. 288; W. F. 506
 Menzies, B. 641; M. A. E. 290
 Meredith, Miss, 532
 Metcalfe, A. 622; W. 176
 Methuen, Lord, dau. of, 192; M. C. 421
 Meyer, H. A. 529
 Michell, Miss M. R. 528
 Micklem, H. 306; L. J. 531
 Middleton, Mrs. W. 505; S. 306; Sir W. F. F. 643
 Midgley, Mrs. W. H. 505
 Midson, Miss A. 526
 Mildmay, Mrs. A. St. J. 506
 Miles, Mrs. C. W. 505
 Mill, C. 638; C. E. 622; Sir J. B. 418
 Miller, A. C. 289; H. 507; J. 524; Mrs. S. 640; Mrs. W. 175
 Milles, Hon. Mrs. 174
 Mills, T. M. 178; T. 641; W. 191
 Milne, H. W. 198; T. 419
 Milner, L. 178
 Milton, H. A. 621
 Milward, C. W. 196
 Minturn, S. C. 176
 Mirrielees, Mrs. W. 289
 Mitchell, C. 289; Col. H. 528; H. 179
 Moberly, H. E. 290
 Moginie, E. 176
 Molesworth, Lady, 505; M. 309; Mrs. R. S. 289
 Monckton, Hon. Mrs. E. 288; Mrs. 288
 Moncrief, W. 622
 Money, E. C. 527; E. A. 193
 Monins, Maj. W. G. C. 642
 Monro, Mrs. H. 505
 Montagu, Hon. S. 532
 Monteith, C. F. 623
 Montgomery, J. 290; R. 646
 Monypenny, M. D. 292
 Moon, J. 527, 532; Mrs. E. G. 506; R. 509
 Moore, C. G. 622; E. E. 179; F. S. 510; Mrs. N. 532; Mrs. F. W. 505
 Moorsom, Capt. W. 309; I. 528
 Morella, C'tess de, 400
 Moresby, J. 624; Mrs. 288
 Morey, E. 290
 Morgan, H. 620; J. F. 293; J. L. 531; W. L. 623
 Morice, R. W. 176
 Morley, A. 305; C. B. 531; J. H. 509
 Morris, E. I. 178; H. 509; J. 510; S. A. 198
 Morrison, A. 534; A. R. 310
 Morsoom, Mrs. J. R. 289
 Mort, C. O. 304
 Morton, Mrs. E. H. 400
 Mosely, Mrs. Z. H. 506
 Motte, H. Le Fer de la, 508
 Mottley, M. 194
 Mottram, E. 194
 Mountain, C. 528; C. A. 624; M. G. 309
 Moyle, J. G. 305
 Moysey, Ven. C. A. 189
 Mules, H. V. 621
 Mullens, L. S. 622
 Mumm, A. E. 290
 Munn, L. G. 623; R. G. 528
 Muntz, Mrs. P. A. 619

- Mure, Col. W. 532
Murray, F. 418; G. 304; J. L. 621; Lady, 641; L. S. 623; M. 621, 644; Miss M. 645; Mrs. C. 619; Vice-Adm. J. A. 421
Muscroft, C. 621
Mushet, W. B. 622
Musters, Mrs. J. C. 288
Mynors, H. E. 530
Naghten, A. R. 176
Napier, C. A. Lady, 530; Lady M. 525; Lt.-Gen. Sir W. F. P. 310; Mrs. W. 288; W. D. 508
Napper, E. 403
Nash, Mrs. H. F. 505
Neale, E. 646; H. St. J. 309
Neame, Mrs. E. 289
Neave, Miss, 527
Nelson, G. M. 190; M. P. 507
Nelthorpe, H. 307
Nesfield, A. W. 180
Neville, C. 291
Neville, Hon. Mrs. C. C. 288
Netherwood, F. E. 403
New, Mrs. A. T. 400; M. K. F. 418
Newall, A. 176
Newbery, Mrs. 196
Newdigate, F. W. 177
Newman, A. 192; E. 310
Newnham, A. 196; J. G. C. L. 177
Newstead, H. J. 178
Newton, C. 179; P. S. D. 639; T. B. 509; T. H. 420
Nias, T. D. 531
Nichol, S. 293
Nicholas, F. 534; P. H. 643
Nicholetts, A. M. R. 638
Nicholls, H. 304
Nichols, Mrs. F. M. 174
Nicholson, K. 510; W. 421; W. S. 621
Nicoll, C. A. 403; T. 195
Nicolls, Capt. R. M. 291
Noad, M. 422
Noakes, E. L. 507
Noble, H. 309; W. G. 642
Noel, L. P. 307
Norbury, Hon. Mrs. 175
Norfolk, Duchess of, 505
Norgate, M. H. 644
Norinau, A. 638
Norris, F. 621
North, Lord, 309; Mrs. C. 619
Northcote, A. H. 290; F. H. 622
Norton, J. 624; S. 509
Nott, A. 637
Noyce, J. 526
Noyes, H. J. 419; M. 310
Oakeley, Sir C. W. A. 624
Oakley, H. 198; Lady G. M. L. 288; W. E. 508
Oakes, H. A. 623
O'Callaghan, L. 177
Ochterlony, Lady, 175
O'Connor, H. Lady, 193
O'Donnoghue, Lt.-Col. J. J. 306
O'Fallon, J. W. 305
Ogilvie, Miss, 530
O'Grady, M. 416
O'Kearney, E. 419
Oldacres, J. 305
Oldman, T. 198
Oliver, L. B. 623; M. E. 178; Mrs. R. 505
Olley, J. 198
Onslow, H. M. 644; Mrs. S. 527
Oranmore and Browne, Lord, 309
Orbell, J. F. 507
Orchard, E. 639
Ord, J. 524; R. 305
Orford, M. C'tess Dow. of, 309
Orlebar, Mrs. A. 619
Ormerod, S. 534
Ormonde, G. L. Dow. Marchioness of, 643
Orred, E. 416
Osborn, E. 623
O'Shea, Mrs. R. P. 288
Osmond, C. 189
Otter, N. S. 422
Ottery, B. T. 640; Mrs. C. P. 530
Otto, Col. R. B. 421
Outhwaite, T. 304
Owen, B. R. 194; J. 637; Lt.-Col. C. J. 639; Mrs. 506; S. E. S. 176
Owst, T. 526
Oxley, C. 621
Packe, R. 402
Packer, M. A. C. 402
Padday, R. 509
Padley, R. W. 416
Padmore, C. 310
Page, A. 176; H. W. C. 305
Paget, F. R. 508; Hon. Mrs. E. 401, 505
Pain, J. 510
Palk, Sir L. V. 646
Palmer, A. V. 620; C. A. 523; H. L. 306; J. 525; Lt.-Col. J. F. 642; Lt.-Col. J. R. 193; M. A. 639; M. C. 533; R. H. 621; T. S. 401
Parker, A. 290; B. P. 621; F. A. 290; I. M. 178; Mrs. T. G. 175; S. 527; T. 419; W. 643
Parkinson, A. B. 189
Parkyns, Mrs. T. 174
Parnell, M. A. 417
Parnther, R. G. 306
Parr, Mrs. T. C. 174
Parry, C. H. 307
Parsons, A. 622; E. 624; M. 616
Passingham, F. 639
Partington, C. E. 177
Partridge, C. F. 523
Paske, Col. 524
Pasley, H. S. 507; T. M. S. 506; W. B. S. 176
Passos, M. S. de, 523
Pasteur, M. 192
Paterson, Capt. F. T. 643; W. S. 198
Pattison, S. R. 308
Paul, A. St. 177; M. 176; Mrs. C. K. 175
Paxton, J. 526
Payne, A. 419; Lady, 526; W. E. 310
Peachey, J. 304
Peacock, A. A. I. 510
Pearce, P. 523
Pearse, Capt. E. O. 620; V. 291
Pearson, A. 646; A. E. Lady, 193; G. 637
Pease, Mrs. 639
Peat, A. 179
Peckett, H. 194
Pedder, C. J. 401
Pddie, J. C. 190
Peel, F. J. 289; Hon. Mrs. C. L. 288; T. F. 401
Peile, J. B. 289
Pelletan, Abbé, 524
Pellow, Hon. F. J. 622
Pember, A. 403
Pengelly, A. 310
Penney, J. W. W. 621
Penny, M. G. 646
Penson, C. M. 622
Pentreath, F. R. 180
Perceval, E. I. 621; I. 419, 420
Percival, E. J. 178
Perkins, K. 308; S. 507
Perrin, J. 309
Perry, M. C. 180
Pery, E. A. 530
Pessina, M. A. H. E. 306
Petre, Hon. Mrs. H. W. 619; Lady, 506
Pettiward, Lady F. 400
Petty, S. 196
Peyton, L. 620
Phelps, W. J. 287
Philipps, F. 507
Philips, H. G. 287
Phillips, E. A. 178; J. 526; S. 640
Phillpotts, O. 402
Philp, R. 196
Phipps, E. L. 193
Pick, E. 528
Pidsley, M. A. E. 292; Mrs. J. 174
Pigot, W. C. 198
Pilgrim, M. M. 177
Pilkington, Lady M. S. 175
Pinckney, Col. F. G. A. 190
Pine, H. 525; Sir B. C. C. 177
Pinhey, Mrs. R. H. 505; R. 642
Pinsent, M. 193
Pipon, Maj.
Pitman, F.
Mrs. E.
Pittock, C.
Pitts, J. E.

- Platt, A. H. 646; T. 178
 Playsted, G. L. 416
 Pledge, T. De, 403
 Plumley, C. 421; C. 525
 Plummer, J. Z. 195
 Plunkett, M. S. 622
 Plunkett-Wade, Mrs. W. J. 506
 Pochin, G. 523
 Poggott, G. W. 623
 Pole, Lady A. C. 175
 Polhill, C. 417; C. D. 417; Polkinghorne, A. 401
 Pollard, M. 194
 Pollock, H. 292
 Poltimore, Lady, 174
 Ponsonby, Lady M. 400
 Pook, E. 506
 Poole, E. 641
 Pooley, G. 403
 Pope, A. C. 620
 Popham, Mrs. F. L. 174
 Porritt, D. 191
 Port, G. R. 179
 Portington, M. 195
 Portman, Hon. Mrs. 400; Hon. Mrs. M. 505, 638
 Portsmouth, C'tess of, 175
 Postlethwaite, Mrs. T. G. 619
 Potenger, R. 304
 Potts, G. M. 640; H. 198; J. 293
 Povah, Mrs. J. V. 619
 Powell, F. 192; G. 534; I. T. 193; M. 528; R. E. 645; T. P. 508; W. 308
 Powley, J. 304
 Pownall, A. S. 419
 Powning, E. 643
 Praed, Mrs. B. J. M. 505
 Pratt, Mrs. R. F. 289; S. 530
 Preston, C. 640; I. 197; Lt. B. H. 620; W. S. 177, 308
 Price, Capt. T. 193; F. 640; J. 304; Lt.-Col. A. 646; W. 523
 Pridden, Mrs. W. 175
 Prideaux, Mrs. H. 174; T. 196
 Prior, A. R. 526; Lt.-Col. L. M. M. 402; Maj.-Gen. 177
 Pritchard, J. 421
 Probatt, J. E. 640
 Proby, Hon. W. 509; Lady C. 308
 Probyn, J. 637
 Procter, A. 642; J. 508
 Protheroe, E. 530
 Proud, R. 180
 Pryce, R. 530
 Pullan, C. 622
 Purefoy, G. G. 190
 Purvis, F. 192; F. J. 401; F. R. 292
 Pye, E. 642
 Pyke, M. 305
 Pym, F. 524; F. L. 641; Mrs. G. 400
 Pyne, T. 624
 Quarten, S. 508
 Rackham, M. 530
 Radclyffe, H. C. 304
 Raffet, Mr. 525
 Raincock, H. D. 180
 Raines, J. A. R. 176
 Rainy, G. 507
 Ramsay, Capt. F. M. 638
 Ramsbottom, S. A. 624
 Rainus, A. E. 309
 Randell, Miss L. 640
 Randolph, H. J. 638; Hon. Mrs. L. 174
 Ranking, E. 419
 Ranson, J. 190
 Raper, Mrs. A. H. 619
 Rasbotham, E. F. 421
 Rashleigh, Mrs. S. 174
 Rason, A. J. 420
 Ratcliffe, E. 645
 Rawes, A. 645
 Rawson, Mrs. A. 506; T. S. 640
 Ray, J. 420, 510
 Raymond, L. J. 198; W. F. 415
 Read, F. 309
 Reavely, Mrs. 619
 Redifer, M. J. 192
 Redrup, J. A. 506; S. A. 506
 Reed, H. 417
 Reeks, M. E. A. 509
 Reinagle, J. B. 179
 Reissiger, Herr, 193
 Rendall, F. 507
 Rennard, A. 422
 Rennie, G. 638
 Reynardson, E. A. 180
 Reynell, C. 196
 Reynolds, J. 189; Mrs. H. R. 619; W. R. 418
 Ricardo, H. R. 419
 Rice, Capt. T. 194
 Richards, Mrs. S. A. 400
 Richardson, C. 508; J. 304; R. 194; T. 530
 Ricketts, M. G. 533
 Riddell, J. A. 509; R. A. 310
 Rider, G. 639
 Ridley, E. 305; Mrs. N. J. 175; O. M. 621
 Ridout, L. 645
 Rivington, J. 309
 Roach, R. S. 416
 Roberts, C. W. 292; Mrs. 400; W. A. 401
 Robertson, E. McL. 307; G. S. 528; M. M. 176; M. T. 417; W. 198
 Robilliard, C. 621
 Robins, H. 291
 Robinson, J. L. 290; Maj.-Gen. H. E. 306; Mrs. 288; R. 420; T. 417
 Robson, C. 402; M. 507
 Roden, Mrs. 174
 Rodney, Hon. W. P. 287
 Rogers, S. 528
 Rollason, Miss, 525
 Rolleston, Mrs. C. C. 174; S. 639
 Rollo, Rt. Hon. Lady, 288
 Rolfe, W. H. 193
 Rolt, Mrs. J. 619
 Roney, Mrs. 289
 Rooke, C. 531; H. P. 510
 Rookes, T. 307
 Rooper, E. 290
 Roots, W. 194
 Roscow, Capt. S. 643
 Rose, Col. 305; E. 508; Mrs. 175
 Ross, C. 528; Mrs. 420; Mrs. A. 619
 Round, J. 642
 Rous, G. G. 287
 Row, Capt. W. S. 177
 Rowden, F. M. 308
 Rowe, C. W. 522; Sir W. C. 190
 Rowland, D. 190
 Rowlands, C. 422
 Rowlandson, M. E. 621; T. 304
 Rowson, D. T. 638
 Roxby, H. R. 304
 Roy, M. 198
 Rudge, C. 292
 Rudyerd, Mrs. H. E. S. 175
 Rue, C. W. 402
 Rufford, F. 193
 Rugg, A. S. 419
 Rule, C. 306
 Rumboll, A. 194
 Ruscoe, A. 403
 Rushton, J. 509
 Russel, H. F. 178; K. A. 290; Hon. M. 508; J. 510; Maj.-Gen. H. C. 421
 Ryder, L. C. 177; S. G. 306
 Ryle, J. E. 646
 Sadler, I. 196; J. 421
 Saint, S. B. 639
 St. Aubyn, E. 402
 St. Croix, Mrs. W. 505
 St. Leger, H. H. 510
 Sainton, P. 292
 St. Vincent, Visc'tess, 175
 Sala, H. F. C. 533
 Sale, E. 418
 Salmon, H. T. 291; J. 622; M. M. 180
 Salt, C. 646
 Salter, E. 528; P. S. K. 623
 Saltmarshe, Mrs. P. 174
 Saltoun, Lady, 619
 Samler, W. 621
 Sampson, Mrs. A. K. 620
 Samuda, E. A. 180
 Sandeman, G. 528
 Sanderson, Mrs. R. E. 400
 Sandes, F. C. 621
 Sandilands, S. M. 192
 Sankey, Mrs. P. M. 400
 Sapieha, Princess A. 192
 Sartoris, Hon. Mrs. A. 289
 Satterley, S. 646

- Saunders, J. 306; 416, 530; L. E. 290
 Saunderson, J. A. H. 290
 Savile, Hon. Mrs. P. 175; Mrs. J. W. 401
 Savill, J. 177
 Saward, A. 510
 Sawkins, Miss, 419
 Scamp, R. 305
 Scantlebury, Capt. R. 531
 Scarsdale, Lady, 400
 Schenley, F. I. 178
 Schoales, A. 177; G. 508
 Scholefield, M. A. 641
 Scholfield, E. H. 179; F. A. 622
 Sclater-Booth, Mrs. G. 288
 Sconce, H. 289
 Scott, C. 420; C. A. 293; D. 196; J. 177; Lady W. 400; Mrs. R. 619; T. H. 304
 Sculthorpe, W. C. 507
 Scriven, S. M. 290
 Seabroke, M. 639
 Seagrove, E. L. I. 179
 Selby, Mrs. E. 506; C. 642; Mrs. W. 174
 Seller, E. 643
 Sellon, W. R. B. 643
 Selwyn, F. M. 304
 Serrell, E. J. 534
 Seymour, A. 292
 Shackles, G. L. 191
 Shakerley, Lady, 174
 Shank, H. 305
 Sharman, C. L. 507
 Sharp, H. F. 180; M. B. 416; W. L. 624
 Sharpe, J. 190; J. R. 196; Vice-Adm. A. R. 643
 Shapland, M. E. 293, 401
 Shaw, A. 306, 641; C. J. K. 176; E. M. 401; F. 641; Mrs. 400; R. J. 621; R. St. J. 289; T. E. 193; W. 193
 Shawe, A. H. 291
 Shearby, N. 526
 Sheil, Lady, 288
 Sheldon, H. J. 287; T. 194
 Sheldrake, F. 507
 Shepherd, H. L. 177; J. M. D. 509; J. 401
 Sheppard, W. G. 289
 Sherard, E. C. 177; P. C. Lord, 287
 Sherman, M. R. 527
 Sherringham, E. T. 291
 Sherwood, Mrs. G. 289; T. H. 177; W. 179
 Shettle, J. 623
 Shields, W. 646
 Shirer, J. F. 291
 Shirley, H. J. 176
 Shittler, Mrs. 307
 Shooter, S. 644
 Shortt, E. 509
 Shuckburgh, C. G. A. 622; R. 523
 Sicklemore, C. 291
 Sidebottom, Capt. F. 289
 Sidgwick, M. 178
 Sikes, T. B. 508
 Simmons, G. F. C. 622; T. 417
 Sinms, H. 192
 Simonau, F. 193
 Simpson, C. 418; E. 197; F. E. 402; H. 402; M. A. 177
 Sims, A. L. 196
 Sinclair, A. 534
 Singleton, H. 418; M. B. 508
 Sissins, A. E. 507
 Sitwell, H. 646; Lady, 288; Mrs. W. H. 288
 Sivewright, C. 180; J. 194
 Skardon, C. J. 419
 Sketchley, A. E. 195
 Skipworth, G. 197
 Slater, J. 195
 Smallwood, R. 401
 Smelt, C. B. 418
 Smith, A. 402, 508, 646; B. 640; Capt. G. S. 310; C. H. 510, 621; C. M. 178; C. R. 621; C. S. 180; E. E. 507; F. 192; F. A. 508; F. D. L. 287; F. J. 402; G. W. 642; H. 402, 509; H. G. 293; I. 509; J. 292, 403; J. A. 637; L. 307, 309; Lady, 400; L. A. W. 403; M. E. 527; M. S. 306; Mrs. H. H. A. 175; Mrs. J. 288; Mrs. R. 532, 620; Mrs. W. 194; R. D. 422; S. 310; W. 194
 Smithers, S. J. 641
 Smyth, A. 507; E. 192; M. E. G. 180; T. 189
 Smythe, A. G. 531; C. D. 403; L. 177; T. 642
 Smythies, R. H. 180
 Snell, Mrs. E. 505
 Snelson, M. A. 402
 Snewin, J. A. 534
 Sneyd, S. 620
 Snoad, E. H. 179
 Snow, J. 310; L. M. 621
 Soady, E. E. 402; Maj. 531
 Soame, Sir P. B. 419
 Solbe, G. 523
 Soltau, J. 508
 Somerville, Mrs. 505
 Soper, J. H. 621
 Sopswith, E. J. 180
 Sorby, A. L. 292
 Sotheran, G. 419
 Southey, E. 420
 Southwell, Lord Visc. 419; Miss J. 623; M. R. 643
 Southwood, R. 192
 Sowden, Capt. M. 507
 Spackman, C. H. 193
 Spalding, W. 191
 Sparkes, C. 292
 Spearman, H. J. 287
 Spence, J. 304; W. 305
 Spencer, A. 197
 Spens, A. T. 292
 Spode, M. 308
 Spofforth, S. E. 180
 Spong, M. S. 639
 Spooner, C. 310
 Spoor, N. A. 306
 Spratt, Capt. H. 198
 Spring, Lt.-Col. 421
 Spry, E. H. 305; J. H. 194
 Spurgeon, J. 304
 Spurling, C. 510
 Spurway, Mrs. 174
 Squire, M. 417
 Stack, M. E. 176
 Stafford, J. 290; Hon. E. W. 401
 Stainbank, C. 421
 Stamer, Sir L. 421
 Stanhope, A. W. 527
 Stanley, O. 639; R. R. P. 291; W. S. 533
 Stapleton, J. 622
 Stapylton, F. B. 510
 Starkey, Mrs. 288
 Staunton, G. 176; W. 523
 Staveley, T. K. 524
 Stead, S. 523
 Steed, E. G. de R. 510
 Steele, E. 646; E. G. 622; J. J. 509
 Stehelin, C. C. 402
 Stenboch, C'tess, 400
 Stephen, Sir J. 190
 Stephens, R. 178
 Sterling, P. S. 401; W. C. 180
 Stert, A. R. 510
 Steuart, M. 308
 Stevens, L. 419
 Stewart, Hon. M. 306; Hon. Mrs. K. 288; J. 179, 308, 526; J. A. 189
 Stirling, R. 403
 Stobbart, T. 198
 Stockdale, E. 510; Mrs. H. M. 174
 Stocker, E. 306; M. A. 418
 Stoddart, C. 191
 Stokes, F. 402; J. 190; R. 190
 Stokoe, T. H. 180
 Stone, C. 291; F. 191; J. 179
 Stoneman, A. J. 640
 Stopford, Lady, 619; Mrs. F. M. 620
 Storer, G. 180; M. L. 508
 Storks, T. T. 190
 Storr, E. 507
 Storrs, E. 508
 Story, E. G. 623
 Stothert, J. L. 179
 Strachey, Lady, 289
 Strange, M. 289
 Strangways, H. F. 415
 Stratheden & Campbell, Baroness, 529
 Strathmore, M. C'tess of, 644
 Stratton, Lt.-Col. W. A. 177

- Strickland, M. 307 ;
 Mrs. G. de B. 505
 Stride, M. P. 291
 Strode, W. 644
 Strong, T. 415 ; W.
 196
 Strother, A. 507
 Stroud, E. 638
 Stuart, C. P. 507 ;
 Lady M. 290 ; Lt.-
 Col. J. F. D. C.
 174 ; Maj. 293
 Stutely, M. 532
 Sudlow, M. 421
 Sullivan, Mrs. F. 619
 Sullivan, J. 177
 Sumpter, W. 176
 Surridge, N. 306
 Surtees, Mrs. R. 289
 Sutchiff, W. 620
 Sutton, A. O. 194
 Swallow, M. 507
 Swann, A. F. 306 ;
 J. B. 509
 Swarbreck, M. T.
 644
 Swayne, M. 639
 Sweeney, P. 531
 Sweet, Mrs. J. B.
 289
 Swetenham, C. 287
 Swetnam, L. A. 507
 Swinburne, H. 422
 Swinson, H. 507
 Swire, J. 304
 Sworder, G. 293
 Sydenham, N. 643
 Syers, F. E. A. 179
 Symons, G. S. 179 ;
 J. C. 533 ; S. L.
 de, 644
 Tabor, J. 403
 Tait, E. C. 306 ; Mrs.
 P. G. 505 ; W.
 177
 Tallent, J. T. 292
 Tandy, C. H. 178
 Tapp, E. M. 179
 Tapson, M. 191
 Tarleton, F. W. 526
 Tarratt, J. 290
 Tarver, H. 507
 Tate, J. 195 ; Mrs.
 288
 Tatham, M. J. 534 ;
 M. S. 509
 Tatlock, T. 646
 Tattersall, G. B. 418
 Tayler, J. M. R. 507
 Taylor, A. A. 621 ;
 Capt. M. G. 306 ; C.
 H. 419 ; E. 622 ; G.
 402 ; H. 189, 620 ;
 L. 178 ; Lt.-Col.
 A. 623 ; R. 422 ;
 R. J. 403, 507 ; S.
 421 ; T. 198
 Tebbutt, M. T. 180
 Telfer, T. A. 528
 Tempest, C. M. 418 ;
 H. 527 ; Lt.-Col.
 Lord A. V. 622
 Temple, Sir G. L.
 420
 Templar, R. B. 402
 Tennant, Mrs. 619
 Terrell, J. 195
 Teverson, H. 193
 Tew, T. W. 623
 Thirlwall, F. 530
 Thomas, E. 530 ; E.
 de V. 621 ; Lady,
 175 ; Lt.-Col. R.
 A. 416 ; Mrs. T.
 E. W. 400
 Thompson, A. 623 ;
 C. J. A. 402 ; E.
 623, 645 ; E. E.
 509 ; Hon. E. 305 ;
 H. S. 417 ; Mrs.
 E. 289
 Thomson, A. P. 621 ;
 F. H. 416 ; J. B.
 189 ; J. R. 403
 Thonger, E. 192
 Thorn, E. 306
 Thorne, J. 641
 Thornhill, S. 417 ;
 T. 287 ; W. C. C.
 287
 Thornton, R. 507 ;
 R. 523
 Thorp, C. E. 620 ;
 Mrs. R. C. 174 ;
 S. 645
 Thurgood, Mrs. J. F.
 175
 Thursby, J. H. 402 ;
 Mrs. 619
 Thynne, Lady U. 619
 Tibbits, W. H. 401
 Tickell, Lt. T. 290
 Tickner, G. 622
 Till, F. J. 177
 Tilly, Mrs. J. 190
 Tims, R. M. 422
 Tinley, J. 643
 Tod, Miss C. B. 418
 Todd, T. 523
 Tomkin, A. B. 176
 Tongue, S. W. 305
 Topham, Mrs. E. C.
 400
 Torkington, Mrs. C.
 505
 Tottie, T. W. 645
 Toulmin, A. J. 292
 Tournehem, M. L.
 d'E., Baron de,
 523
 Townsend, E. M.
 192 ; J. 193
 Tracy, C. C. 506
 Trattles, S. 422
 Travers, J. C. 402 ;
 Mrs. E. A. B. 400
 Trefusis, Hon. Mrs.
 619
 Tregonwell, St. B.
 196
 Tremlett, E. 417
 Trench, Gen. Sir F.
 W. 195 ; R. 640
 Trenchard, G. 526
 Trevenan, Mrs. J.
 420
 Trevor, L. E. 621
 Trew, A. G. M. 179
 Trimbey, L. 177
 Trimmer, A. R. 624 ;
 H. S. 189 ; M. D.
 189
 Tringham, Comm.
 W. 193
 Tripp, W. O. 637
 Trood, F. 509
 Trotter, H. 508
 Troughton, I. 421 ;
 M. 623
 Trundle, G. 418
 Truscott, S. 402
 Tuck, E. J. 417 ; J.
 310
 Tucker, Mrs. R. C.
 400
 Tufnell, R. G. 402
 Tugwell, L. S. 621
 Tupman, G. 525
 Turnbull, J. B. 416
 Turner, G. W. 526 ;
 J. N. 532 ; M. E.
 416, 532 ; R. B.
 638 ; R. V. 643 ; S.
 198 ; T. 197, 306,
 416
 Turpin, C. 523
 Turville, G. F. 195
 Tweedy, Col. G. 419
 Twemlow, J. 528
 Twithe, Lady C. 175
 Twopeny, Mrs. E. 288
 Tyringham, W. B.
 287
 Tyrrell, G. 639
 Ullathorne, W. 510
 Ullock, T. 526
 Umfreville, Capt. S.
 C. 198
 Underwood, A. 507 ;
 T. 523
 Uniacke, H. T. 401
 Upcott, E. 621
 Upton, E. 310
 Urquhart, B. 178
 Vallack, M. 195
 Valle - Casa - Nova,
 Marq. Della, 508
 Vandeleur, E. 305
 Van Hagen, E. C.
 641
 Varrall, S. 194
 Vassall, L. 191
 Vaughan, D. 180 ;
 Dr. 415 ; H. 417 ;
 Lt.-Col. 401 ; Mrs.
 M. 174
 Vavasour, Miss D.
 639
 Vellacott, L. 176
 Venables, J. 196
 Venn, J. E. 293 ;
 M. 308
 Vennables, G. 641
 Vernon, Capt. L. V.
 534 ; Hon. Mrs.
 G. 175 ; Rt. Hon.
 G. J. W., Lord,
 179
 Verulam, C'tess of,
 506
 Vezey, E. K. 401
 Vian, Mrs. W. J. 506
 Vickers, S. A. 509
 Vidgen, Mrs. M. 639
 Villa, Capt. M. di,
 641
 Villevielle, C. F. L. de
 P., Marq. de, 419
 Vinall, C. G. 621 ; J.
 525
 Vincent, W. 622
 Vipian, T. 195
 Vos, J. G. 642
 Voss, M. H. 402 ; N.
 S. 508
 Vyvyan, Col' R. 646
 Waddington, A. 290
 Wade, A. M. 620
 Wadmore, H. J. W.
 310
 Wainewright, Mrs.
 A. W. 619
 Wainwright, E. 620 ;
 M. 620
 Wake, Capt. C. 402
 Wakeford, M. 191
 Walcot, J. R. 289
 Wale, B. 421 ; G.
 H. 176 ; Mrs. 175
 Walford, Comm. W.
 192
 Walker, A. M. 176 ;
 H. 307 ; Hon. Mrs.
 619 ; M. 197 ; Maj.
 H. 403 ; T. 623 ;
 W. 418
 Walkin, C. 418
 Wallace, R. J. 524
 Walpole, Col. Hon.
 J. 195

- Walsh, C. 177; Count, 524; E. 419; Lady E. 505
 Walter, E. A. 192; W. 304
 Warburton, M. E. 291; S. 621
 Ward, A. H. 176; Capt. J. 624; E. 509, 534; H. C. 622; J. 192; J. G. 415; Mrs. C. E. 175; R. 624; S. 304
 Ware, Mrs. J. M. 506
 Warland, W. H. 523
 Warner, M. I. 291
 Warre, A. 292
 Warren, J. 193; Mrs. 288; Mrs. R. W. 490; Sir H. 196; W. 420
 Warry, Maj. 291
 Warter, M. 509
 Wartnaby, E. 421
 Warwick, C'tess of, 401
 Waterhouse, A. 403
 Waters, C. 507; E. 507, 624
 Wathen, W. H. 178
 Watling, E. 623; H. W. 623
 Watson, A. 640; J. 290, 308; M. A. 309; R. 401; Sir W. H. 422; W. 507
 Watts, Vice-Adm. G. E. 305
 Wayne, W. P. 190
 Weary, Miss M. 526
 Weatherby, F. 645
 Webb, G. B. 417; M. A. 510
 Wedd, G. 510
 Wedderburn, R. 643
 Weeks, S. 530
 Weigall, Mrs. E. M. 619
 523
 287
 Weld, Capt. D. 193; M. 401
 Weller, F. 507
 Wells, C. M. Lady, 416; J. T. 177
 Werge, E. M. 622
 West, A. 197; J. O. M. 622; P. J. R. 529
 Westlake, W. 529
 Westmacott, H. S. 533
 WEST. MAG. VOL. CCVIII.
 Weston, A. 508; E. 532
 Westrope, W. 642
 Wetherall, Mrs. E. 619
 Wethered, S. E. 291
 Wetton, A. H. G. 511
 Whalley, W. 422
 Wharton, G. H. L. 645
 Whately, Mrs. 642
 Wheeler, F. W. 292; M. 508; Mrs. G. D. 175
 Wheldon, E. S. 195
 Whinfield, J. F. R. 501
 Whiphham, F. 639; T. H. 527
 Whitby, A. 416
 White, A. 621; B. A. M. 641; F. 306; G. M. 176; H. P. 198; J. 562
 505; D. 622; T. 641
 Whitefoord, G. L. 289
 Whitehead, C. 191; G. 624
 Whitehouse, A. D. 180
 Whitfield, Mrs. F. 174
 Whiting, F. 510; J. B. 620
 Whitlock, G. 176
 Whitney, S. 418
 Whittington, J. T. 530
 402
 623
 544
 Adm. J. 307;
 Wigram, Mrs. 288
 Wildash, M. 177
 Wilde, J. P. 293; Mrs. S. J. 174
 Wiley, M. 623
 Wilkey, H. 307
 Wilkie, E. 197
 Wilkin, H. C. 624
 Wilkins, S. 190
 97; Hon. W. I. 629; Mrs. C. W. 174; Mrs. J. B. 400; Mrs. H. 620
 Wilks, E. 527
 Willcox, H. J. 192; Mrs. C. 193
 Willea, G. 179
 Williams, A. 307; A. Lady, 193; B. 645; C. 402; C. H. 419; D. 287, 415; E. 415, 419; I. 178; J. 624; J. E. 620; M. A. W. 194; Mrs. J. D. 620; Mrs. P. 506; Mrs. R. W. 400; W. 308; W. A. A. 193
 Williamson, F. A. 622; J. 642; M. A. 510; W. 304
 Willard, H. A. 533
 Willie, S. 422
 Willis, L. 641
 Williams, H. 287
 Willmot, W. 306
 Wilson, C. C. 507; D. 177; G. 179; H. H. 645; H. J. 176; J. 196; J. E. 507; J. L. 508; J. M. 293; Lt. J. E. M. 293; M. A. 402; M. A. M. 644; Prof. G. 192; S. 291, 532; W. 415, 525; W. C. 190; W. H. 509
 Wing, A. 530; C. J. 291; T. T. 291
 Wingfield, G. J. 533
 Winalow, E. 418
 Winter, J. 623; Mrs. G. R. 506
 Withers, M. J. 624
 Wintle, A. 419
 Winton, Mrs. R. de, 400
 Wise, C. 194; M. 309
 Wodehouse, W. T. 180
 Wolfe, M. 292
 Wolley, H. 621; J. 191
 Wolseley, Sir J. R. 178
 Wood, E. A. 178; E. S. 524; F. A. 643; F. G. 508; F. V. 421; G. C. 509; H. B. 623; J. A. 510; L. 417; Mrs. P. A. L. 401; P. J. 638
 Woodford, C. E. 177
 Woodforde, R. 416
 Woodley, L. M. 526
 Woodriff, Capt. D. J. 307; S. 198
 Woods, L. 507
 Woodyears, R. E. 640
 Woolmer, C. E. 292
 Worsfold, C. 196
 Worship, H. V. 197
 Worsley, A. 403; Miss C. 417
 Wortham, S. 403
 C.
 '8
 Wortley, A. C. 420
 Wrather, M. 526
 Wray, J. 531
 Wrey, Hon. Mrs. H. 175
 Wright, E. 197; E. S. 639; H. L. C. 292; Lt.-Gen. J. 417; M. 198, 292; Mrs. E. 529; Mrs. G. R. 289; Mrs. H. 174; W. 422
 Wrixon, C. E. 176
 Wrottesley, Hon. C. 403
 43
 Wulf, G. H. 309
 Wyatt, H. F. 530
 Wyld, E. M. B. 622
 Wyld, C. E. F. 304; C. G. 421
 Wynn, Mrs. H. B. W. W. 175
 Wynne, Mrs. 175; M. M. 417
 Yarde-Buller, Hon. Mrs. 288
 Yates, A. E. 624; Capt. J. 293; F. 645; F. M. 293; Mrs. H. P. 505; M. H. 190; O. 534
 Yeats, M. 179
 Yelverton, Hon. G. F. W. 419; Mrs. T. 174
 Yeoman, J. 508
 L. 290
 Young, A. 180; C. S. 402; Col. G. 646; F. Lady, 508; J. 304; J. C. 532; Lady, 400; Mrs. 506; Mrs. H. T. 193; S. A. 642
 Zwilchenbart, R. 510
 4 L

TOPOGRAPHICAL INDEX.

- Africa*: Algiers, 563; Cairo, 607
- America*: Bogota, 46; Boothia, 97; Carthage, 49; Chiriqui, 45; German-town, 145; Greenland, 91, 92, 95, 100; Lima, 264; Mexico, 46; Panama, 45; Point Victory, 97; Porto Bello, 49; Senykill, 598
- Asia*: Acre, 438; Askelon, 6; Behring Straits, 92; Bethlehem, 486; Brisbane, 145; China, 14, 371; Gaza, 6; India, 286, 450; Japan, 592; Jerusalem, 486; Lucknow, 592; Palestine, 5; Persia, 450; Rhodes, 268; Shanghai, 371; St. Jean d'Acre, 6; Troad, 479
- Europe*: Aix-la-Chapelle, 8; Amiens, 252; 369, 599; Angers, 22, 596; Anjou, 22, 24; Assisi, 25, 317; Athena, 350; Austria, 151; Bayonne, 105, 442; Beaulieu, 7, 12; Beauvais, 254; Beauvoisia, 435; Bec Abbey, 438; Bordeaux, 6; Bretagne, 4; Bruges, 136; Burgos, 106; Burgundy, 595; Caen, 596; Cherbourg, 90; Cologne, 254; Constance, 602; Constantinople, 145, 316, 598; Crete, 484; Crimea, 18; Delf, 470; Denmark, 44; Dunkirk, 489; Envermeu, 273; Fanum, 486; Florence, 204, 319; France, 23, 27, 258; Frankfort, 9; Fri-bourg, 554; Gascony, 3; Germany, 10, 319; Ghent, 442; Gibraltar, 593; Got-tingen, 9; Gournay, 435; Huy, 159; Italy, 21, 315, 319; Leiria, 143; Lerma, 109; Lille, 449, 538; Lubeck, 136, 591; Lucca, 24; Lyons, 7, 595; Madrid, 110, 340; Marseilles, 6; Milan, 24; Mon-tereau, 586; Naples, 442; Netherlands, 148; Nolo, 486; Normandy, 438; Pa-dua, 173; Paris, 24, 275, 585; Pays de Bray, 434, 440; Perigord, 21; Peri-gueux, 22; Pisa, 24, 26; Poitou, 6, 22; Pompeii, 593; Rheims, 252; Rome, 5, 6, 47, 204, 316, 486, 545; St. Sebastian, 105; Santarem, 34; Sicily, 6; Spain, 105, 342; Sweden, 109; Switzerland, 50; Tarragona, 599; Toledo, 591; Tou-louse, 26, 596; Tours, 251; Trouville, 142; Utrecht, 16; Valentia, 342; Ve-nice, 22, 227, 618; Victoria (Spain), 106; Vienna, 338; Vienne, 5, 241; Viterbo, 11; Zurich, 50
- British Isles*: England, 8, 10, 27, 204
- Anglesea*: Landysilio, 488; Pencraig, 287; Penmon, 489; Red Wharf Bay, 377; St. Credival Church, 478
- Bedfordshire*: Bedford, 240; Bychendon, 13; Cokkescroft, 585; Houghton, 435; Turvey Abbey, 287; Quenton, 13; Wo-burn, 566
- Berkshire*: Aldermaston, 477; Bourton, 483; Cholsey, 366; Didcot, 362, 364; Longcot, 483; Long Wittenham, 41, 44, 45; Maidenhead, 366; Marlstone, 370; Mortimer, 287; Newbury, 477; Read-ing, 5, 596; Shrivenham, 483; Speen, 477; Stamford, 13; Wallingford, 4, 7, 8, 10, 13; Windsor, 477
- Brecknockshire*: Brecon, 287; Llanllconfil, 484; Merthyr Cynog, 484
- Buckinghamshire*: Aylesbury, 146; Chal-vey, 599; Chetwode, 146; Dinton, 146; Harewell, 13; Horton, 13; Missenden, 593; Tythingam, 287; Wendover, 435
- Cambridgeshire*: Abington Pigotts, 486; Balsham, 470; Bassingbourne, 486; Caldecot, 54; Cambridge, 54, 166, 204, 302, 480, 483, 485, 487, 568; Ely, 10, 54, 136, 246, 485, 599; Guilden Mor-den, 486; Hardwick, 54; Histon, 54; Melbourne, 54; Swavesey Priory, 473; Wisbech, 247
- Cardiganshire*: Glandennia, 287
- Carmarthenshire*: Carmarthen, 248; Lli-vynberllan, 287
- Carnarvonshire*: Beddgelert, 487; Tany-rallt, 287
- Cheshire*: Bebington, 488; Birkenhead, 487, 488; Bunbury, 488; Chester Castle, 480; Chester, 487, 488; Over, 598; Saighton Grange, 487; Somerford Booths, 287; Wilmslow, 369
- Cornwall*: Callington, 600; Carnanton, 287; Cligga Head, 545; Constantine, 599; Duloe, 599; Helston, 13; Laun-ceston, 13; Lostwithiell, 13; Restor-mel, 13
- Cumberland*: Aspatria, 480; Carlisle, 49, 50, 346, 378, 479, 480, 488, 490; Corby Castle, 287; Skirwith, 245
- Denbighshire*: Llangollen, 593; Llanr-hairdr, 245; Penylan, 287
- Derbyshire*: Alderwasley, 287; Alfreton, 244; Bakewell, 369; Foremark, 147; Melbourne, 369; Middleton Moor, 48; Youlgrave, 369
- Devonshire*: Bovey Tracy, 426, 600; Bra-diford-hill, 147; Combemartin, 146; Cornwood, 147; Dartmoor, 7, 376; Dartmouth, 147; Ermington, 147; Ex-eter, 12, 13, 146, 240, 489, 597, 600; Exmouth, 13; Harford, 147; Ilfra-combe, 146; Luscombe, 287; Lydford, 13; Modbury, 598
- Dorsetshire*: Blandford, 429; Bridport, 247; East Orchard, 483; Fordington, 13; Forsall, 13; Knighton, 13; Lo-dyrs, 430; Lyme, 202; Sherborne, 287, 599; Weymouth, 444; Whitwell, 13; Wimborne St. Giles, 429
- Durham*: Burn Hall, 287; Durham, 246; 484, 491, 498, 569, 599; Gateshead,

- 247; Jarrow, 379; North Leam, 150; South Shields, 248; Wolsingham, 491
Essex: Audley End, 271; Barking Creek, 589; Brantry, 142; Chesterford, 376, 479; Colchester, 271; Farnham, 246; Great Maplestead, 483; Halstead, 142; Hangman's Wood, 50; Lexden Park, 287; Little Dunmow, 390; Newport, 13; Rickling, 51; Saffron Walden, 271; Waltham Abbey, 55, 75, 145, 154, 384, 493, 598, 608
Flintshire: Hawarden, 483; Wepre Hall, 287
Glamorganshire: Cardiff, 47, 247; Court-y-ralla, 287; Llandaff, 246
Gloucestershire: Alvington, 483; Bristol, 244, 247, 484; Chestal House, 287; Cirencester, 594; Deerhurst, 595; Gloucester, 49, 240, 247, 252, 591; Highnam, 599; Lechlade, 7, 13; Longborough, 13; Tewkesbury, 12, 252, 594; Winchcombe, 8
Hampshire: Bowcombe Downs, 594; Brambridge House, 287; Carisbrooke, 269; Christchurch, 246, 277; Crux Easton, 476; Depeden, 13; Hambledon, 484; Hursley, 37; Hyde, 276; Netley Abbey, 253; Newport, 598; Norton, 13; Petersfield, 281; Selborne, 617; Silchester, 594; Southampton, 240, 594; Warblington, 12; Winchester, 2, 31, 40, 130, 143, 246, 278, 280, 365, 473, 498; Winnal, 244; Wyke Church, 319
Herefordshire: Bridstow, 44; Clehonger, 247; Downton Castle, 287; Hereford, 246, 257; Leominster, 68, 248, 252, 488, 596
Hertfordshire: Aldebury, 13; Bengoe, 245; Berkhamstead, 7, 11, 13; Bishops Stortford, 244; Cheshunt, 287; Hatfield, 245; Hemel Hempstead, 13; St. Albans, 130, 246, 566, 593; Ware, 245, 247
Huntingdonshire: Glatton, 287; Ingoldsby, 13; Kirton-in-Lindsay, 13; Thurneyke, 13
Kent: Bekesbourne, 152; Bexley, 370; Canterbury, 23, 34, 48, 53, 70, 136, 253, 477, 495, 499, 541, 596; Chevening, 45; Chilham, 3; Cowling Castle, 158; Crayford, 599; Dover, 6, 10, 53, 249, Dover Castle, 314, 489, 494, 595; Evington, 287; Faversham, 47; Folkestone, 484; Gravesend, 541; Higham, 593; Kilndown, 599; Maidstone, 489; Margate, 247; Meopham, 484, Court, 599; Newenden, 145; Preston, 598; Sandwich, 564; Sevenoaks, 245; Tonbridge, 11; Woolwich, 246
Lancashire: Accrington, 248; Blackpool, 247; Haslingden, 247; Lancaster, 247; Liverpool, 240, 245, 247; Manchester, 240, 244; Orford, 483; Pendlebury, 483; Preston, 245; Smethell's Hall, 202; Wiuwick, 371; Wyreside, 287
Leicestershire: Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 490; Bottesford, 490; Castle Donington, 490; Charnwood, 142; Gaddesby, 287; Goadby Marwood, 147; Leicester, 147, 489; Lutterworth, 490; Market Harborough, 599; Smeeton Westoby, 599; Stockerston, 147, 489; Sysonby, 476
Lincolnshire: Caister, 48; Croyland Abbey, 147; Bradley, 202; Denton Hall, 287; Haughton, 29; Lincoln, 7, 25, 251, 352, 488, 596; Little Cawthorpe, 245; North Kelsey, 483; Rothwell, 202; South Carlton, 599; Spalding, 365; Stamford, 248; Wainfleet, 269; Withernsea, 246
Merionethshire: Abbey of Vanner, 480; Dendraeth Castle, 287
Middlesex: Blackwall, 100; Brentford, 477; Chelsea, 243, 247, 262; Clerkenwell, 593; Edmonton, 472; Hampstead, 244; Hampton Court, 588; Harrow, 246; Highgate, 247; Holloway, 243; Isleworth, 10, 13; Kensington, 26, 210, 248; Kilburn, 247; Limehouse, 244; Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, 279; London, 5, 10, 22, 70, 102, 116, 124, 152, 202, 203, 240, 245, 246, 248, 365, 372, 388, 394, 397, 474, 533, 570, 617; Newington, 244; Shadwell, 142; Smithfield, 122, 596; Southwark, 475; Stratford-at-Bow, 567; Twickenham, 13, 598; Westminster, 3, 7, 10, 36, 40, 128, 161, 207, 246, 250, 351, 367, 462, 487, 566, 577, 595; Whitton, 13
Monmouthshire: Ebbw Vale, 484; Gros-mont, 473; Llanvihangel Court, 287; Monmouth, 49
Montgomeryshire: Maesmawr, 287; Plinlimmon, 269
Norfolk: Baketon, 13; Caistor, 368; Castor, 479; Cranworth, 435; Denton, 143; Downham Market, 245; Hemmings, 13; Hoe, 474; Letton, 435; Litcham, 594; Lynn, 368, 473; Norwich, 258, 369, 486; Stockton, 49; Stoke Holy Cross, 287; Swathings, 440; Swathings-in-Hardingham, 435; Witton, 13; Yarmouth, 9
Northamptonshire: Althorpe, 13; Brixworth, 595; Carleton, 13; Couegrave, 13; Fotheringhay, 481; Harrington, 262; Northampton, 4, 5, 384; Peterborough, 136, 246; Rockingham, 11, 13; Rushton Hall, 287
Northumberland: Beaufront, 287; Caph-eaton, 54; Greensilhaugh, 50; Hawick, 246; Hexham, 247, 490, 595; Newcastle, 54, 138, 150, 245, 378, 490, 601; Tyndale, 490, 492; Warkworth, 150, 202, 379
Nottinghamshire: Lound, 245; Nottingham, 240, 247; Shelford, 262; Winkburn, 287
Oxfordshire: Bampton, 483; Beckley, 13; Bensington, 7; Bolney Court, 287;

- Chalgrove, 274, 367, 547; Charlton-on-Otmoor, 274; Dorchester, 12; Ducklington, 366; Easthall, 13; Gerrard's Cross, 242; Highmore, 244; Maple Durham, 435; Mixbury, 13; Oxford, 40, 240, 242, 246, 395, 430; Rewley Abbey, 11; Shipton-under-Wychwood, 246; Stodley, 13
- Pembrokeshire*: Hilton, 287; Llanllawen, 245
- Radnorshire*: Abbey Cwmhir, 287
- Rutlandshire*: Casterton Parva, 13; Ketton, 287; Oakham, 7, 13; Wrangedike, 13
- Salop*: Downton Hall, 287; Shrewsbury, 245, 246, 477; Wroxeter, 48, 50, 476, 477
- Somersetshire*: Bath, 240, 248; Bedminster, 245; Cheddar, 248; Chew Magna, 484; Clapton-in-Gordano, 591; Dunster, 72; Frome, 594; Highbridge, 244; Ilchester, 13; Taunton, 245; Wells, 25, 477, 597; Whitestaunton, 287
- Staffordshire*: Brownhills, 287; Lichfield, 145, 246, 484, 598; Lullington, 483; Marchington, 245; Newcastle, 247; Stratford, 147; Thorpe Constantine, 147; Walsall, 247; Wolverhampton, 244
- Suffolk*: Brockley, 604; Bury St. Edmunds, 604; Dodnash, 369; Hadleigh, 13, 604; Hoxne, 592; Ipswich, 240; Kettlyberston, 365; Lakenheath, 368; Lowestoft, 247; Mettingham, 267; Riddlesworth, 287; Somerton, 604; Stanfield, 605; Wangford, 13; Woolpit, 477
- Surrey*: Albury, 594; Camberwell, 598; Carshalton, 477; Croydon, 369; Dulwich, 370; Farnham, 246; Kew, 326; Peckham, 247; Putney, 243; Ranmore, 246; Richmond, 598; Reigate, 144, 240, 245, 592; Rotherhithe, 90; Weybridge, 44; Wootton, 287; Worplesdon, 245
- Sussex*: Battle, 72; Bignor, 118; Bramber, 4; Brighton, 225, 240, 244; Chichester, 136, 246, 483; Coolhurst, 287; Danny, 115; East Hoathley, 122; Glynde, 115; Hardham, 118; Horsham, 599; Hurst-Pierpoint, 117; Icklesham, 141; Leve-minster, 118; Offam, 245; Old Shoreham, 13; Parham, 115; Paxhill, 115; Pynham, 118; Stane Street, 119; Street Place, 115; Tortington, 118; Wakehurst, 115; Wiston, 115, 598
- Warwickshire*: Aston, 270; Baddesley Clinton, 267; Birmingham, 240, 244, 245, 247; Brailes House, 287; Coventry, 15; Kenilworth, 10, 280; Stratford-on-Avon, 593; Sutton Coldfield, 248; Maxstoke Castle, 280; Warwick, 247; Warwick Castle, 281
- Westmoreland*: Ambleside, 287; Kirkby Thore, 49; Shap Abbey, 270, 378, 480
- Wiltshire*: Bemerton, 245; Clarendon, 489; Cliffe Manor-house, 267; Coraham, 13; Damerham, 430; Devizes, 393; Edington, 567; Kennet, 41; Manningford Bohun, 244; Mere, 13; Monkton Deverill, 483; North Wraxhall, 479; Salisbury, 246, 430; Stourton, 13; West Kennet, 369; Wilton, 13
- Worcestershire*: Bromagrove, 246; Eve-sham, 10; Halesowen, 287; Malvern, (Great,) 12; Pershore, 252; Worcester, 12, 51, 247, 277, 426, 442, 590, 594, 605
- Yorkshire*: Berwick, 12; Bewholme, 145, 598; Bowling, 244; Cleckheaton, 247; Clifton, 244; Greetland, 244; Grinstead, 50; Halifax, 243, 391, 599; Headingley, 287; Huddersfield, 245; Knareborough, 4, 9, 13, 49; Leeds, 51, 240, 248; Middlesborough, 484; Pontefract, 500; Rawdon, 247; Richmond, 251; Ripon, 595; Sheffield, 247; Thorp Moor, 49; Wakefield, 245, 368; Wasbro' Dale, 245; West Riding of, 476; York, 52, 149, 246, 381, 538, 607
- Scotland*: Aberdeen, 592, 603; Ben Nevis, 546; Borthwick Castle, 370; Bothwell Brig, 399; Clackmanan Tower, 370; Crichton Castle, 370; Culloden, 370; Deir, 497; Dirleton Castle, 370; Dumfries, 369; Dunblane, 498; Dunfermline Castle, 370; Dunvegan, 603; Edinburgh, 16, 147, 368, 370; Elgin, 370; Glasgow, 270; Hebrides, 603; Isle of Harris, 481; Jedworth, 491; Kelso, 500; Kinross, 380; Leith, 138; Lochbury, 603; Lochleven, 380; Maybole Castle, 370; Melrose, 498; Newark Castle, 370; Roseisle, 380; Roalin Castle, 370; Skye, 603; Slains, 148
- Ireland*: Ardean, 598; Ballylarkin, 151; Booterstown, 393; Boyle Abbey, 166; Bray, 483; Donnybrook, 393; Dublin, 151; Irishtown, 151; Kilkenny, 150, 611; Limerick, 599; Lough Derg, 151; Ossory, 545; St. Doulagh, 331, 610; Templenoach, 151

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